





annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

Αοιρ. Crioρτ, mīle, τpí chéδ, pεachtmoγat, a τpí.

Uilliam mac carmaic episcop Arδ achaid paoí i necna, γ i epabaδ do écc.

Αοam ó cianám cananaδ γ Saoí Seanáσha do écc i'lior γabail.

Ionopoiγiδ do ταδoιpε do γallaib mīde don Anγoile. Ruaidpí mac caτoil uí pφrγoil γ a mac do mapbaδ dóib don cup pín, γ Soáide dá muinтип mailli pú. Donnchaδ ua pφrγoil γo lion a éionóil dia lñmáin, γ mapbaδ móp do dénam laip oppa. Upcopi do poiγiδ do buain don áppíδ iappín, γ an maíom poime pop γallaib, γo ττοpícap oe, γ γup ppaomeaδ pop a muinтип.

Uilliam valatín γ Sippiam na mīde do mapbaδ le cenél píachach γ lé hua maóíleaδloinn.

Mac an peappúm meic peopair do mapbaδ lá τοιppóeaλbaδ puad ua cconcoδair daon builli cloiδm i cconmaicne dúna mōip (tapér pell do

^{*} *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mae Fírb.*”

[†] *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

[‡] *As he was routing,* γ an maíom poime.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus :

“Donnchaδ O Fepγail dá leanman, γ mopán do mapbaδ díb leip, γ en-upchup poiγoe

dá mapbaδ fein, γ po buδ maíom don epuaγ aile áct muna beíe in topcup pín: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him ; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot.”

[‡] *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath ; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh^s, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan^t, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routingⁿ the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach^t, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Connor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore^w (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

^w *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναϊν δοῖβ αἰρ, γ Sé αḡ teacht a conmaicne cúile) γ é pén uimíteacht
 uaimdeóin alop a láime iarrin ó na earccaraid, γ é beó loitíde. Anóriar
 mac cionaoiḡ do marbāḡ doibḡriom ara haitle, iar na págbail do toirpdeal-
 baḡ aca i ngeall pe na roḡa fuargailte draḡháil ar an tan po feallrao
 pair pén riomne.

ḡarrubḡ inḡean uí Ruairc bñ domnaill mec tiḡfñáin do écc.

Seaan mac conmara artaupeach [ártaupeach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταḡ
 ócc ó duprin do écc.

Saḡb inḡñ cathail uí concoḡair bñ plaitbñitaiḡ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Raḡnall mac corbmaic meḡ Raḡnail do marbāḡ la mac Meḡ naircḡ i
 pell.

Maoileacloinn Connaḡtach ó néill do écc.

Maḡiurair Niocól Maḡ techeadain oipicel cluana do écc.

ḡrian óḡ mac bḡrian uí ḡubda do marbāḡ la baipédachaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, míle, τḡí céḡ, Seachtmócchat a cḡthair.

Senicín Sabaoir do marbāḡ la maḡ aonḡura.

Domnall ócc ó doḡoraiḡ (.i. mac Seaan) do écc.

Cucoicciḡce ócc maḡ eoḡaccáin taupeac cenél pḡachach do marbāḡ i
 ḡpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na miḡe ḡo háḡ luain, γ an Sionnac mac mñáin
 (do muirair uilliam valatún) da marbāḡ daon bñile pḡiḡi, γ é pñn do τair-
 paitḡ o apoile iar rin γ boill beacca do denaḡ da corp a ccionaiḡ a mḡmoma.

* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on the part of the Mac Feorais. This passage is very badly given by the Four Masters, who appear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore, through which he had to pass, by Mac-an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was determined to fight his way, and coming to personal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him with one powerful stroke of his sword, and then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile*), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded^y. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge^z, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge^a was slain by Magemmis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath : it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain^b (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance ; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

^z *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note¹.

^a *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Τεαβόιν α βύρε οίγχε μεϊε υίλλιαμ το μαρβαδ δαίβ μαϊνε.

Μαϊδὸμ λα Νιάλλ ὁ νέιλλ φορ γαλλαίβ, δαρ μαρβαδ αν Ριόιρε ποίρεαχ, βοερα να αιυρρε, αν Σάνδαλας, αν βυρεας, γ υίλλιαμ βαϊλε δαλατ ceann ανδφέλε epionn, γ ιλιωματ νας νάιρινιέτρ.

Ταδce mac Ρυαδὸρι mic caéail puaδ uí cōncobair, δfghaδbopι uí cōncobair do écc.

Μαοϊλεαδλοινν mac διαρματα uí fearγail do dul ap coccad ap an angaile go muinntir maοilμοιρδa do cup ι naγhaid gall. Ταδopι επέν αννup do cup eatorpπα γ goill ιap pин dάp μαρβαδ ποιη γ Socharohe oile.

Ταδce ὅce μαγ παγναλλ do lot τορδop do ποίγιο go uerbail de, achit nίp bpeap α uemiu cia do telec an τυρδopι. Μuinntir bιpη dά cup φοp cloinn muipέpταιγ, γ clann muipέpταιγ dά cup oppapoη μαp an ccédna, uap ap ctopπα baοί ιopγal an tan pин. Coccadh uerγι επemιoγíde eopι eolapέaib γ muinntir bιpη.

Copbmac mac tomalταγ uí pφrγail do μαρβαδ.

Φearγal mac φλαίεβpταιγ uí Ρυaιp do μαρβαδ do pilib.

Τιγφινάν mac bιpian μεγ τιγεapηνάιη do écc.

Μαοϊλεαδλοινν Ρυαδ ὁ δαιβfλνnan paοι ι pφncup, γ Mathγanηan an chind mac doinnall mic Μuipέcapταγ uí Ρυaιp do coiméuιtιm pé apoile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1375.

Αοιp Cριoιp, ιιλε, επι chéd, pécτmoγaт, acúγ.

Donnchadh caomanaς mac mupchaδa μiγ laiγfn do μαρβαδ la γallaib ι bpell ιap eταbοιpт uíoέλaιepiγe dό go memc ποιιe pин oppa.

Meram. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: " επe Μαγ Eοcagam do μαρβαδ do.—MS. L."

^c *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmund.

^d *Boga na-Cairge*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

^e *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Bailynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

^f *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period ανδφέle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

^g *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagittæ*.

^h *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke^c, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge^d, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat^e, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland^f, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maehnora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin^g, and died of the wound ; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn^h charged the Clann-Murtoughⁱ with it ; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn ; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais^k and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain^l by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation^m.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

^k *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mae Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

^l *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : “ per Bulentam de Catherloch.—*O'Mulcoury*.”

^m *Desolation*.—The literal translation is : “ after he had often before brought extermi-

Ματῆγαιναιν mac ματῆγαινα uι concobair do écc iar mbuaib nínig, 7 neangnamha.

Caipén Ropa comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpdealbác puas ar maille pe comathuib oile.

Mac artain uiprí cenel faghartaig do marbád 1 bfeil da briaíair fén mac gille térhoind mec artain.

Maðm móri do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for galluib dúin na léglar, dú 1 toirchoir Sir remur baile atha thid (no alahid) fñi ionaid Ríð Saxon, bupacá camlinne, 7 iliomad naé náirimíteair.

Cúlað mað maðgamna tánoupi oirgiall décc do éumliun.

Art mac mecc uidiu aon bá lán deneach 7 dpele do écc.

Diarmuid mað paðnaill do dul diomraigib for corbmac ua mbuiri, 7 donnchað mac concobair an coráin do marbád don toirc rin, muimille pe hiliomad do daomib oile maille rir, 7 édala mora do denaib doib [recte do].

Maoleaclonin ua domnallan ollam píi muircaðig go rairpíðac le dán. 7 apð paóí Épionn beór ip in ealaðain céðna, décc dpiolán.

Caipre, 7 eoðan, dá mac Mécc tiðearnán do taboirt ionnraigte for galluib go líon a ttiouóil. Fñi da muirpí fén do dénaib pelle oppa, 7 dá cepec le galluib ap iommar. Doill do éruinnuigha na ttioméal iar na mbraith doib; clann mécc tiðearnán, 7 cuicfir ap píct do maith a muirpíe do díceannað ap én látoir annpín do galluib.

Seappraib mac giollananaom uí fñiðoil ofgaðbor tiðfina na hangoile ap eneað, ap chpué, ap éaombéraib, do écc iar mbuaib nongeta 7 naithpige.

Sir emann albanaic mac mliam búrc do écc iar mbuaib naithpige. Tomár a mac do gabáil tiðearnaip tap a ép.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

^a *Mohon, the son of Manus*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "a. mac maðnupa mic aoda bpeipnig.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

^b *Roscommon and Ballintober*.—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

^c *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

^a *A great victory was gained*.—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

^b *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

^c *Camline*.—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus^a O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober^o was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh^p, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained^q by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid^r (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline^s, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain^t, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of *Fiolun*^u.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh^w Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

^t *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

^u *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

^w *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals* of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

"Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Ορρορι mac Αιρε μεζ υιόρι do μαρβαδ do cloinn donncaid méz υιόρι.

Donnchaδ mac ταυδ mic concobair an coráin do μαρβαδ la muinrip birn.

Tomár mac peopair τιgearna átha na Ríς, 7 Seann mac loclainn cñn a fine pén déz.

Cathal óz mac caτail oiz mic caτail móir mic domnaill uí concobair do μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocair, 7 lochlainn mac donnchaδ uí dubda do gabail don cup rin.

Brían ó brian τιgearna tuadmuínan do mδαρβαδ la τοιρρθεalbac mac Muirceairταιz uí brian, 7 le cloinn Riocair.

Coccaδ ειτιz Ruaidri ó concobair Rí connact, 7 Maolreacloinn ó ceallaiz τιgearna ua Maine sur po gab ua concobair nñit por uib Maine.

Cathal mac Maγnypa meic διαρμαδα déz.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céδ, Sechtmocchat, aδé.

Ταυcc ó Ruairic τιzñina bpefne, aon lán deneac 7 upéle, dallaδ, 7 τοιρ-dearcur, beτip na mbpefneac, 7 leóman letche cuinn décc. Τιzñinán a mac do gabáil τιzñinair bñfne na deóidh.

Αοth ó tuatail, τιzñina ua máil do μαρβαδ do gallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí brian, ceann eniz 7 eangnaíma laigíon do guin da rpor pepin, 7 a écc po céδóir.

Αοth mac Seadan uí pñzgoil do écc, 7 bá τοιρpa zo τοδpύctaδ a péle 7 a παιρpñze do cliaipoiδ Erionn zo coitcíoionn ó aoir a macdhacta zo rin.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of *fiolún*.

^x *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

^y O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadaus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an romaipe collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oglaoic instauratur.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

^z *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin^x, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murtough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail^z, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh^a, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imaal. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

^a *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

Bébbinn inígean domnaill uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roibeard ua fíngail do écc iar mbuaid naithrige.

Cuairne ua concobair faile, d'fádbor tigeapna uib faile do écc.

Concobair ua bechán rai Shíneachtha, Ceallac mac cnuicín ollam tuadmúian lé fíneap, Eóin ua Ruanaóla ollam mécc aongra lé dán, Maileacloinn ó maolmína ollam uí Catáin, Donnchad mac fírbuig d'fíneachta, 7 Ruarcán ó haohmaill ollam uí anluam 1 ndán do écc. Fíu tige aoidhead coitíonnan gan duilead pé naon an Ruarcan ro.

Cumoi 7 ó catáin tigeapna oipeachta uí catáin do gabail do gallaib 1 bpuir cíle Raetain, 7 a cúp dóib go Carruic Peargura 1 ngemib.

Coimíonol gall míde, ulaó, 7 laigín dochum na hanóile. Creacha fill do denam dóib ip in tír. Ua fíngail go líon a éinóil dia raigíóiríon iarrin foleit, eoir gallaib ulaó 7 laigean 7cā. gur loirce a mbpuigh 7 a mbailte, gur éreac a ceiríóca, 7 a iompúó ar a haile go néólaib aiblí ro buaith 7 corcup.

AOIS CRIOST, 1377.

Aois Crioist, míle, trí céo, Seachtinoghat, aSeacht.

An tairpuc ó ceallais .i. earbacc Cluana fíra brénann, Seaan ó Rodacáin comorba caillín Sai coitíonnan, 7 an Deccánac móir inas muirgíora do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaigí.

Mairtín Earra Ruad do loircead.

Uateir mac Sír dauid búrc, Donnall mac fíngail mac An manais uí gallcobair, Seappraíó ó flannaccáin taoiréac clomne catáil, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí éfbaill tigeapna Ele, Diarmad bacac mac branán

^b *Bebinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *bébbinn* as if the second *b* were aspirated.

^c *Coey*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

^d *Oireacht-Uí-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley^c O'Kane, Lord of Oricacht-Ui-Chathain^d, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan^f, Coarb of St. Cailin, a general scholar^g; and Mac Morrissy, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach^h O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisí Tíríachraíe et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit.—*Mac Firb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

^f *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: “ἰ πρὸς-ναὺς Μοῦρε πεν,” at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Rooarce, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

^g *A general scholar*, ἄοι κοῖτιν.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a ἄοι, or gentleman.

^h *Son of the Manach*.—Μῆς ἀν ἡμαναῖς, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαὶ κορκαχλανδ, Ραχίτην μὰς θανυτὴ υἱὸς μόρδα, ἡ θρίαν ὁ φλατββί-
ταῖς δο ἔεε.

Σλουίγεαδ λα Ριοκαρὸ α βύρε ι ελοινδ κυλέιν ἡ Κυλεναίς δο τιονολ μν
Μὰς κομμαρα ι. μὰς ινḡene υἱὸς δάλαῖς. Ιονηραιγδ δο ταδοιρε δόιβ ἀρ
ἐλοινν Ριοκαρὸ ζυρ κυριποδ μαυδμ ορρα, δάρ μαρβαδ Τεαβόιμ μὰς υλλίεε
εεανν νὰ εεθυινε, τρὶ μεις ὁ νεδιν, ἡ ινὸρίαν δο ματθίβ ελοιννε Ριοκαρὸ
ἀρῆεαν.

Ρυαθὸρὶ ὁ κοκοβαίρ δο ταδαρτ μαθίμια ι Ρορκομμαν πορ Μὰς υλλίαν
βύρε ἡ πορ μαοίεαελοινν ὁ εελλαίς τιḡεαρνα ὁ μαίνε, δὴ μαρ μαρβαδ
Ριρδύρ α βύρε ι. θεαβδραταίρ μεις υλλίαν, δομνall μὰς Καταίλ ὀίεε υἱ
κοκοβαίρ, Ταῖς ὅς μὰς ταῖς υἱὸς εελλαίς, υα μαινδιν ι. ταοιρεαὶ ποδαν,
μὰς δυβγαίλ, γαλλοκολαίς, ἡ ιομαδ οίε νὰ νάινιμῖτορ.

Καυλέν λεαρά αἶρδ ἀβλα δο δέναν λα Σεααν ὁ πφβίρḡαίλ τιḡεαρνα νὰ
ι Ἀνḡοίε.

Κοκαδ εδὶρ μὰς θιαρματα ἡ Ρυαθὸρὶ ὁ Κοκοβαίρ, ḡο ττανίεε δερίθε
ι μαḡη λυιḡ δο μίλλεαδ ἡ δο λορκαδ εδὶρ ḡορταίβ ἡ ποιρḡεανία. Σοχαῖθε
δο μαρβαδ εατορρα λεατ πορ λειτ. Σίτ δο δέναν δόιβ πό θεόιδ, ἡ κομḡεα

¹ *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*, William the comely.

² *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the lame. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot Bacach died at Rome.

³ *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been two days and two nights encamped in the territory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, assembled his forces to attack them. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clanrickard, were killed."

⁴ *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor. O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Mainnin, in the same barony, where he had a castle of considerable strength; and his territory originally comprised the greater portion of the barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

⁵ *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in this engagement. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac] William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, where Richard Burke. Donnell mac

William Alainnⁱ; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh^j Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne^k, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin^l, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh^m, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations^o from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti *O'Mulconry*). Somarlinus O^g Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Caim, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

ⁿ *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

^o *Considerations*, *comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylorg was altogether wasted, spoiled, preyed, and

ὄραγαίλ δο mac διαρινατα δο εἰονη na píoðha δο δέναμ, ἡ ἰ monað a δίοξ-
βάλα ó Ruaidrí ó concobair.

Ματῆγαῖναι mac Seain meic conmapa δο ἔcc.

Αν θανα Ριρδςρ δο ḡaḡail μιοḡaichτε Saxon .21. Iun.

Ῥορραὶδ mac Αἰναιὸ uí Raḡallaiḡ δο μαρβαὸ la cloinn an chaoic uí
Raḡallaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, Seachmōḡaττ, a hocht.

Caipbre ua fearḡoil Eppucc Αρῶachaὶδ, ealcuing congḡala an epábaὶδ,
ḡlún oileam̃na na heccno, Soítech dépepce ἡ θαonnaετα epíðe, a ἔcc ipm̃
Róim iar mbpeit̃ buaða δο deaman ἡ doim̃an.

Μόρ inḡean uí fearḡail bfn Mécc paḡnaill .i. Διαριναὶδ, δο ἔcc, ἡ a
haðnacul ἰ ccluan conmaicne ḡo honópac̃.

Uaτep mac uilliam búpc δο μαρβαὸ la muintiri m̃áille.

Feapḡal maḡ paḡnaill δο μαρβαὸ la conn mac muipcςpταιḡ meḡ paḡnaill.

ḡiollacpiorτ ua Ruairc mac τιḡearina bpeipne δο éc.

Τοιρρῶealḡac̃ mac Suibne apðconpibal Connaετ, Ταῦcc mac loélaínn
meḡ Conmapa ταιορeac̃ cloinne cuilén δο μαρβαὸ la mac inḡine uí óálaḡ.

Dom̃nall m̃aḡ bpáðaiḡ ταιορeac̃ cúile bpriḡðm̃, ἡ τεallaiḡ ccςpbaill, Saoí
coiτc̃ionn, Seain ó pialán deḡpςpí θána, ἡ dubcobaḡaiḡ inḡfn Mecc paḡnaill
bfn uí Maolimaðhaiḡ δο ἔcc.

Ionðpoiḡið δο τaḡairτ δο maḡ paḡnaill (ḡona bpáεpib ἡ ḡona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

^p *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

^q *Clann-an-Chuoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

^r O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadæi Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-delvachi óḡ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace. and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich^q O'Reilly^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee^s of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne^t.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable^u of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly^w.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^x, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall. with his kinsmen and people, by

^s *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

^t *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^u *High constable*.—*Arpoconrta* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

^w *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note ^a, under that year.

^x *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, το δά cloinn aodha, γ ὁρῖγαλ ὁ Ρηαριε) αρ κατὰλ ρεαδ μαζ ραḡnaill. Κατὰλ το τιονολ α comhbpaicṑpeac, γ α clṡnnadh (un διαρματ mac διαρ-
ματα) ḡo hén ionaδ αρ α cciompoim. Μαδm το ταḡairt doib for macc
ραḡnaill. Ρῖrḡal máz ραḡnaill deḡḡear pona ρaδbui, γ Mac Sṡlaoic,
Mac ḡiolla duib, γ Soḡaδe naḡ náirimṑtear do mṑrbaδ don impeapccan pin.

ḡiollaapiort ὁ ρḡingín ollam cenél cconacill i pṡncur do écc do pṡolún.

ḡrian máz uδip .i. aδbar tiḡearna pṡmanach, do mṑrbaδ la cloinn
Airt meḡ uδip.

Ρῖrḡal ua maδilmaδaḡ ταοipeac muintipe clṡballam dḡḡ.

Τaδḡ mac aδhaḡán ollam bṡietṡmian iochtar connaḡt ρaδi ḡan mṡp-
pam ḡan oṡpṡmnaḡ, γ pṡi tṡiḡe naδiδeaδ coitcṡimδ na ḡaḡ aen do éḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1379.

Αοιρ Cṡriot, mīle, tṡi chéd, Seachtmṡccat, anaδi.

Eapṡcob na mīde, .i. an paltach do écc i Saṡaib.

Séimur ὁ conḡalaḡ pṡiδip daimipiri, Flaitṡbṡṡtach ὁ mongám Aṡchm-
neac Ruip airtip dḡcc.

Pilib mac mocoil, .i. an δalaṡúnach tiḡṡna iapṡṡar mīde dḡcc.

Ρῖrṡipirḡ mac pṡpṡipirḡ ρaδi pṡnchaδa dḡcc.

Dauid ua duinn ταοipeach ua Riḡán do mṑrbaδ la mac ceapbaill uí
ḡuinn.

Riocard mac caṡṡmṡoil do mṑrbaδ la pilib máz uδip, tiḡearna pṡar
manac, γ la domnacill ua néill.

Μaδm na dṡeḡe do tṡaḡairt dua dḡill, .i. do mall mṡr αρ pilib máz

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper
Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's
chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

^a *Sons-in-law*, α clṡnnad.—Literally, his re-
latives or connexions by marriage.

^b *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a
living word.

^c *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated
near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the
Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the
twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the pro-
genitor of all the Conmaicne.

^b *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by
which one of the family of Wall would be called
in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here
called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de
Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law^v, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*^z.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan^a, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach^b, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

^c *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. as follows :

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

^d *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

υιόρ, υό ι πορχαιρ ταυηζ μάξ υιόρ, υά mac meic μαḡνυρ, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac δοννχαυδὰ μέξ υιόρ, δριαν mac meic Ραιτ, γ μυιρδςρτας mac μίολ-
chon.

Mac an cásich uí Raighillig do mairbad la mac anbaid uí Raḡallig.

Cúmapa ḡfir, .i. Mac conmapa do mairbad la a bpaítrib fñn tpe féill.

Cúconnacht mac Bilib μέξ υιόρ αḡβαρ τιḡfina fñr manach ar einéac
γ ar uairle, do mairbad la cloinn domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡh.

Maolmorða óḡ mac Maolmorða puaid uí concobair (.i. paifge) do mair-
bad la ḡallaid.

Pionnḡuala mḡfñ uí cheallaiḡ bñ meic uilliam búpc do écc.

Ripdēp uα dubaḡann dēcc αḡβαρ ollaman ó Maine eipde.

Uilliam mac an ḡiolla casic meic cñbaill deaprcaiḡtēac ḡaoidēal ι
fñnm do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1380.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, ochtmocchat.

An tabb mac diarmata puaid, .i. abb na trionoide for loch cé, γ Dom-
nall ua lñnán Ppuíor leappa ḡobail do écc.

Seaan mac concobair mic αfoha mic domnaill oicc τιḡeapna tpe conaill,
γ na nimeal ccompozur di, γ míoḡdamna ulaḡ uile, γ a mac Maolēachlainn
duḡ do mairbad ι mainpτιρ Earra Ruaid, la τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac néill uí dom-
naill, la cloinn cethail oicc uí concobair, γ la muinτιρ duipnín ar ammar
aυche ma foplonḡpopt féin.

ḡpermaḡm la mac uilliam búpc for mac uilliam uachtapac (Riocair)

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fer-
managh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county,
sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in
Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of
Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an over-
throw to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach],
where Teig Magwyr with many of them were
killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan."

^f *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-
Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

^g *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept
of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony
of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—
See note ^d under the year 1377, *supra*.

^h *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The
name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

ⁱ *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as
follows :

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath^f, and Murtough Mac Milehon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich^g O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr^h i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmenⁱ.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly^k.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tireconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach^m (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

* *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

^l To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in II. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo cæsus.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donnell Clomne Ceallanġ cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

^m *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) h mbaile atha leatpam. Mac Siúrtáin dexeṛpa tiḡearna atha léthann, ἡ Seon dexeṛpa do marbadh ann.

Ταός mac Muirceartaigh uí brian do marbadh la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidri mac caṛail mic aoda breipmicc uí concobair do téacht ar gṛeir ar muintir Ruairc, ἡ α marbadh la maghur ua Ruairc.

Μαδm mórδbal do thabairt la mág aṅgura, Art, ar ḡallaib, ἡ ar oirṛearib. O hanluam tiḡearna oirṛear, ἡ rocharde mór do ḡallaib do marbadh don chur rin.

Αn moirtiméach do téct i neppm immaile pe moir chumachtaib (i. ma lurtir) Uairle ḡaoidéal do dul ma cñb m moḡdanna epeann, i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluam, ó fearḡail, ó Raḡallaiḡ, ó Maoilmuaí, Mag eocharain, an Siombach, ἡ apoile paorclanna.

Art mág aongura tiḡearna ua neachdác ulaí do ḡabail tré feill h ttiḡ an moirtimepaḡ. ḡaoidil epeann ἡ moiran do ḡallaib ṛfin do ḡabail eccla poime iappm pa beith ara iocht, ionnur ḡur chuirpṛt pompa ḡan tataiḡe do denam air.

Art mac ḡṛaile Caomanaḡ do marbadh la ḡallaib.

Μαδm mór do tabairt la hua ndomnall toirpdealbác ar concobair óḡ mac Seacm mic concobair mic afoha mic domnall óiḡ, ar ua ndochartaiḡ, ar éloim truibne du m po marbadh moirán dá maithib. Oiar deapbrathar meic Suibne do ḡabail ann, i. Eoin ἡ Murchad. Eoala aóble do buann díob deachaiḡ, uarm, ἡ déidb.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

ⁿ *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan^a, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

^a Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach^c O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer^p came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Magcoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

^a *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

^p *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Αρε mac γεαριλε mic τομάρι pinn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marda la Mac Murchada pí laígn.

Sloígead la cloinn Muirceartaigh 7 la pílib ua Raigilligh i mbreinne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchaid do marda dóib. Ua Ruairc do breit orra, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haídeonach iar hragbáil cōda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachaid dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí érbail adbar dghéoirigh epiche éle do marda dōad mac Muirceartaigh uí maolínuaid dorchur poíghoe.

Sloígead lair an Moirtemhach go hultuib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toircc rin lair eitir ecclair, 7 túair, an urnaíde, domnac móri, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg mag carthaigh, Enrí mac domnaill uí fírgail, Adh mac muirceartaigh muimniū meē Eochagáin, 7 Domnall mac dauid meē Eochagáin déē.

Domnall mac briain uí dubda tigearna ua ppiácpach, 7 ó namalgaíō pear coranta a epiche daídeoin gall 7 gaoídeal batari ma aghaíō do éē ma baile buddéin an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

¹ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimlineach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

² *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitta*.

³ *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written *Earnaidhe*; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note ^x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

⁴ *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

⁵ *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁶ *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghgan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

⁷ *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough^a and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin^f.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe^g, Donaghmore^h, Errigalⁱ, Clogher^j, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda^k, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town^x on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duaid Mac Fírbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

^x *His own town*.—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 365, note ^r, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momonię tributa et muneribus .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb.*"

"Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaide, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moyhurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Munimġ O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéid, ochtmocchatt, a haon.

Dealb nuipe chille móipe i nuib bhrúin do labairt co hionghaét.

Uilliam mac donncharb muimniḡ uí céallaiḡ tigeapna ó maine aon duine po ba mó clú, aipeam, ḡ oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, ḡ an fear eug garim coitcinn einiḡ do élaiaib Éreann, ḡ do díol iad do peir a noigréipe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaoirda iar mbuaib naétriḡe, ḡ Maolpeclainn a mac do gabail a ionaib.

Ταδḡ ruad mac diarmada gall ḡa mbaoi uplamur aipriḡ do marbad la cloinn ḡoirdealbaiḡ.

Diarmait mac mág caréaiḡ adbari tigeapna dearmuinan do marbad dua maḡganna.

Ceindeoiḡ mac briam ó ccuanaic do marbad la gallaib.

Clann mic feolmuid uí concobair dionniad do Ruaidri ó concobair ḡ baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail la briam mballaic iarrin co cprotha corcpach i mbeól an tachair, ḡ daoine maíthe muaille nup im briam ua mbirp, ḡ im lochlainn ua nAinliḡe dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaicne dúin móir, brian da congbaal aige i mbraiḡdeunur co bpuar a bpiḡe pfin ó ua cconcobair ḡ ḡo nobhriat píḡ ar a haithle.

¹ *The image*.—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“ ḡ miopbuile iomda do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

² *To the schools*, do élaiaib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

³ *O'Mahony*.—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriac Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.

The Image^y of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools^z of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony^a.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh^b, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober^c.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

^y *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

^c *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west part of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Caipen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemeap) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an t-ionnaigh do marbhad ann.

Caipen atha leathain do lgaib do cloinn ndonncharid ⁊ a choimla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaigh.

Ua duinn do marbad ofraib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom creich oipa.

Pilib ua cinneidigh tigeapna upmumian, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do écc.

Slóigeas la Niall ó néill i noirgiallair, creacha mópa do denom doib, ⁊ airgialla dia lhmáin gur bpipeasap ap deipeas pluaigh uí neill, ⁊ gur bñpact euid da cepeachair doib. Donncharid mac Maighnua meic maighnua do marbad don tacaip rin.

Sir émann moirtemeap tigeapna gall epcann décc.

Dubcblairigh ingean afda meic diarmata bñ chaatir puasid meic paignaill, Lapaipfiona ingñ toirpdealbairigh uí Concobair bean meic paignaill, Pionnguala ingñ conmaige uí chatháin bean toirpdealbairigh meic Suibne, Saob ingñ uillie a bñpce bñ uí concobair, Dubcblairigh ingñ uí Choncobair pailtigh bñ Donnairil mic teaboird uí maolmhuaid, ⁊ Lapaipfiona ingñ pñgail uí duibghnán bean uí mtióein an bealairigh décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muirpice tadgair do marbad do dalatúnachair.

Aod mac Muirpçitairigh muirmigh mécc Eochagáin do marbad do maolp mac teaboird uí maolmhuaid ap iompuasaid do buille ga.

^d *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O’Ffox was killed therein.”

^e *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuíte, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac puaird an tonnaigh; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaigh, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaigh, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

O’Ffox !” O’Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

“Jactu lapidis a præsidiariis quos O’Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O’Mulconry.*”

^f *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

“The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote.”

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

^g *O’Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone^d was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh^e was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan^f [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer^h, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Connor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Connor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Donnellⁱ, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh^j, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke^l of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

^h *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

ⁱ *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallagh-boye [Ballyboy], died."

^j *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeekin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

^k *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

^l *By the stroke*, so buille.—This passage is

Ua murchaḁa do mārḁaḁ la huiḁ cceinnpealaḁ.

Dunḁalaḁ ua maḁaḁaḁ do mārḁaḁ i mionmpuaccaḁ la cloinn Riocairḁ.

Raḁnaile iḁḁḁ iḁecc ḁraḁaḁḁ ḁean meḁ doḁchaḁ dḁecc.

Eoḁhan ó cuinn ταιοḁeaḁ mḁuḁtiḁe ḁiollḁán do écc.

Domnall ó Murchuḁa tiḁeaḁna ó pḁélimfoha do mārḁaḁ la huiḁ cceinnpealaḁ.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéidiḁ tiḁeaḁna uḁmḁan, ḁ Ami iḁḁean meic connara a ḁean do écc ma noír.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1382.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mίle, τpί chéḁ, ochtḁocchaḁ, aḁó.

Tomár ua carḁacaḁn epḁcop τuaḁmḁan, Maḁha Maḁ muḁeaḁhaḁḁ pḁoiḁ cille moḁe dḁecc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horseback the prides of the Kalends of October.”

^m *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna ḁinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“Fuaḁ tiḁeaḁnaḁ τaḁbach τḁom
O'Murchuḁa aḁ mḁn ḁeaḁ ḁom,
Cḁiḁó O'Féilme fuaḁ an fḁaḁ,
Aḁ uaḁm fḁeilḁe na pḁḁeaḁ.”

“A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,

The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Morchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morchoc. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.

Thomas O'Carman, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carn Glas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælnordhæe obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakcallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clann cathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Oğ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt; sed Angli indicibus præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mic Eochaða moige fíno" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogha coiréionn ap aor ealaðan Epeann tpe doiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. égrí 7 ollamán ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

^o *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.

Διαρματο ὁ Δοῖνναλλ, Μὰς ἴδε εὐζαῖν (.i. mac na h-ingine ruaid̃e an t-éogan h-irín) moic aóda moic Δοῖνναλλ óis aódaḃaí tíg̃h̃na tpe conaill ué̃g̃.

Λαβράι διῦτο do maḃ̃baḃ la cloinn t̃seadaḃaí uí fear̃g̃ail, Muirchaḃ, corb-mac, ⁊ doḃ̃naill.

Fear̃g̃ail ruaid̃ mac donnchaḃ moic Muir̃c̃h̃taig̃ móir̃ mẽg̃ eochaḃáin t̃oipeaḃ chenel fiaḃhach do maḃ̃baḃ la fear̃aḃ ceall tpe feill ⁊ ceill mona ὁ Raí̃t̃ aóda meic b̃ric̃ roir̃. F̃h̃g̃ail ὁ mas̃ilmuaḃ, ⁊ mac t̃eaḃóit̃ do pinne an ioñh̃oig̃it̃, ⁊ Maol̃ir̃ maḃ̃tin po buaí̃l é.

Cuid do t̃aopeachaḃ connaḃt̃ do ḡaḃ̃ail le Ruaid̃ir̃ o cconcobair̃ ma oipeḃtur̃ f̃é̃n, .i. ὁ h̃Añl̃ige, ὁ b̃ir̃n, ⁊ mac c̃h̃t̃eḃnaig̃ tpe maḃ̃ ruair̃ a f̃ioḃ̃ oḃ̃ra co mb̃ádaḃ aḡ dénoḃ̃ caḃaḃra ma aḡaḃ̃ le cloinn m̃h̃ic̃ f̃eḃ̃l̃im̃it̃.

Ruḃ̃raige mac seaḃaḃ uí fear̃g̃ail ué̃g̃.

Clann Muir̃ir̃ dĩoñh̃oig̃it̃ corcomoda, ⁊ cpeaḃ̃ do ueraḃ̃̃ doib̃ oḃ̃ra, ⁊ na coñc̃naḃ̃ñ do dol ⁊ t̃toḃ̃aig̃eḃt̃ na cpeiche, ⁊ a maḃ̃baḃ po c̃t̃oir̃. Concobair̃ ó̃g̃ mac diaḃ̃mata cona b̃raḃ̃t̃ir̃ dĩoñh̃oig̃it̃ cloinne Muir̃ir̃ iarr̃in, ⁊

^r *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

^a *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him.”

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627 :

“This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall ; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy ; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head,” &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in ll. 2. 11, and quotes “*Goghagan*.”

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

^r *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a virõ saneto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh^p), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona^q, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric^r. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury^s, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice^t made an incursion into Corcomodha^u, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Muscraigiæ in Momonia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnibus peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midia quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30–1.

^s *Rury*, Ρυρόριγε.—This is a different name from Ρυρόρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

^t *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clannmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Corcamodha*, a district in the barony of Killian, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note ⁱ, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

poḃaḃ ḃo poḃhtain poḃpa, Clann Muiriḃ cona tḃionól ḃo beirḃ ruioḃḡthe ar a ccionn. Iarpoih ḃo ḃul ḃa naimḃeóin gur an mbaile, a loḃccaḃ ḃoibḃ eioḃir poirḡneaiḃ ḡ arḃar, ḡ ḃaoine ḃo mārḃaḃ ina tḃimcheal ḡ imḃeēct ḃo cōncḃobar ḡona mḃuirtir ara haiteḃ tpe neart a nḡḡnamha ḡan dioḡḃail ḃo ḃenaiḃ ḃaon chuidḃ dioḃ.

Cḃeachḃluaḡeaḃ la Muirḃaḃ ua mbriain ḡo ḃḡimurḃain gur poḃ leḃ-
aircc í.

Doimnall mac maḡḡaḡna ḃuinn ui cḃinneitḃiḡ, ḡ Emann ócc mac emann
ḃuitḃleḃ ḃo écc.

Muirḃḡḡtaḃ mac maḡḡaḡna maonmaḡe uí bḃriain ḃécc hi bḃḃioḃrḃn baile
aḡha tḃuim.

Doimnall ó bḃriain, Toirḃḃealḃaḃ mac ḃiarmata uí bḃriain, ḡ bḃriain mac
ḃiarmata uí bḃriain ḃo cloinn bḃriain ruaiḃ ḃo écc.

ḡiollabḃiḡḃe ó ḡḡiḡin aḃḃar ollaḡan cḃinél cconailḃ ḃo écc.

Muirḃḡḡtaḃ ócc mac meic maḡḡuḃa tḃiré tḃuaḡail ḃo écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίḡ Cḃríoḡt, mīle, tḃrḃ chéḃ, ochtḃmoccas a tḃrḃ.

An tabb mac ḃauit, .i. abb na búille ḡaoi ar ḃéḃc ḡ ar ḃaonachct ḃo écc.

Taḃḡ mac ḃonnchaḃ (.i. mac tomaltaḡ mic ḃonnchaḃ o paiteḡ clann
nḃonnchaḃ) tḃḡearna tḃḡe hoilealla ḃeari lán ḃḡéle ḡ ḃemeaḃ ḃo écc aine
an cḡḡḃa ḡ a mac tomaltaḃ ḃo ḡabail a ionaḃh.

Sloḡeaḃ móḡ le mall ó néill cona cloinn, ḡ ḡo maiteḃ cenél Eoḡain ḡ
tḃḡrian Congail ḃionḡḡoiḡḃ poḃ ḡallaib, gur loirḡeaḃ ḡ gur lomairḡeaḃ
iomat ḃa mbailtib. ḡoill na cḃḡce ḃo cḃuinnuḡaḃ ar a ccionn. Aoḃ ó néill,

* *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seappaiḃ O'ḡuibḃ ḡear tḃḡe naioḃe coit-
cionn ḃo éḡ.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb*."

† *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the

having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough^y are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail^z, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—O'Mulconry."

^z *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorine, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

ἡ Raibilín Savaoir do ésgmáil pe apoile i n-íompuasáð mapeíluais, da for-
zom forpírtmaria da ceptaíreaðais do tabairt hi ceuprais apoile doib.
Raibilín do dul beoíonta dia éis ἡ mac Eoin bipeð da aithmarbáð ann, ἡ
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tria bithin a gona. ἡ Mac Eoin
birett do marbáð la muintri Raibilín an trís lá iar marbáð Raibilín fírin.

Muircísreach ua flannágan taoipeach éuaíthe Ratha, ἡ Corbmac mac
Airt mecc uíðir décc.

Seaan mac garraíð ἡ Maígnur mac dauih do mairbáð in enló.

Airt mac Tomair fínn do éloinn Murchaða ríoghdaína laigen do mair-
báð do gallaib condaói locha garman.

Pláigh aóðbreach anbfóill go comcóiécinn Seachnon éríonn.

Airt maí aonghura tigeapna ó neachdác ulað én poyt einis eíreann ma
aimyir, décc don pláig i mbaile átha triuin, ἡ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchað na paitmíḡi ó brian, Mori inígn Murchaða uí maðaðain bean
meic uilliam Cloinne Riocairḡ (i. Riocairḡ), Sioban inígn iarla uínnuinan
bñ taidḡ uí ésbail tigeapna éle, déḡ di.

Murchað mac brian uí éinneidíḡ, Donnchað an chúil mac maíḡaína
tígeapna corca baiceinḡ, Eoghán mac donnchaíð mec Ruaidḡ uí écallaíḡ, ἡ
Lundarað baile átha buíde décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, ἡ Inígn uí brian bñ uí éinneidíḡ do écc.

Onara inígn uilliam buic bñ uí méchar. Mac giollapatriacc tígeapna
orpaíḡe, ἡ Mac ceallaíḡ meic giolla Patriacc tanairi orpaíḡe décc uile
don pláig cédna.

Diarmait ó íompuasḡ tígeapna cenel maíluḡra do mairbáð la gallaib.

^a *Raibilín*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, thus:

"A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O'Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge."

^b *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glinns of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M'Keon.

^c *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, "Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster."

^d *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this "of the neck," in his version of the Annals of Clonmaenise.

^e *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King's County.

^f *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

^g *O'Meagher*.—He was Chief of Uí Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin^a returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset^b killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna^c of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil^d Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe^e, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna^f, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher^g; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra^h, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

^b *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúghra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúghra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciarraige luachra, ⁊ Maileacáilinn
mað Shanraðain tanairi éallaið eachuac décc.

Seaan mac Donnall uí éirígal tigeapna na hangaile décc illioy Aipo
abla ⁊ a adhnacal manuirtir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidri uí chathán, Seaan gallda mac an iarla, Uiliam
baróid, ⁊ Ruaidri mac afoha óig uí maolínuað tighina éiriceall do écc.

Ruaidri mac Aipt með uíðir do marbað la mac donnchað með uíðir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanairi maiðe luirec do écc.

Éirígal mac tomair með tigeapna, taoíreac tellaið dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caðaoir uí concobair éailge do écc.

Milíð mac oirðelb do marbað la cloinn éiacra uí éloinn.

Ioimar ó háinlige aobair taoírig éenél doðta do marbað la a éneac éin.

Caðal mac Seppaí uí éirígal do écc.

Diarmait mac paghnaill taoíreac munuirtie heolair do éneac éirice
ar ua puairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1384.

Αοιρ Crioστ, uile, τρι chéid, ochtmocchatt, a cethair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceh, maiðirtir, aiphindeac, ⁊ peaprun aipig
bporcca décc.

Ruaidri mac toirpdealbair uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláig
éfoha aithe péli Caðaoirua iari caatín pé mbliaðan déð ⁊ ráithe ⁊
lámpighe connacht amail deapbur an éile Maolín ua maolconairie ⁊ nduam
an péme muðraide.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.
p. 47.

ⁱ *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

^k *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Raða*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

^l *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gornlathia filia Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceðepm congábala domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlín Magaurán, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhlaiⁱ, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^k.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir^l O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.

John Mac Gilla-Coisgliⁿ, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga^o, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry^p testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri, supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

" Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

ⁿ *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

^o *Airech-Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of II. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Fuair Ruaidrí ríoghda an ríaithe.
 Aré décc ar d'fghráithe
 Do éruachain aoi gan ioráil.
 Mac tacaiborb Toirnealbhaig.

Dá chlioghrá do d'fhoir h conachtaib iarrin, i. Toirnealbhaic ócc mac Aoda mic toirnealbhaig do oirdeas h clioghráir dha cheallais, do clóinn Ríochair, do Donnall mac Muirchéartaig uí concobair, 7 do clóinn Donnchaoda arghna, 7 Toirnealbhaic ruad mac asda mic félim mic aoda mic Eoghain do oirdeas h clioghráir mar an cefona do mac diarmata, do clóinn Muirchéartaigh muinnigh, 7 do tairpeachais ril muirdeasais arghna, gur po fáir coceas h conachtaib uile h coitinne iarrin co mbair ar na ccommbuairdeas treimh.

Mag Raгнаill (.i. mág raгнаill dub) .i. Diarmait mac maoileacláinn rártairpeas einigh 7 fignamha muinnipe heolair do marbas tre peill la clóinn Raгнаill meg raгнаill mhorur tige Ríoret mecc Raгнаill.

Muircheartaic ó concobair clioghrá ó bfairge décc iar ccianair.

Tomaltas mag dorchais tairpeach cenél duacain do marbas la a ríin féin, 7 é ag cur éru.

Comdal oirdeasair eirir ua bfairteartaig 7 ua máille. Imrín do fíge stopra da tairpeair eughan ó máille, corbmair ó máille (.i. corbmair cruinn), 7 rochais maimille ríu lá muinnipe fairteartaig.

Carrac fírgura do loceas la Niall ó neill, 7 nír mór do cor ar galais dó.

“Donnchaod bacac mac Tanaishe uí Maoil-conaice potius.”

^a *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Ratheroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

^r Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O'Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O'Connors for the succession : O'Kelly, they of Clann Rickard, Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought : Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sons of Mortagh Moyneagh O'Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins
 For sixteen years and a quarter,
 At Cruachan-Aoi^a, without contention,
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed'.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse^s.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn'), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provenee of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, pp. 84–87.

^s *Shoeing a horse*, ag cup épu, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

^t *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaéct ua ríogail (.i. mac aodá) tígírna móige treagá, 7 seppraíð ó ríogail décc.

Uilliam mac Sír éimann a buirc, 7 Ríocaríð mac maidiucc mic tomin baireð feichín coitcheionn na celiar do écc.

Uigirtin ua duibhgnáin ollain éomáicne pe ríochur décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc dísadbar tígearna bpeirne do bathad ar Loc gáinna.

Dilip ua Raigallig tígírna muinire maoilmorá do écc.

Maolip mac Sír uilliam buirc do mairbad do earccar, Sísan, 7 Dauid dá mac ele meic uilliam buirc do écc don plaigh.

Maighar mac Maoileclainn uí ríogail, Tomalac mac cairppe uí ríogail, 7 ríogail mac catail uí ríogail do écc.

Sluaicéad la domnall mac muircéircaig dona oiréctair 1 maigh luirc 50 ro luirc longport meic diarmata.

Donnchað ó dubda do écc, a mac Muircéircaí do gabáil a ionaid.

Domnall mac plaithéircaig uí ruairc do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1385.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, trí chéid, ochtmocchat, acúig.

Dauidh mac Eimann mic Hoibeir do gabáil la hua eoncobair, 7 a écc iarrin na bpaighdénur 1 mbanle an topair.

^u *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

^v *Of the learned*, na celiar.—The celiar were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

^w *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

^x *Lough Gamkna*, uow Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha^u; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned^v, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne^w, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna^x.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough^y, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison^a at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

^y *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

"Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

^z To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Pól mac zetiſgan comarba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*"

"O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens cos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Firb.*"

"Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

^a *In prison, ma bpaighofnur*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeaḁ la hua Ruairc ⁊ la mac donnchaḁ ḡona paorclannaib lē ar lē ḡo maḡ luirḡ, ḡur loirccrē longporē meic diaḡmata, ⁊ an tīr uile ⁊ coitēinne, mac Seadain uí eaḡra do maḡbaḁ ⁊ ttoḡaigeachē an tḡluaigē rin, ⁊ a bḡathair oile do ḡabáil.

Feidlimiḁ clepeaḁ ó concobaḡ ⁊ concobaḡ óḡ mac diaḡmata do ḁul ar ḡluaigeaḁ co tīr noilella. Raibthe do rochtain ḡómpa, oirchill do dénoni pa ccomair. Iatpoḁ do ḁul fon tīr iarain, daoine, ⁊ mḡile do maḡbaḁ doib mnti, luēt iomchoimēda na epiche do bḡitē oppa iarḡin, tachor dḡib ḡḡi aḡoile. Caḡal cairḡḡeach mac donnchaḁ do maḡbaḁ, Concobaḡ mac diaḡmata do ḡabáil ⁊ feidlimiḁ ó concobaḡ do lot.

Ionnḡoigē do ēabairē do Muirchēreac mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruairḁri, do Taḡ mac diaḡmata, ⁊ do chathal mac diaḡmata ḡor Māḡ ḡaḡnaill ḡuaḁ, ⁊ ḡor aodh ua cconcobaḡ. A ḡabáil diblimib doib, ⁊ a mbḡeit ḡo cairḡac locha cé da ccomēd.

Cathal ua fēḡail dēḡhaḁbaḡ tiḡēḡna na hanḡaile, ⁊ Cúmaige ó cathain tiḡearna oirēḡa uí ēatháin do ēcc ḡo ḡinn aḡḡie ⁊ oirḡdearḡair.

Ua concobaḡ ḡuaḁ, mac diaḡmata, clann muirēḡḡaiḡ, ⁊ ttoirigē con-naēt do ḁul ḡluaḡ lanmḡr ḡo huib maine. Baile mḡc emainn uí ēeallaig do loḡccaḁ doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do maḡbaḁ don chur rin.

ḡur bḡeḡḡne, ⁊ muinḡir tīre hoilella do tḡeachē a ccomḁail uí concobaḡ

^b *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longporē by dwelling-house.

^c *His brother.*—The word bḡataḡ is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “kinsman.”

^d *Preparations were made,* oirēill do dénoni. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

^e *Guards,* luēt iomchoimēda.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

^f *Incursion,* ionnḡoigē.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough^b, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother^c was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Connor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made^d to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards^e of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Connor wounded.

An incursion^f was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Connor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Connor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooeey O'Kane^g, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Connor Don^h, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mae Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveighed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke."

^g *Cooeey O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooeey na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relieve.

^h *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, do *teét a ccomóáil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenic, and they of Tyreallalla, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,

ουιν. Ιονηροῖς το εἰσβαῖν τοῖς γο κορκαχλάν γυρ λορρεσθ μοραν δα
μβαλτιβ λεο, γ γυρ γήρπαδ ιομαδ δα νγορταῖβ.

Τῖρ φιαέπαχ το λορρεσθ το μάκ υλλίαν βυρε. Α δὺλ γο ρίεεαχ ἀρα
χαῖτε γ α λορρεσθ λαῖρ μαρ αν εσθνα ιμαλλε πε Καίρρπε αβυρ, ταχαῖρ
το εἰσβαῖν δό ανηρῖν. Μάινεεε μαολ το μαῖεῖβ α μυντιρε το μαρβαδ, γ
βραιγδε το βυαν δε ἀρ α χαῖτε.

Τῖρ ἀμάλζαδ το λορρεσθ λα δομνall μακ Μυρρεσῖταιγ υῖ εονκοβαῖρ,
Socharde το δαοῖνῖβ το μαρβαδ, εἰάλα μόρα το δαναῖν το ιννε, γ βραιγδε
δὰ μαῖεῖβ το εἰσβαῖν δό λαῖρ ιαρῖν.

Μαῖομ το εἰσβαῖν λα Μυρχαδ υα εονκοβαῖρ τιγεαῖρα υα βραῖλγε γ
λα cenél ῥιαχach πορ γάλλαῖβ να μῖδε ι τοόχαῖρ ερυαχάμ βῖ εἰε ιν πο
μαρβαδ Υινηρῖονμας να μῖδε, Αλ Σεομπας, γ α μάκ, γ λίον δῖρῖμε ιμμαλλε
ῖρῖν το μαῖεῖβ γάλλ, γ δὰ νδαορυρῖλαγ.

Ταναῖδε υα μαολconaῖρε ἀρδollaῖν connachte ι ῖρῖνchay, γ ι ῖρῖνδεετ
δεεε (ι. ιν λυγναρὰδ) ινα τιγ ῖεῖν ιαρ ιμβυαῖδ νονγέα, γ ναῖεῖριγε, γ α ἀνα-
cal ι cluan εοῖρῖετι co honopaς.

Σις το δῖνομ το connachtaῖβ πε ποῖλε, γ Σίολ μυρρεαδαιγ το ποῖνν ἀρ δό
ετιρ αν δὰ υα Concoβαῖρ.

burnt the contrey of Corkaghlan, and did cut
their feilds of green corne.”

ⁱ *Forced from him.*—This passage is given
differently in Mageoghegan’s translation of the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1385. Mac William Burke burnt the
Country of Tyrefiachragh ; marched with his
forces from thence to Sligeagh, where he killed
Madiuck the Bald, and tooke certain prisoners.”

^k *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Ma-
geoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in West-
meath, and the O’Molloys, of Fircall, in the
present King’s County.

^l *Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele.*—Now the town-
land of Togher, lying a short distance to the
south-east of the conspicuous hill of Croghan,
in the north of the King’s County. This *tochar*,
or pass through the bog, still remains, and
tradition says that it was defended by a castle,

which is proved to be true by an old map of
Leax and Ophaly, which shews a castle at
Togher, near Croghan.—See the year 1546,
under which it is stated that the Lord Jus-
tice plundered Offaly, as far as the Tochar of
Croghan. O’Conor Faly’s Castle lies in ruins
immediately to the south-west of this conspi-
cuous hill, from which circumstance O’Conor
Faly is not unfrequently called chief of Croghan
by the Irish bards, as by O’Heerin in his topo-
graphical poem :

“ Τῖραε ο βραῖλγε αν ῖμνν εαλαῖγ,
Νῖ hamβῖρ ε δ’ ῖρεαδαιβ,
Ο concoβαῖρ cuing αν εἰάρ,
Αρ γορμ-εῖλαῖγ cuῖρρ ερυαχάμ.”

“ Lord of Offaly of the cattle abounding land,
A fact not unknown to poets,
Is O’Conor, hero of the plain,
On the green smooth hill of Croghan,”

an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from himⁱ.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach^k, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele^l; Nugent of Meath, Chambers^m and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollavⁿ of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Chuain Coirpthe^o.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors^p.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his *Fairy Queen*.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

^m *Chambers*, an *Seompach*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

“A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed.”

ⁿ *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

“A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mulchonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in generall, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre.”

^o *Chuain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Chuain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahec, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

^p *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Airt mac airt moir uí maoileacloinn. Dearbporraigall inġean cātair óig bean uí conġobair puatġ, ġ bean Mihġe inġŋn mécc mātġġainna bŋn uí neill décc.

ġiollacporġ mac ġilleġinnéin tairġeach muintġe Pheodachain décc.

Cġeacha mopa la cloinn nġonnchaitġ i cġŋra. Clann cathail óig uí conġobair do bġeġt opġa, šonnġunaiġ, ġ mop rochanġe oile immaile pġú, Maiġm do tātairġ for cloinn nġonnchaitġ, Mopan da nġaóimġ do marġatġ, ġ iat pġm do chop išteach i cġill cġnnuib ara haithle.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O'Mulconry*."

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one 'Turlogh Don' [*recte* O'Connor Don], 'and the other Turlogh Roe' [*recte* O'Connor Roe], 'from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)'"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlough Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

^a *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

^r *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^s *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough^r in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge^s O'Conor, the Stauntons^t, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh^u.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

^t *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

^u *Cill-Chondaibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puoð O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean niumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemosynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na haicðeacða” [*alias clann cuam in regione de Keará*.—ED.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis opem ferret. Dominus Mac William cum secutus et non assecutus præsidarios e Castlebarry dedito eiecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearæ egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in statis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Fírb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note ^t under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muircheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muircheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρί χέδ, ochtí-mocchatt, aré.

Άνιε ιηγήν ταύδ μεις δοννχαιδ βήν τιγίρηνάν υί Ρυαιρ (τιγέαρνα δρείρνε) αον ρογχα ban leithe cuinn décc i ttuaim Seancha acc loch pionnmaighe, γ α hānacal i Slisceach.

Caipre mac brian mic Murchada υί fearghail τιγίρνα calaid na han-ghaile, fear tiodlaicteac tabartach cpođa copantach décc ír mbuaid nanma γ noiprdearpcar, ongta γ aitérige.

Niall mac concóircriche óig méicc eochagáin adbar τιγίρνα α chinid do mārbaδ la huiliam ndalatún, γ la α mac.

Maighur mac asdha meic diarmada do mārbaδ do δαλατύήachaib beor.

Sloigead mór la domnall mac Muircéirταίγ υί concobair, la cloinn ndonnochaid, la hua ndubda, γ la muintir saghira i ccriche meic uaittin. Α lionnraδ, γ α harguin uile don cúp rin, γ morán do daoínib do mārbaδ iu Roibírd dún domnainn, γ iu Mac Maolir an cōppainn, γ iu Maigeoc gallda, γ cairlen lionoid do gabail, aballgort cairteannain, γ aballgort iu cua do gearrad leó.

Ereamon ua maoleaclōinn do mārbaδ do mag amalgaid γ do δαλατυήachaib.

Ua concobair puad cona bfuair lair do chonnachtaib do dul do cōngnam le Mac uiliam búrpe i naghaid domnall mic Muircheartaίγ γ cloinne

^u *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

^x *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note ^r, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

^y *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

^z *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathclyn comprised the whole of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six.

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha^w, on Lough Finvoy^x, and was interred at Sligo^y.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile^z, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Unction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin^a, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn^b, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda^c. They took Lynott's castle^d, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan^e, and the orchard of Inis Cua^f.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

^a *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

^c *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

^d *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 236.

^e *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

^f *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchað. Cpeacha moḡa do thabairt a tír fiaðrach muaidhe dóib. A ndul iarrin for cpeácpuathar i cloinn Riocairð. O bḡiam do bḡeít orpa go móppluaḡ maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð map an ccfona. O concóbar puáð diompúð friú. Maiðm do tabairt do forpo, 7 Concóbar mac taúðḡ mic concóbar uí bḡiam do mapbað leo do puathar rin.

Socharði do ḡallaib orpaḡe do thuitim la mac Mupchaða rí Laiḡen.

Domnall máḡ cochláin tiḡearna delbna décc.

Finḡin mac Ruairði maḡ eochazain do mapbað.

Sit do denuim do connáctair pe apoile a haithle a ccoḡaib, 7 Mac uilliam buic do ðul i teách meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tiḡearnar do tabairt dó. Mac peopair do dul ina teach on muð ccfona.

Donnchað mac caba do mapbað la cloinn Maḡnupa uí Raḡallaḡ.

Cathal ó neḡtain do mapbað la hó cconcóbar Ruáð.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, ochtmocchatτ a Seacht.

Teach do ðfnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríḡ ulað) do díol dáim épeann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

^g *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tiréragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

^h *Great army*.—This passage is given in Maoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough ; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghragh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others.”

ⁱ *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

^j *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note ^e, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *dul ina tēac*.

^k To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Filii Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe^s. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army^b, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burkeⁱ went into the house^j of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.

A house was built at Eamhain Macha^l, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum capten nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Conor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmarumque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Conor puçò dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

^l *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestatam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ μῆλν αῶα υἱ νέλλ αον ποῖα βαν ῥεχτα Νέλλ ναοῖγίαιλῖς πε να
λινν βεαν μῖε Εῶν βῖρεθ δο ἔεε ιαρ μβυαῖθ νατηῖρῖγhe.

Ριοαῖρῖθ ὅεε, .i. mac uilliam cloinne Ριοαῖρῖθ δέεε.

Ῥοῖρῖαῖθ ῖονν ὁ δαλαῖς ἀρδολλαῖν εῖεανν le δάν γ Ρυαῖρῖθ ὁ εἰανάν
ῖαοῖ ῖεανχαῖα, γ ολλαῖν οἱρῖγίαιλ εἱρῖθε δο ἔεε.

Δοῖναιλ mac Δοῖνχαῖα δοαῖρῖ μῆς υἱῖρ, γ Μαθα mac Conlῖgha δο
μαῖρῖαῖθ ι εἰλλ Ναἱε.

Concoḃar mac bḃrian capḃraigh υἱ νέλλ δο μαῖρῖαῖθ la ḡallaḃ an tḃraḃt-
baile.

Uilliam mac διαρμαῖα μεῖς Ραḡnaill αῶβαρ ταιοῖρῖς μυνῖρῖε heolaῖρ
δο μαῖρῖαῖθ la μυνῖρῖ βῖρῖ.

Εῶν mac αεḡyḡra meic δοῖναιλ τῖḡεαῖρῖα ιμῖ ḡall δο ἔεε.

Διαρμαῖττ Ρυαῖθ ὁ δυῖρῖνῖν δο ἔεε.

Teach δο denam ι neamam Mhacha la Niall ὁ neill, ap m bḃuḃ tḡgh
ιταῖρῖθε ῖρῖ ῖε μῆλν ḡo ῖῖ.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

^m *Choice woman*, αον ποῖα βαν, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Ilugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

ⁿ *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

^o *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman^m of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finnⁿ O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew Mac Coinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile^o (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile^p.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died^q.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then^r.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

^p *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don.

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

^q *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Firis*, he died in July, 1388.

^r *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell —*Mac Firis*. et MS. L."

Aois Criosť, 1388.

Αοίρ Criosť, míle, trí chéid, ochtmocchatt a hochtt.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð mhogghairceadhach típe hoilella, 7 a tanaí do ðol ar cpeich oíche i muig luig. Cpeacha móra do ðénoim lair. O conco-bair Ruad, clann meic feblimíð, Clann cáthail óice uí cónco-bair, 7 clann aeða meic diarmada .i. Cathal, 7 Corbmac gona rochraíobh da leanmáin i ttorraigeét na cpeach. Corbmac mac donnchaíð do gabáil deiríad for a muiníir fein. Cuid do muiníir uí cónco-bair da ionnroigíð céduir, 7 a mbeir ga ammur gan coigill, Ua cónco-bair fín do bpeir oíra, 7 do rmaéttad ara muiníir gan eiríom do márbad da ndaíad a gabáil. Siðfí noáir faomíom anacal gur beccfn a marbad foðeoíð 7 ní raibe da chinead cobéir do ar eimeach, 7 fhgnom go rin. Conco-bair mac donnchaíð, muirchaíð mac corbmaic meic donnchaíð, 7 mac diarmada ruad do gabáil iarrin, 7 bpaigde do ðénoim díob. O Conco-bair ruad da leanmáin tap rliab ríor iaram 7 clann ndonnchaíð do tcehead roime fo éúil maile 7 pó íóctar típe hoilella.

Muircfrtach mac doinnall mic Muirchfrtaig uí Chonco-bair do ðul fo forlongróir uí Doinnall i ccomrógur ESSa Ruad 7 daoíne iomda do márbad lair don ionnroigíð rin im cloinn uí baioighill, 7 im ua ngallco-bair cona mbraírib. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do gabáil dó, 7 a ttabairt lair iaram immaile pe héóal each arn 7 eidead, 7 clann Muircfrtaig do iompúð for ua ndoinnall don chur rin.

Seaan ruad ua tuathail tígfrna ó Muirceadhach cleite fíng 7 fhgnomá

^s *Made great preys*, cpeaca móra do ðénoim lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do ðénoim, literally means, "prædam facere."

^t *He did not consent to protection*, noáir faomíom, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb faomaim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

^u *His peer*, cobéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Cobéir is explained ioncomor-bair, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

^w *Over the mountain downwards*, tap rliab ríor, i. e. over the Coirrshliabh, now the Curliue mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. *Stop, downwards*, in this part of Ireland, means *northwards*, and ruar, *upwards*, means *southwards*.

^x *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys^s. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection^t, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer^u for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards^w [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell^x, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^y, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

^y *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also.

a chinnid do marbaid do moghaid da muinntir féin ar lár a lonnraire peirín, 7 an bodach do marbaid inn po chéttóir.

Clann uí chuiprinín Siódraíð, cairpre, 7 giollapatreice do marbaid la gallaib laigen.

Creacha móra do denoim ua concobair ruad 7 da mac diarmada ar ua cconcobair nbonn 7 coccaid coitcheionn deirge hi cconnaictaib ar a lopp. Mac donnchaíð do loigead Muiqe luirg triar na creachaib pempaire.

Cúcoirciúe ó maoilmuaid tigherna fíri cceall do écc.

Commbuaíðreaid coccaíð eirir ua Ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaíð.

Domnall ua concobair do dul ar machaire connacht. Arís an choillín, 7 imr locha cairpigin do loicead lair 7 Domnall óg mac domnaill (.i. con-pabal galloclaid) do marbaid don toircc rin.

Sluaigeaíð la hua ndomnaill .i. toirpdealbaid an piona, ar cloinn Muir-éirteag 7o raimic co Sligeaíð co ro hnuiread 7 co ro hoirgead cairpre opoma claid uile lair 7 iar marbaid rochaíde 7 iar nuiread na criche don chur rin do thaic Domnall mac Muiréirteag 1 teagh uí domnaill co nórna ríð fíur, 7 do beric a oigriar ndó la taob na ngiall Ro gabaid ó éenél cconall maran tan rin.

Coccaíð eirir ua ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaíð, 7 domnall (.i. mac muirceairteag) do eirge le cloinn ndonnchaíð.

Maghnar mac maoileachlann meic Magnura do marbaid la cloinn meic donnchaíð, 7 la Maoilruanaíð mac donnchaíð.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—*O'Mulconry*."—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

² *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Maggeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

^a *Hostilities*, commbuaíðreaid coccaíð, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Maggeoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Donnogs prepared to warr against one another this year."

^b *Ard-an-choillín*, now Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

^c *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown² of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapattrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities^a arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbry of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

^d *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

^e *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

^f *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

^g *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

^h To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc.*"

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, τρι έεδ, οετμοζατ, ανάοι.

διοαριε ιηρι εαίν δέεε.

Niall ócc ó neill do gábal do gálloibh.

Μυιριρ μαολ υα concobair failge do marbáð ðaon upóop poiγhe ag tómpall cluana ða éopε la fñi ðuib cceallaiγ legi.

Μαοιεclann cam ua lochlann τιγεαpna copcmoðpuað do marbáð la a ðñbpaáair fñi i bpeill.

Εοζαν ό Ρuarie γ clann caóoil óicc do ðul go caipλέn an uaðair. Μαρερλυαζ μυιτιριε ήέλιγι ðñpge ðóib. Ρuariz do éaðairt oppa. Μαγnyρ ό ήέλιγι do marbáð anñpñ, γ ðaoine oile. Cpeacha μυιτιριε ήέλιγι do ðenañ ðoib iapañ, γ Μυιρeñpαá ό ήέλιγι do ñapbáð. Σιτη do ðenañ ðua

“Bellum inter O’Conor Donn et O’Conor puáð (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniá de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cuil ceapnaða Clann Donoghís instat, et Tadæus pñðáð O’Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum faina per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadæum O’Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic Taidg transiens spoliat, et magnam prædam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fñrb. et MS. L.*”

“Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fñrb.*”

“Uillie de Burgo, et O’Brien pp. fecerunt magnas prædas, et ejusdem O’Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fñrb.*”

“Meab filia Flathberti O’Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O’Hara uxor Donnchadi O’Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fñrb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O’Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O’Mulconry et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadæo filio Tadæi Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fñrb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O’Dowd occisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O’Dowd.”

ⁱ *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this vicar’s name was Nemeas O h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicised Owens.

^k *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

^l *Shot of an arrow*, ðaon upóop poiγhe, *uno jactu sagittæ*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O’Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O’Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malerie.”

O’Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“γ la cloinn Maoluγna ðia ðoñnaiz.”

^m *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlington, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.

The Vicar of Inis Cain¹ died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael^k O'Conor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow^l at the church of Cluain da-torc^m, by one of the O'Kellys of Leyⁿ.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Conor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair^o, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

^a *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *couplean leige*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus:

“Αοιβinn an ἐπίοç, cian po clop,
Tuath leçe na leapç polop,
O'Ceallaiç leçe o'n tpauiç éaiç
Céile án élaip eançaiç iúßpaiç.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains;
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the
Barrow),
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlington, dated December 20th, 1837.

^o *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killery, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royreks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils^p of Tircconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke^q, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough^r.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh^s O'Neill, died^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly^w; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the proeurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnough. Manus O'Royrek remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqwire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircefirταιξ do éoét fo toḡairm an coceatō iym tpeḡeoladh doimnall mic muircefirταιξ, 7 comaltatā meic dommchaō. Maḡnur ó ruairc baí i mbraíḡbñur aḡ ua Raíḡillíḡ i cceloich locha huacatar doeloō eḡde, 7 taprainḡ dō ḡo cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircefirταιξ dpaḡbail bpaḡa air, 7 a maḡbaō doib aḡ teaát ar coite amach do.

Sit do denam dō Ruairc, 7 dua Raíḡillíḡ, 7 comēa mópa dpaḡail dua paíḡillíḡ ar fon earccarac uí ruairc daḡcur, 7 diommarbaō uatō. Eoḡan ua ruairc, 7 mac caḡail maḡbaíḡ do tabairt do i nḡioll nup na comhtabh rin.

Clann muircefirταιξ 7 teallac dunchaōa do denam imeice nḡit ar muinziḡ ruairc im ḡiōd ua rionnoicce, 7 im rḡiab ccorrian, 7 im cenél luachan. Iar na ḡiōp rin dua ruairc (7 é i nḡlionn ḡaibḡe an tan rin) pucc a imirḡḡoḡa lair fo baḡp cēnél luachan. Ionnpaíḡhiō do éabhairt dō foḡpoḡom, maíōm foḡpa poime, 7 maḡbaō do bñḡ ar a nellaiḡib 7 ar a nḡaóimḡ o beal aḡha doipe duban ḡo mullaḡ na tḡulaḡ mbreḡneḡ.

O Raíḡillíḡ, .i. tomár mac maḡḡamna décc, 7 Seacan mac Pílip í Raíḡillíḡ do ḡabail tḡḡearnaḡ.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donnogh, with their forces, made an iurode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the mount called Slien Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Rourke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and cattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafneagh.”

* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An éloc do éollaō do 7 a elóō aḡti, i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

^y *Lough-an-Scur*, now Lough Scur, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1344, p. 495, *supra*.

^z *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^x from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scuir^y; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough^z and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-na-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain^e to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

^a *Fidh-na-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Beneroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

^b *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Shlaß campbri* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Bal-linamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

^d *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

^e *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doipe du-bám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caipλέν éille bapriannne do bpipeað la doinnall mac muirceáitaz.

Órian mac aodaccain ollam na bpepne i mbríctéinnar decc, 7 Seaan (i. oifpícel mac Aodaccain) pepar ionaid bpiain do mapbað cíteopa hoitce ma noðlaic.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaicne i Sínúur décc.

Érízal ua hígpa tizgína luízne decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céu, noçat, a haon.

Ua puairc, i. tizgínan do ðul i ccoinne uí Raigílliz, Sheacan, zo ðpuim. lctham uathadh rochpauve. Oð éualatari clann muirceaptauiz uí concoðair rin tiaçoioð poipilion poimhe ap bealach an épionauiz. Ópuiriz ó puairc co na bfeccán buitne oppa, 7 Mapðair Seaan mac mathgarmna uí concoðair, 7 Donnchad mac Aodá an cleitizh da laim buðin zen mo éá ap mapbrat a muntpir don cuio ele ðib.

Domnall ócc mág cáptauiz tizgína ðípmumian décc, 7 a mac Taudz do gabail tizgínair na ðeoiðh.

O hanluain tauipeað na noipéir do mapbað da bpaítribh pín tpe peill.

^f *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a town-land giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note^m, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefniæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgannai O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muimniú O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macparé O Feargura luiz leze Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

^h *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Rourke and O'Reillye continued in their attouement of peace. O'Rourke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Rellye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Rourke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart-anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Rourke a blow of a Launce, which O'Rourke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne^f was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died ; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.

O'Rourke^h (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough 'O'Conorⁱ heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh^j ; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him ; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Conor. and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, Lord of Desmond, died ; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text :

" This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleitthe, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough O'Conor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Conor of Sligo.

^j *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

^k *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitthe, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

^l *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac gillmuirpe (.i. cuulað ua moirna) ταιοιρεαὶ ua nñica ceim γ λειτε κατὰν do mairbað da bpaτairi buðñn.

Ταυδ mac gillecolum uí uiginn, γ bebinn inðean uí maoilconairpe ollam ðñpccaigete ι νδάν, γ ι νδασonnaέτ ðέcc ιαρ naίepighe.

Coirbmac maol ua pñgail do mairbað hi pñull la gallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, epι céð, noέat, aðó.

Θpιγοιρ ua mochain airðeappucc tuama paoi epáibðeac ðepñpach do écc.

Enpí amñpñð mac neill móip uí néill mpoðbamhna cenél neoðain, γ ðñgh-aððar airðopigh epenn do éñit, ðuairle, γ ðeinec ðέcc, po pñl bñénoinn ιαρ mbuaibh nonðta, γ naithpige.

Doínnall mac Enpí uí néill do gaðail la Toippðealbac an pñona ua nðom-naill eiðñina tipe Conaill. Cpεacha, γ upeta aibhle do ðenanñ ðó ap mac Enpí cona muinipir an la ceðna.

Moppluaigεað la mall ua neill Rí cenél neoðain ðo maipib m éuiccið ime do pñigñð gall epaða baile aður ðuim ðealðain, nñit do éup opna ðó ðon uil pñn, γ ðepññ paoié do éuicim laip ιαρ epabaipre taéap ðoið ðu pñile.

in the year 1185.—See note ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

^m *Ily-Nerca-Chein*.—See note ^t, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis; in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Crnitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardecoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

ⁿ *Lecale*, leé caéail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

^o To this year O'Flaberty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiacha obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein^m and Lecaleⁿ, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhbreidh^p, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Flhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry^q.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile^r and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

^p *Henry Aimhbreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11: "*Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallaic Rege satorum.*—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

^r *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicéaḁ mór do bhrít dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maíte connacḁ ma pappat) go huib maine. An tír do loiceaḁ ḡ do lomacceain doib. O concobair puatḁ dia lñmain. Catat mac aoda uí puairc do beit ar dñir-foh plóig uí éconcobair ðuinn, ḡ a ḡabail la hua cconcobair puatḁ, ḡ rocaíde da muintri do marbadh.

Conḁaoir dñrmuñan mḡñ iapla upmuñan, bñ dñrlaicḁaḁ dñghemḡh décc iap mbuaiti naítrighe.

Toirḁealbāc mac bñian ó ccuanach Ruatḁri mac donnchaḁ uí éñrbaill éñairi Eile, ḡ Bionḡuala mḡñ Maḡnupa mic catat uí Concobair décc.

Diapmaite maḡ Eochagain taoipeaḁ cenel riachach do ecc.

Sloicéaḁ mór la hua neill, mall, ḡ la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile lu ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toirḁealbāc. Sloigheaḁ ele la Domnaill mac muiréñraig cona bñaitribh for ua ndomnaill bñór. Cpeaḁa an tpe do tñicheaḁ fo diamraib, ḡ fo dñoiḁélaib, ḡ ó domnaill cona rochraitte do bñt for eúl a muintri. Ní po hanaḁ lap an pluag cconnaḁtaḁ go pangatar go cñn maḡair. Fo ḡabaitt édaia an dñ rin. Ticc Ua domnaill cona roḁraitti ma lñmain go paíneaḁ poppa go po marbaitt rocaíde doib im mac donnchaḁ mḡḡ cába. Dála í nñll ḡ cloinne Henri cona ploḡ po hairceatḁ leoride cñíoc uí doḁarpoiḡ eittri eill ḡ tuait, ḡ ní po hanaḁ leoride go pangatar go pḁarrait mōir i nairear catat dUa domnaill. Bat-tari athaḁ aḡhaḁ i naḡhaḁ amlaḁ rin. Cona eaḁ do ponpat ríḁ do denaḁ fo dñoiḁ.

of Bnan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spáobaitle, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

⁵ *Were slain.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrek, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione ; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb.*”

⁶ *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

⁷ *Dermot Mageoghegan.*—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Connor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Connor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Connor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Connor Roe, and many of his people were slain*.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh[†] ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan[‡], Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried[¶] into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people[¶]. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair[×] ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor[†], intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

“ A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye.”

[¶] Were carried, οο ἐξήχασθό, literally, “ the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c.”

[¶] To protect his people, πορ cúl α μινυτιν, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

[×] Ceann-Maghair, now Ceann maighir, and anglicised Kinnaweere, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

[†] Fearsat-Mor, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Ἐπίθεα λα ἡυα νδοῖναιλλ ἀρ εἰοῖνν τῶσαιν υἱ ὀοῖνναιλλ, υαῖρ βάτταρ ιαθριδὲ
βαί ἀγ ταρριανῆς εἰοῖννε μαιρεῖρταῖγῃ, ἡ ὀεολυρ πῖνῖρα ἀρ ἀν πλυσαιῖεαῖ
πῖνῖρατε.

ΑἴΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αἴορ Ἐριορτ, μῖλε, τρὶ ἐέδ, νοχατ, ἀτρί.

Σεααν μαε Σεαρρραῖδ υἱ Ραῖγῖλλῆς ἐρpucc na βρεῖρνε ὀεεε.

Μαθα υα ἡεοῖαν εαῖbellán ἡνῖρ εαῖν ὀεεε.

Ἀν Σεααῖρτ ὁ εἰέριῖς ὀο ἐεε.

Αἴδ μαε concobaῖρ (.i. μῖε τομαλταῖς) μεῖε διαρματα εἰςῖρνα μοῖςε
λῖρῆς ὀεεε ιαρ ἡβυαῖδ ἡῖνῖς ἡ ναιέριεche, ἡ Κατάλ α μαε ὀο βαθαῖδ ιαριαν.

Μαοῖρμυαναιῖδ μαε ἐῖρῖγαιλ μεῖε διαρματα ὀο ῖαβαῖλ εἰςεαῖρναῖρ μοῖςε
λῖρῖεε τρε ἡῖρτ ἡ τρε εἰοῖοῖεεαῖδ ἐομαλταῖς μεῖε ὀονῖεαῖδ.

Ἰοῖνῖραῖςῖδ ὀο ἐαβαῖρτ ὀο εἰοῖνν Αἴδα μεῖε διαρματα ῖο εἰυαν ὁ εἰοῖν-
ὀέν (ι εαλαῖδ λοχα τεcheτ) ἀρ ἡμαε νδιαρματατα. Ἰοῖνῖραῖδ ὀο ἐαβαῖρτ
ὀοῖδ ὀια ποῖλε. ὀῖρῖεαῖδ πορ εἰοῖνν Αἴδα. Concobaῖρ ἡ Ρυαῖδῖρ ὀά ἡμαε
Αἴδα μεῖε διαρματα ὀο ῖαβαῖλ. Ἐῖρῖγαλ μαε ὀονῖεαῖδ πιαβαῖς ὀο ῖαβαῖλ
ἡαῖλλε πῖῖ, ἡ α ἐλυῖδ ἀρ α ἡαῖτῖλε. ὀοῖνναιλλ ὀυῖδ μαε διαρματα ἡ ποῖαῖδ
οῖλε ὀο ἡαῖρβαῖδ ὀον τοῖρῖεε πῖν ἡα τῖμῖεεε.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

² *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muirheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

³ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puoó, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappaé filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fieb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*"

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniæ intulit.—*Ibid.*"

"Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*"

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Sefridi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough² into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin^b, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned^c [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion^f.

^b *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^c *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

^d *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloon-nagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^e *Callow*, *calas*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. “A callow meadow” is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

^f *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ὀριαν μακ μαοιλεαχλαινν υἱ ἐελλαῖς ταναρι υα μαينه, Ἔρῖγαι μαῖ
 παμπὰδαν ταιοῖρεὰς τελλαῖς eachdàc, ἔρῖ ḡ nūipe nūmḡ do clapaibh, ἡ
 Μαḡnur ó heaḡpa ταναρι λυḡne décc.

Σιτῖ do ḡenáñ duairlibh moḡḡe luḡcc pe poile im poimn a noomḡnara, ἡ
 im cōmpuapluccað a ḡiall a ḡimlibh.

Ραḡnailt mḡean Αὐḡa mic Ἐḡḡlimið υἱ cōncobair bhñ ḡḡḡdealbðā ḡaon-
 naḡtaḡ, Μuiḡir cam mac Ρuaḡḡri mḡḡ eochaḡain, ἡ Ὀριαν μακ uilliam óicc
 mécc eochaḡáin ḡeḡ.

Εḡaom mḡḡñ Caḡail óicc υἱ Cōncobair bhñ bḡian mic Μαοilḡclainn υἱ
 ἐελλαῖς, Ὀmḡnall ἡ Εḡann ḡa mac Μαοιλεαχλαινν υἱ ἐελλαῖς, ἡ Ὀiaḡmnaḡ
 ua ḡlannaccaim aḡbair ταιοḡḡς τuaḡte ḡaḡā do écc.

Μainḡḡḡir chille haḡaḡ ì neḡpuccóideḡt cille ḡara do ḡenom do bḡaḡ-
 ḡib S. Ἐḡanḡeḡir la hua cōncobair ḡḡailḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1394.

Αοῖρ Cḡioḡt, mḡle, τḡḡí céḡ, nochatḡt, a cḡḡhair.

Richaḡḡ Ri Saḡan do ḡeḡt ì neḡimn ḡo ḡeḡl Michl, ἡ a ḡeḡt ì τḡḡḡr hi
 poḡḡḡaḡḡe ἡ a ḡol aḡḡḡe ḡo haḡt chaḡt.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
 noise :

“A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

“Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inroad upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O’Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calað loca zeḡet*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discountfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnough Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides.”

^s *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King’s County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

^b To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Archiepiscopus O’Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallaeh Eachdhaeh (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh^g, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly^h.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterfordⁱ, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Romá.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubbairc o Malle oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diemitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diemitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conpbla Oipgall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolauge cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlini Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

ⁱ *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Giolla domnaigh ua hEoghan oipicel locha hegne, peaprynn 7 aipchinnech inri caoin, Matha mac giollacoircle biocairpe claoimnri, 7 Lucar mas Sco-loirce biocairpe achaind upchair do eec.

Iarla o marp do eect i neynn.

Tadh mac giollaiopa ui plannaccain tairpeac tuaithe Rata do marbad la cloinn Daued ui plannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muircirtaigh ui plannaccain.

Aod o diomuraigh do marbad la gallaib i luyh cneice.

Tomar ua diomuraigh adbar tighina cloinne Maoiligha do marbad la Saxoncainb.

Mac Siurpaim Shan mac Maoilir tighina baile ata lftan do marbad na braitribh i pfall .i. clann tShan degetpa.

Sluacceaod la hArt mac Muirchaoda la Rig laigen do raighd gall do po-loirce Rop mic trinum cona tighib 7 cona caipleanib, 7 do pad or 7 argete 7 braithe lairp.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

^k *Claoín-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

^l *Mac Scolioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

^m *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written *acaid lupcainpe*, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenaise:

"The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"*Le Rig Saxon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Anglie Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons."

^p *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmalier, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmalier. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoín-inis^k; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige^l, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair^m, died.

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey^o, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler^q), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuín^r, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalier's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalier lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*carplean leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Fraoic Mór*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalier, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT
“CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE
“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

^q *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

^r *Ros-mic-Triuín*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeom*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic triúin*, or *Rop mic cpiúin*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuín* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Ιαπλα upmuñan do tìonol go laighnib dá millead sup loipecc, ⁊ sup mill
 gairline [⁊] epìoc uí ceallaig mairge dhúctain ⁊ laoiḡir, ⁊ róad do dia tigh
 iapomh.

Ruaidrí mac Ruaidrí uí Neill do marbhad la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Murchada .i. Aite mac Aite do denaib coccaib me Ríḡ Saḡan cona
 muintri go po marbhad rócaide laip, ⁊ a tóct po dólóid do tigh an Ríḡ la
 haplac gall ⁊ gaoideal laighn, ⁊ po gabad eiride tria ionmlac an luptír
 .i. Iapla upmuñan. Ro lincead iapain, ⁊ po congbad ó brian, ó mórdá, ⁊
 Sḡan ó nuallám illáin dia éip.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Tomás, do dul co tŕŕh an Ríḡ, ⁊ onóip móip vpaḡ-
 báil dó, ⁊ tigeapmup ⁊ cŕmup ap ḡallaib connact.

Τοιρρδεαλβας mac Murchad na paitmige uí brian do cloinn brian puaid
 do denaib coccaib ap muintri an Ríḡ ⁊ muñan ⁊ illaighnib ⁊ condae luimnig
 do lopeccadh ⁊ do apccain dó.

Camcluana ó dubaccáin do marbhad la muintri Ríḡ Saḡan ⁊ náct cliaḡ.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called Μαιντρι Ενίν, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the Life of St. Abban as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine^s, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain^t, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint^u of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan^w, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Cameluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

^s *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erc's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

^t *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agus* before *epiúic uí céallaig*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

^u *Complaint*, *ionntaí*.—This word is explained *copaoid no geappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

^w *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

ἄνιαν mac Maolruanaid mic feargail meic diarmada aodai tigeapna maigi luirec do marbad la Maelpeclainn clerec mac diarmada .i. deapbraetar a aetar.

Ταὺς ua heachaidem paoi piodana do marbad la cloinn Conconnaet uí dalaig in ollainnaet uí néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, acúicc.

Αν τεppcop ócc ó moóain décc ap plogh na Roma.

Αν biocáipe ó planngaire, .i. biocáipe Sceríne Adamnain do écc.

Αν τοιρpicel ó tuatar, 7 po ba biocáipe in iomdaió peicín, pfi tige naoíofolh oirpdeipe do écc.

O Neill buide do écc, 7 aðnacal in Ard rpaáa.

Pilip mac afa méz uidi tigeapna pfi manac, pfi caithme 7 éoranta a ériche, pfi dar lán épe dá élu, 7 da oirpdearcur do écc iar mbuaió naítrighe. Tomár máz uidi .i. an giolla dub mac Pilip do gabail tighnuar pfi manach.

Domnall .i. ua maileduin luirec do gabail la cloinn Aipe méz uidi 1

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* *His paternal uncle*, deapbraetar a aetar, literally, "the brother of his father."

† *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

‡ *Ollorship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

§ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

• "Reymundus an fáraigh filius Willielmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

† *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ^p and ^q.

‡ *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scerín Adamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

§ *O'Tuathail of Inaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^x.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen^y, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cucon-naught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship^z of O'Neill^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.

The young Bishop O'Mochain^b died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan^c, died.

The official O'Tuathail^d, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy^e died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender^f of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland^g was full, died, after the victory of Penance^h. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubhⁱ, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg^k, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note ^t, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

^e *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

^f *Spender and defender*, *peap caíme 7 co-punra*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Caíme* is the genitive singular of *caíteam*, spending, from the verb *caíim*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessinæ," and quotes "MS. L."

^g *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *fa buaio on gēa 7 aēpūgi*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

ⁱ *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

^k *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

pfell i tŕimonn dábéoc, 7 a chur i mbraiḡónur ḡo hua ndoinnaill, 7 a écc da ép i nḡríniol.

Concobair mac aḡa puaiḡ méḡ uiḡir do ḡabail leir an nḡiolla ndub .i. Tomár, 7 le na deapbraḡair Aoḡ máḡ uiḡir 7 a éluḡ iapaín .i. a bḡiḡe lair dia inac pín.

Ḑrŕm do muintir Riḡ Saḡan do dul ar cḡich i nuib̃ faillḡe, 7 ua concobair dia lŕnmain ḡo tóḡar cḡuaḡáin, 7 ḡronḡ mor diob̃ do mapbaḡ, 7 tḡi pḡice each do b̃ín díobh. Ḑrŕm ele do muintir Riḡ Saḡan im laḡla Mapurcal do dul ar cḡich in éibh, 7 ó cḡbaill cona muintir do bḡiḡe pḡrpa, 7 pḡcaḡe do ḡallaib̃ do mapbaḡ lŕó, 7 eic̃ iomḡa do b̃ín díob̃.

Niall ócc mac neill mic aḡa í neill, 7 O bḡiaín, .i. bḡiaín mac Maḡ-ḡaíma do ḡol i tŕch Riḡ Saḡan.

Coblaḡ mór inḡŕn Chaḡail mic doinnail uí concobair inḡŕn Riḡ Connaḡt, b̃ín tḡicḡeac̃ tḡoinconach ḡo pḡeaḡur nŕinḡ do écc iap mbuaḡ naicḡiḡe, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luing a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

^m *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

ⁿ *The Earl Mariscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

^o *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, of O'Brien, "et honorificè receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belunagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sous of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg¹, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain^m, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscalⁿ, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house^o.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

“ Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell ; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country :

“ But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage ; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal ; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among bussches and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡδονακαλ ι μαρινπειρι να buille. Αρ διριδε το γαιρηί Ρορτ να επι namat, παιρ αρ ι βα βην οὐα δομναλλ ι. μαλλ τιγερνα τιρε conuill, οὐαδ οὐα ρυαιρε τιγεαρνα βρειρνε, γ το Chaetal mac Αοδα βρειρνωξ υί concobair ριοξοαιнна connacht.

Una ingean Ταοξ mic Μαξμυρα υί concobair βηι Μέξ υιθιρ το έcc.

Σταν mac Αιρτ μέξ υιθιρ το γαβάνι lé Μάξ υιθιρ, γ α τιοδνακαλ ουβι μαοιλεδύνι λυιρε, γ α μαρβαδ οδιδ αρ ριονηριαέτ ορομα βαιρρ αμιαλ πο ευιλλ υατα ροιμε ριν.

Ρί Saخان το ράccβαίλ επεανν ιμ beltaine ιαρ ηοολ ορμυγε μοιρε το γαλαιβ γ το γαιοδεαλαιβ επενν ιμα έfch, γ αν Μοιριτιμέραδ το ράccβαίλ don Ρίξ ιμα ιοναδ ι ηήρην, γ γε το ευαιδ Mac Μυρchaδα ι τιγ ιν Ρίξ ηί πο έρνω το ό ιαρτταιν.

Αιρριρατα γ clochar ιnac ηοαιμιν το λορccaδ cona nuilib ιολημοιμβh.

Ρυαοήρι ό ceallaig αδβαρ τιγεαρνα υα maine το έcc.

Mac Σιήρταιν δεχτερ το γαβαίλ la cloinn meic Σιήρταιν, γ α έαβαιρτ

^p *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O'Donell; secondly, to Hugh O'Royrek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O'Connor, and died this year.”

^q *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

^r *Una*, daughter of *Teige*, &c. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeet imib [in child birth].—*O'Mulconry*.”

^s *To the O'Muldoons of Lurg*, ουιβ μαοιλεδύνι λυιρξ. Ουιβ here is for do υιβ, dat. pl. of οα. The O'Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2, 11, “ουιβ μαοιλεδύνι λυιρξ ι. το ηενρι.” See the sixth entry under this year.

^t *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Drumm-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

^u *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

^w *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester :

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat^p; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna^a of Connaught.

Una^r, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg^s, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr^t, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house^u; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough^w had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him^x.

Ardstraw^y and Clogher Mac Daimhin^z, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

^x *Did not keep faith with him*, níp épsíð oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

^y *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^t, under the year 1179, p. 49.

^z *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Lanny, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce juggling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic ulliam bupc. Sloicceas la Domnall mac Muircfertais 7 la gaoidealab iocetai connacht i cephic meic ulliam po dais gabala meic Siur-tain, 7 Mac Siur-tain do lingsh, 7 iud do pnaomao eitciur gallab, 7 gaoidealab an coiccið don chur iun.

Sluacceas la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbac, i tair nEogaim ap cloinn Enri ui neill, 7 ephca 7 oipene aoble do denam leo ip in ephch. Clann Enri cona pocrate do eoct ina lfhmain. Do pala iomairfco eitciur na plogab cftarba go po ppaomeas po deoid por enel neogaim gur po lãd a nãp. Ro gabas dana, brian mac Enri i neill, 7 eri bpaighde decc do mairib a plõig amaille ppiur.

Sloicceas naile la hUa ndomnaill ccedna co pãincc co Sluiceach tpiã cãpppe opoma clab gur po hinopas an tãp ma nuipimcell leo gur po mill-pft gac nã gur a pangatcar, 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo dia tãp, acẽ namã po gonaitc uaitc do dñpfoh an tplõigh.

Ionopoiçio do denam la domnall mac Enri ui neill ap brian mac ui neill, 7 a gabail, 7 ephcha aoble do denam ap. Ionpazio oile do denam la Domnall mac Enri go baile ui neill, 7 bñ ui neill do bpñt laip, 7 bpaighde oile immaile ppiã, 7 a mbpñt laip i nuct gall.

Ro tpiallpat goill laighn peall do denam ap mac Mupchaða, ap Art, 7 a gabail. Acẽ cña nãp bõ topba doib ap do coipriun uadib dia namdoin a loy a lãm 7 a gairccio cona po cumamgpc nã dõ.

Domnall mac Muircfertais ui Concobair tighma Cãpppe 7 Sluicigh 7 bñp tighma ó Shliabh piop uile do ecc i ccaplén Shluicigh peactmam pã noðlaicc.

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^b *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus : 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo o'a opip gan docar d'pãgbail acẽ namã goyo gonaitc uacãd do deipeas an tplõigh.

^c *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught^a, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led^b by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough^c O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards^d, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before^e Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

^a *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh síor. In this part of Ireland síor means to the north, or northwards, and siuap to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirphliabh na Seagáda, or the Curlieu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

^e *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition pòin, before.

Αοδ mac Caéail óicc uí concobair mac ingine Toirprealbaig uí concobair,
 γ Μυριρ mac Ρόιλ υλλταιγ ollamh lúgair éenél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τρί έεθ, nochatt, αδέ.

Αη τεppcop ó hégpa do écc.

Ματα ua lunín aipehinneac na hAipua, pfp ilcpvach, ι Seanchur, ι nδán,
 ι pínm, γ ι lúgionm do écc.

Ο concobair ciarriaige do mārbað ι pfpul dia fine pfm.

Ο Cínnneitciγ τίccfpa upmumhan do écc.

Ipia ua lochlann τίgearpa épemoθpuað do mārbað do mac gipr an
 áðartair dá oipct pfm, ι nóioγail α éfpbecmaita, .i. Maolcélann ua loch-
 lann po mārþpoñ poime pfm.

Concobair mac Eoγan uí maille do óol ap ionnpaigð ι maptar Connaét

¹ *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

² To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii : boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnus O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubeobla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbriæ magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach^f, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.

Bishop O'Hara^a died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Ardaⁱ, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronicon Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irrumpit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, ejus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mag^g cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donald^o a custodiis regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Fieb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puer^o a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

fili^o Donaldⁱ, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futur^{us} Kierrigiæ Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid.*"

^h *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achoury, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achoury in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

ⁱ *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonad do máoimib 7 dédálaiḃ na heacētra rin, 7 a mbaṣad uile, acēt maḃ aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Μαίḃm na cpiſceca le hUa cconcobair puad cona bpiatērib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aod ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac brianán, 7 for Aod ua nánliḡi taoipeac éneoil doḃṣa ; dú inar marḃad Conn mac brianán taoipeac Chorcaélann, Sſan ó taiḃḡ, mac Sſan uí ánlighi, 7 roḃaḃde ammaille piú.

Ο Domnaill do tēct plōḡ i ccairppe, 7 ḃronḡ don tpiḡḡ do bpiṣṣ ai cloinn Maolſclainn éaió mic Muirceairtauḡ baí acc foraire, 7 acc for-éomíētt do éonnaṣtaiḃ ḡo ndírim móir marcepluaiḡ amaille piú. Ro ppiain-eaḃ forpa la hUa ndomnaill ḡo pió paccabpiot uphóir a nſch, 7 pió ḡonaḃ arall doḃ, 7 tērnaipſt apoile allopp eippumail. Ro cpiachaḃ iapaḃ Cairppe lár an plōḡ, 7 róad for cculaiḃ cona cpiſchaiḃ.

Maolſchlainn caoḃ mac Muirceſtauḡ mic Domnaill uí concobair do écc.

Μαίḃm la hua ttauatail ar ḡallaiḃ laiḡen 7 ar Shaxanchaiḃ, aipm i ttaucaḃ ár aḃbal ar ḡallaiḃ, 7 do puaḃ re pióit cſnn i ttaupeibaḃ ḡo hua ttauatail la taoḃ iliomaiett do bpiḡoiḃ, 7 doḃálaiḃ aipm, 7 each, 7 éittig.

Cúulaḃ máḡ aſnḡura aḃbar tiḡſhna ua neachdaḃ do marḃad la ḡallaiḃ.

Ο hannluain tiḡearna oipṣir do marḃad i pppul la ḃpſm dia pine pſn.

Μαipe inḡſn uí éatán bſn uí doḃartauḡ do écc.

^k *Between Ireland and Aran*, eittir Eirinn 7 Árainn.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise :

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following :

"Maolſcluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na ceṣerne do cloinn piocairḃ do ḃol ḡo Conmaicne mara forpeann loingē. 7 mac mic caṣal buide ui flaiṣbeartauḡ do marḃad, 7 a mbaṣad uile 33. aiḡ Árainn.—*Mac F'irb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty ; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

^l *The victory of Creag*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, as follows :

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran^k.

The victory of Creag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech^m Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valourⁿ. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaked with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, αλλοι ερριμματ.—The ερριμματ, or, as it is sometimes written, ερριωματ, is explained "γαρρεαδ," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbios ablatæ sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "σο βρεττ λιμβ, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fieb.*"

δριαν mac Enpi uí neill do fpuarlacead la hUa neill ó Ua ndóinnall, γ do πατ εικό, ειπτεαδ, γ ιοννιυρ ιοπλαρδ, αρ, γ do πατ Ua néill ειρδ, do mac ειλε Enpi, .i. do Dóinnall a fpuarlacead a míc fín, .i. δριαν mac neill maille coméanb oile.

Sluaicéad la hUa ndóinnall Toirpdealbac mac neill gairb, γ la Tadh mac catail uí concobair do pangatcur do Slicceé do po loipceceat an baile uile ειπτιρ cloic γ ériann, γ po μαρβαδ mac Concobair maonmaiγe do ποέ-ανδib ele leó don chur rin. ba doilγ an baile ipin do loipcead, αρ ba ohipceaiγte a cumdaγte ειπτιρ cloic γ ériann.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Grainé, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in II. 2. 11 :

"*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigíe dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt."

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in II. 2. 11 :

"David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullie Burk quievit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ uirone ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor [sic] ballaγ O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Campanile .i. cloicéfc époma cluab fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*"

"Ullie Burk devastat Maáaipe na mban [*recte* Maáaipe na Mumán], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*"

"Maóim na cpcéca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullie Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*"

"Aurelia .i. oplacé filia Odonis O'Maelbre-nann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott γall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturs ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Fíailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*"

"Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormoniaæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*"

Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :

"Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell."

"Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliatur."

"Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy."

"Bellum inter Comitem Desmoniaæ, et Dominum Mac Carthy."

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid^q.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmaciæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Barrett et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. estirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucæ per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor donn dominum O'Conor puacó deprædatus Condum Mac Branan, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis reuult acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leanaóin captivam fecit, villá penitus incensá.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fírl.*”

“Bellum inter O'Conor donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puacó in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotani contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1397.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ceo, nochat, aSeacht. *

Sluaicéad mop do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríg cenél neoḡam do ðul por Ua ndóinnail, Toirpðealbác, 7 por éloinn Enri uí neill. O doinnail, 7 clann Enri do épuinnuccáð ploiḡ oile ina aḡaíð. Báttar aḡaíð amlaíð yin aḡaíð 1 naḡhaíð na po éumainḡriot ní dia poile. O Ro pciáḡsð ua neill cona ploiḡ, Ro triallpat por ecúlaið dia tciḡið ḡan aipiuccáð don tpiḡ oile. O Ro pátaḡrft an plóḡ oile mōrin po lícceriot pceimealta ina lñman ḡo po map-bað apail do muintri uí néill, 7 co pparccaiðriot eich 7 eḡala iomða aḡ cenél cconuill, 7 acc éloinn Enrí don éup yin.

Sluaicéad la Toirpðealbác ua ndóinnail la tciḡina éimeoil cconuill 1 pḡḡaið manac, 7 do bñit fēra iolapða lair por loch Eirne, por oilenaið, 7 por inñfaið an loca ḡur po hoipcead, 7 ḡur po lionupað lair iaiðpðe uile cen moḡát eccailri, no nññfða, 7 do bñit éḡala iomða anpfoille lair, 7 iompaiðy ḡan nað pḡpōḡḡam.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndóinnail 1 ccaipḡpe do óioḡur éloinne Dóinnail mic Muipceartaḡ eirte ḡo po loipcead an típ ḡo lñi lair ḡo eluan dñḡ-páta.

O'Coeman contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd laesus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connaciae, facto apud tobap an coipe in Lugnia [hodie Tolbercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligo-ensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni caeci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clannrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis caesis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, caso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri hujus.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

* *Skirmishing squadrons*, pceimealta.—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster :

“Dála na pluag do éip triallais up an Muimán a ḡ-Connacaið aḡur do léḡeabap pceimealta ḡo Muaið, ḡo h-loppap, aḡur ḡo h-Umall do éionol epeac ḡo porlonḡpōr Muimneach.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons^r in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition^s.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough^t; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha^u.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

“Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra ducentæ causâ.”

^s *Without opposition*, γὰρ καὶ ἐππιότοργαν, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ἐπιτ, or ππιότ, denotes *against*, as ππιότβουατοῖ, repercussion, ππιότβεαπτ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

^t *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnaill, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

^u *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do pagbáil doirbhí do Aod mac Maíghanna tria troicead do denam ino onóir na croice naomh Rátha boith, 7 in onóir deilbe Muirpe Acha triuma.

Niall mori mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eoḡann, 7 iomcórnamais Eirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oiriscar an plaitinnair, tuir iompuilais ḡac anpporlann, doirḡaoiltiḡ ḡall, tátaḡtíóir ḡaoideal, mórao eccaili 7 ealaḡan na heirenn do écc iar mbuaio nongta 7 naiéirḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaio.

Mac donnchaio tpe hoilella do dul ḡo Macaire Chonnaet (ḡo lion a éionóil, a maioine, 7 a innile) do éongann dUa éoncobaip doinn, ḡur ḡabrat porlongporit aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitḡ eitir dainiob 7 aipnir mapi a mbai ó concobaip. Iar na clor rin dUa concobaip puao cpiunniḡir da ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionaio Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Sir Eimann albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncobaip, Clann Aoda meic diaimata, Maimḡ, 7 clann mac Fíóli-mio fíirín ḡo lón roéraitte ḡac aoin dionb, 7 ḡo ccomitionol ḡallóccleac ma fparpaio. Triallait arriin do fiaiḡio an maáaire, Acht éna ni paibe Ua concobaip doinn i fparpaio meic Donnchaio anuiri 7 noéar aipḡh Mac donnchaio an pluaiḡ no ḡo taitimic ua concobaip puao porin móri mappluaiḡ ma éimcel. Fírtar iomairecc ítorra ḡo díóira duéiraétao ééitar da líona iarriin ḡur maiobí por Mac donnchaio cona muintri. Uḡaio na bíépe ler bpipeao orra iao ḡur cuirpíot a náir, Mapétar Mac donnchaio anuiri, 7 Aod caoé mac aoda mic toirpééalbaiḡ uí éoncobaip, Mac Surbne aipéonpapal connaet o rliaó ríor cona diai dírbratari Donnchaio 7 Donnplebe, Cúairene mac Conairene uí Concobaip, 7 Diaimait mac Donnchaio tanairi

"*The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows:

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

* *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image^w of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender^y [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh^z, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them^a. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provectam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

^y *Contender*, iomcópnamuḡ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is iomcópnamac, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "copnam móp."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^a.

^z *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

^a *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [beirpe] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla annaille le hiomaττ duairlib ἡ δάρωματῖβ α mbraitépeac ἡ α muintipe. ba diuin do airnib α pppit débalab ἡ masuib la hua concobair puad don tuirp rin gan airnib ap eachab ap arm, na ap édeat. Oidce céid péile muirpe fogmar tuccat an maithm rin éim Eitigh. Iap celor na pcel rin dUa concobair éonn (an trísr lá iap ttabairt an máidna) tainicc po bóatántib uí concobair puad, ἡ cloinne pñólimid, ἡ α mbualte ap na puoiuccat i taimceall Liaττroma go tuicc maithm imirgib oppa da ngoiri an gcalmaithm go pucc cpeaca, ἡ édala aibhle uatá don dul rin.

Pñólimid mac Caτail óicc ἡ Dubgall mac Doimnaill gallóccat do dul i cefn í doimnaill diarraib α éonganta i naghaid α nscapatt. Ua Doimnaill go maibib éipe Conuill do éoet go Cairppe don cup rin do éuiduccat le cloinn Chaτail óicc. Cairpib ἡ oileallaib do éeicheat po éaingib, ἡ po troibelaib an duicé poimé. O doimnaill do poctan go haonac éipe hoilealla, tiḡe iomda ἡ arbhanna do lopcat da muintip, ἡ cñcha do denam doib ap mac Corbmaic mic Ruaidri. Maslmanaid mac Doimchaib tiḡearna tpe hoilealla, Ua dubda, ἡ ua hḡra do tabairt éop, ἡ áoirib dUa Doimnaill ἡ do cloinn Chaτail óicc iarrin le gan cup na naghaid go hrath. Sit do éngal ftoppa dua doimnaill ap an ccoingeall rin, ἡ é pñm diompú go típ conaill po ééoiri. Clann Caτail óicc, muintip diuinm, ἡ Mac Doimnaill gallóccat cona cloinn do éeac i ccairppe annrin. Suide doib illiof an Ooill, ἡ α mbit ag poim na cñce ftoppa an oidce rin, ἡ poτap imrñnaib impe. Ua Doimnaill do éoet uatad mapeluaib ina ccomóat apabárach do pñoiuccat ftoppa.

Muircñtad bacat mac Doimnaill mic Muircñtaib uí concobar, ἡ clann

^b *Nobles*, ἀρωματῖβ, literally, arch-chieftains.

^c *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caepauéct, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

^d *An gheal-mhaithm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

^e *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

^f *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The earn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilíoll, from whom Tir-Oilíolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

^g *To parcel out the territory*, ag poim na cñce ftoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill; together with other chieftains and nobles^b of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls^c of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an gheal-mhaidhm^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella^f; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory^g between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh^h, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

^h *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

τSυbhlme do bhít hı ppappa c  illeac   an tan   m. Ua h  g  ra iap  apach,    plio  t plai  b  rta  g u     uapc do bh  t maille   u  . Ion  p  a  g   do   ab  apc do  b a mucha na ma  dne ap cloinn   at  il   icc    ap Ua n  o  nnaill   o bun b  n  o  ce ap bel  b l  ra an doill, Siop  tae mapcplua  g   loinne Cat  il   icc do   ol   appa   o Slı  ceach.   nn b  n  o  ge do bh  t do   a  b d  obh  m    an   a  ppge do l  ona   don   a  b ap  ill d  ob   o   ona   o   n  ach doib  ru  n con  r     a   a   ta  ma  g na a   t  mceall     am  a  .   o bh  p  t   a  ap   m    na   dia   oile ap a ha  le. Ma  o  r     or Ua n  o  nnaill,      or cloinn Cha  a  il   icc,    Ma  b  ar Ma  c  p mac domnaill    dub  gall a mac,     m mac S  i  g      o  a  e m  r oile da ngall-  cclacha  b.   r   a    a  ccne do   ena  m ap   loinn Cha  a  il iap  m,    a n  o   p   ar     ne anonn do  u   r   o dub  a,      oim  n  am   m   el M    e m  r do   on  p  h.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

^k *Advanced towards them*, do   ul   appa   o Slı  e  c.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murtough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

^l *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of ll. 2. 11 :

"A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the forces of his kinsmen, the sons" [? race] "of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the sons of lugh Mac Dermodda, the inhabitants of the territory of Imainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynnetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoyne" [Clanmaenown]. "The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stick fast in the bodyes of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensuing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Cleareagh,

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoigeⁱ, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them^k [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival^l of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Igher Connaght, his two brothers, Donnsleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, coves, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an *geat-maíom ann ro*). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their bolts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (*aonach tife allealla*), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ μαc ιομαρ υι βήρη δο βήτῃ ι ρριαβραρ, γ α βρήτ ι ccoite πορ loch ona εἰγῃ ρῖν διομπαῖγῖο εἰγε Μῃυρchaδ mic Τομάρ, γ λῖν δο βρήτ δό γαν πορ δο cάch amach αρ an ccoite ιῖν loch γο πο βαυδoh α cceδoιp.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mλε, τῖν cέδ, α hochτ.

Τομάρ mac Μυρξῖρα meic donnchaδ eppcop achad conaipe δο εἰγ.

Coγad μορ δο ῖργε ῖτιρ ua néll, Niall óγ, γ ó Doínnall Toíppdealbác, γ α εαοιρῖγ γ α οῖρεcτ δο εῖρεγεαδ υἱ doínnall γο mbyí ι ccurínga móip occ cloinn Enrí υἱ neill αγ cloinn εδεααιν υι Ohoínnall, αγ ua ποoάpταιγ, γ αγ cloinn εδυῖne. Do coíδ mac υἱ Doínnall mall γapb, γ clann Doínnall mic néll υἱ doínnall πορ μοpοιγῖο ι panaip γυρ πο γabad leó eóin mac Maol-muipe meic dyῖne, γ co nderípaτ opγain. Γoill γ γaoíδil coigeδ ulaδ δο òul ι teach υἱ Neill, γ bpaíγde, γ umla δο εabapτ δó cénmoéá ó Doínnall α aenap.

Sloicead μορ la Niall ócc ó neill Rí cenel foγain, γ la cloinn Enrí ι neill δο ῖαῖγῖο υἱ Doínnall γο paímic ῖρ puaíδ γυρ apccpíocτ an maíμῖτῖρ πο na huile ionnῖapaíb, γ τῖρ aoða γο huilíδ. Opῖn δο muíτῖρ υἱ Ohoínnall δο εabapτ ταcαῖρ doíb. Aoδ mac ρῖγῖail υἱ puaipc δο γabáil don tyupyr pín. Ua neill doímpúδ γο τῖρ Eoγain doῖpóipe.

territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll ; Clancaball sent their squadrons of horse" [πορῖcε μαρερλυαῖγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas ; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain ; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them : these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne^m, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drownedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill^o, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

^m *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

^o *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloigheadh la Tomár a búipe tigeapna gall connacht, la hua econcobair puadh, la cloinn Chaétail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diaimata go rangatar tír oilealla sup lín arcepiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aóda meic diaimata, 7 a bhaiépe do éilleadh ón plog iarpir do cuairteadh moigi luippe. Férghal mac diaimata tigeapna moige luippe do dol in oidee yu go mainripir na búille, 7 a bpuair do biað, 7 do corður innce do éur ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lopce na fóna do éfcmair do cloinn meic diaimata, 7 a línmain dóib. O Ró paétaiépiot poih an toiaighicét foipia, gluaipce tpe ran tír go rangatar Eacdroym mic naóda i tipir baiúin na pionna. Clann meic diaimata do lopceadh émpair eacdroima oppa. Concobair mac Diaimada, .i. mac Férghal do mairbad dóib, 7 rocaide da mainripir maille rir, 7 Maolruanadh mac diaimata do gabail, Eóail do denaíh da neachair, da nair, 7 da niofóh.

Murcheadh bán mac Seadán mic Domnall uí férghal dhéadbair tigeapna na hangaile fécce enigh, 7 oirdeapair, gaile, 7 gairceadh plecta férghura dpoir a aoiri, do écc iar mbuadh naépiépe mí pia noelaic, 7 a aónacul i mainripir leatpata i tomba a atar, 7 a ífnaéop.

Muirir mac Piarair dalatún do mairbad la Muirceptac ócc maz eoéa-gán, 7 la briar mac ui concobair fáilge.

Glenn da locha do lopceadh do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

^p *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallalla, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge: Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victuals he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan: they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

^q *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock^a. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha^r, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty^s.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^u, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch^w was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^r *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

^s *As booty*, *éobail do denam*, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

^w *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen. for descrip-

Μυρεστρεαχ ua concobair do ðul i ττήρ Αοδα, a ionntúð go hñrr ruaid gan morán édala vpaçail don cuairt rin. Αοð ua duiρνήν do bñit oppa annrin. Iompuaccað do tabairt doib pa bel aía rñnaiç, Each Αοδα do lot, Ερñν do leaccað, 7 a marbað iaram.

Θεριοιτε iapla ðfrumñan, rñi ruairc poibépac, do deaprecnaiç do gallaib Epeann, 7 do morán da çaoiðealaib i naítne, 7 i neolur çaoiðelocce, i nuán, 7 i Sñcúr amaille pe çach poçlainn ele da paibe aicce, 7 a écc iar mbuað naétuige.

Iapla cille napra do çabail don çalbac ua concobair, 7 do maperluaiç duitce ó bpaige, 7 a çup ar laim mupchað ní Concobair.

Sip Seon iapla deapmumñan do bátað ip in Siuir çar bñcc iar ngabhail na hiaçlacta dó. (*Vide* 1399).

Caé do tabairt por çallaið dua bpaín, 7 dua tpaátail. Iapla ómapr do marbað ip in ccaé rin, 7 ár gall imaille pir.

Pionnghuala ingñ ualçaircc móip uí ruairc bñn tçeaáin inóip uí eaçpa óéç.

Dauié ua duiðgionnam ollam cloinne maolpuanaid i Sñcúr, biaçac coitçñm compoçnach, 7 paoið dume ealaðna do écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, *óá*, *two*, and *loç*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

^x *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Belatheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite.”

^y *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

“The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tírugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinn came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond^y, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir^z, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered^a.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

^z *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"*Irlu fógimur*.—MS. L. dum agros Ormoniae comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aca an droicid for Suir.—*Mac Fieb.*"

^a *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

^b *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad̃ ḡ Mac Diarmata do d̃ul rluag̃ lánmór ar cloinn n̄donnchaíó t̃ipe hoilealla ḡo pangat̃tar maḡ t̃uirpead̃. Creac̃a mór̃a do denaí̃n doib̃. Clann n̄Donnchaíó do b̃reac̃t oppa, ḡ Muirc̃írtac̃ mac D̃onncaill uí concobair cona leip̃tionol. Iomairecc do éur̃ f̃etoppa. Maíom̃ for̃ ua c̃concobair ḡ Somair̃le buíde mac dom̃caill cona muiñtur do m̃arbaíó ann.

Tomar̃ mac caí̃ail nuic̃ m̃urcheaíó uí r̃f̃ríḡail t̃iḡear̃na na hanḡaile eal-éunḡ eniḡ ḡ oir̃d̃írc̃oir̃ cloinne Rora do m̃arbaíó ma baile r̃fiñ ir̃iñ c̃coillín c̃c̃r̃úbach la ḡalllaib̃ na m̃íde ḡ la bar̃ún delb̃na, iar̃ na t̃ogh̃a i t̃iḡírnur̃ r̃iom̃íer̃in ar̃ b̃élaib̃ a r̃iñr̃ior̃ b̃raḡtar, .i. Seacan ó r̃f̃ríḡail, ḡ Seacan do oir̃d̃neac̃o iar̃r̃in i t̃iḡear̃nur̃ na hanḡaile.

Maíom̃ mór̃i aḡbal la Máḡ car̃taíḡ c̃cair̃ppeac̃ for̃ ua Suilleab̃am, ḡ ua mac uí Shuilleb̃ain, Eoḡan ḡ Concobair do m̃arbaíó ir̃ in c̃caíḡḡiaíó r̃iñ. ḡ r̃oḡaíde imaille r̃iñ.

O b̃riain maol̃ do écc̃ doñ t̃íom̃ ir̃ in nḡall̃daacht̃.

Mac Muir̃ir̃ buíde uí mór̃da t̃iḡírna r̃lebe mair̃ḡi, r̃f̃rí coḡaíḡḡhe d̃aí̃n, ḡ deor̃adh̃ Eireann do écc̃.

Mac uilliam b̃ír̃c̃ do loḡcc̃aíó Slicc̃iḡ.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronieler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

^c *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Turirys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacetranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Ollae in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (τ̃ír̃ t̃uaḡtal̃) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Connor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^c, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Connor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat^g was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

^d *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Connor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

^e *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

^g *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleivans, killed O'Sulleivan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleivan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleivan Bearrie, with many others."

^h *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

ⁱ *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Catál mac Ruaidrí meḡ uíðir do marbāð la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip mḡḡ uíðhir do marbāð la teallac eacḡach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, ḡ clann tSeasain uí Domnaill, ḡ pír manach do tioneol ploiḡh inḡ aḡhaid uí domnaill. Ua Domnaill do cruinnmuccā a íochrairte ma naḡhaidḡ don lñt eile, ḡ a mbñt i nñb pḡpḡonpḡrtaib pḡr aḡhaid a cele ḡo pḡ pccarrat pḡ dñdḡ ḡan nach ḡḡmñ nḡpḡdñp.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, τρι cév, nocat, anaoí.

Sluaḡeac la hua neill (miall oḡ) pḡr ḡallaib ḡo pḡ cpeacḡirḡb, ḡ ḡo pḡ hionnarbaḡ lair a nḡmḡr.

Concobair maḡ carmaic epucc Raḡa boḡ dñb domnaill corca baipcñd do écc.

Cuulaḡ (i. cuulaḡ puac) mac neill móir mic Aoḡa uí neill décc don tñdm.

briain ua briain (i. mac matḡanna) tḡḡrḡa tuacḡmññan do écc.

Toipḡdealbac mac mupchaḡ (i. Mupchaḡ na paḡñḡḡ) uí briain do écc.

Pñdñmñd mac cataoír uí concobair tanaipr ua pḡailḡe decc (i. don tñdm) i tḡiḡh uí Raḡhñlñḡ.

Clann enrí i neill do vol ar ionnpaḡḡḡ pḡr ḡallaib tpaḡabaile. Ro tioneolpḡot ḡoill ma naḡhaidḡ ḡo pḡ pañḡpḡot pḡpḡa, ḡ ḡo pḡ ḡabaḡ domnaill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

^k *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^l Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

^m *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^k, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhiach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn^m, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrrough (i. e. Murrrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaileⁿ. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

“ *Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-moniz, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii.”

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baisein; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

ⁿ *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

μας ερηι, ἡ ὄρονς μόρ δια μυντιρ δο μαρβαθ. Δοιinnall δο ὅρ ζο Σαχαῖ
ιρ ιν ινβλιαῖαν ἀρ cciinn ιαρ πρειμόσῳ α ῥαυλαίετ.

Σεααν υα Περζαῖλ τιγῆρνα na hangaile, ῥῆρ εαργναῖῳ, ινντλεαῖταῖ, ῥῆραχ
ρογλαμτα ζο νοιρδερευρ νειμιζ ἡ νῆγναῖα δο ἔcc.

Αὐὸ υα Δοιnnchaῖῳ τιγεαῖρνα Εὐγαναῖτα loca lñ, Ο ὀρion, (ι.) γεραῖτ
μας Ταῖδς, ἡ Τοιρρῖδεαῖλβαῖ μας μαολμυρπε μειc Δυῖbne ῥάναττ, ἡ Αῖmlaῖῳ
μας Ρῖlῖp mic αῖmlaῖῳ mic Δυinn ἔαρηαιζ μέζ ιυῖρ, τοιρεch μυντιρπε ρεο-
nachan δο ἔcc.

Αὐὸ μαζ Μαῖτγαῖnna δο ἔcc ιαρ ndol α ῥῖλ υαῖῳ.

Δοιinnall μας Σιollaiῖora ρυαῖῳ υῖ ραιζῖllῖζ δο ἔcc.

Μαζ αονγῖρα μυρπεῖρταῖ ὅcc μας μυρπεῖρταῖζ μοιρ, τιγεαῖρνα υα νεῖῳαῖ
δο ιαῖρβαῖῳ δια ῖne buḃdein.

Αν cῖτῖpamaῖῳ Ηenῖu δο ριοζαῖῳ ορ Σαχαῖ, 29. September.

βαῖτγalaῖ μας αῖβαζαῖν ραοι ἔοιτῖcῖonm ι ῥῥῖneαῖεῖρ ἡ ι ῥῖnm, ἡ ρεαρ
τιγε naῖδεαῖ naῖρδειρc, ἡ Σιollananaῖonm μας concobaῖρ μειc αῖβαζαῖν ἀρῳ
ollaῖ ι ῥῥῖneachur δο ἔcc.

Ιαῖρla δεαῖρmuῖan Δῖlan μας Θεαῖροιττ δο βάῖαῖ ι nάτ Αῖρῳα ριοναν ρορ
Συῖρ. (*Vide* 1398).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cεῖρpe ἔῖῳ.

Αὐὸ υα μαολμυαῖῳ τιccῖρνα bῥῖρ ccell, Λαιγνεαῖ μας περζαῖλ ρυαῖῳ mic
δοιnnchaῖῳ μέζ εὐῖαζαῖν Δοιnnchaῖῳ Διonnach τιγῆρνα μυντιρπε ταῖδγαῖν, ἡ

^o *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^p *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^q *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

^r *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.^a was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

Boethius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fireall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

^s See note ^z, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doynne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

taoiseac tífba, Diarmaid 7 brian dá mac Catáirneag mic an t-rionnaig do écc.

Cairlén Dúin iomdán do gabáil do mac an abaid uí conchoir, 7 hoibíro mac Emmaín mic hoibero a bunc do marbhad inn, 7 Mac mic Emmaín uí éal-laig do bí illaímh ann do leccen amach.

Brigoir mac tanaíde uí maolconaire, rai poirbte ina ealaídan duíteoir, deaghadabair ollamh fil muiríodhaig eiríde do marbhad go tígmaíreac daon buille ga do lám uilliam gairb for tochar dúin iomdán 1 namhíocht. Sé ba 7 pé piclute do thabairt ina epaie iarrin.

Ruaidrí mac Airt mág aongyura tígearna ua neachdác ulaó do marbhad lá cloinn conulaó uí néill, 7 la cathbarr mág aongyura a dearbpatrachair fen.

Sluaig móir la Níall óg ua Néill hi tír conaill gur mill mórán do gortaid 7 darpannaib inni. Tangatar cenél cconail ina aghaid gur po piccead iomaircecc etorra go po meabaid for chenél Eogán, 7 go po marbhad íoch-aíde díob, 7 go po beanaó ech iomda díob don chur ym.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49–58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134–140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

'*Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killecoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcourse, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Killcourse, called Moun-terhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain^t, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^u was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estates gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

^u *Dunamon*.—See note ^r, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

^w *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac maḡnara méḡ uíðir, .i. ḡiollapapraicc da ḡoirḡi an ḡiolla buíðe décc ina tḡiḡ ḡin fo bíḡm cuipḡinne do legeað ḡó.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaíora ḡuaíð uí Raíḡillíḡ tḡḡearna bḡeipne, aon do bḡearr enec, ḡ uairḡ da chineað déḡ do bíḡḡḡ ina íomḡað ḡ tḡulairḡ mḡḡḡáin.

Mac ḡiḡ ḡaxan do tḡeacht ḡ nepinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaét uí Raíḡillíḡ aḡbar tḡḡearna Mhuinḡipe Maoil-mḡrḡa [do ecc].

Concḡabar mac Ḍomnaill mic néill ḡairḡ, mic aḡḡa, mic domnaill óicc uí domnaill do ḡol ar cḡeic tḡar ḡliaḡ ḡoir ḡ tḡíḡ conaill, ḡ éḡḡin, ḡ eoccan ḡuaíð mac ḡuibne do comḡuitim ḡé aḡoile.

Clann ḡlaíḡbḡḡaíḡ uí Ruairc do íomḡarḡað ar an mbḡrḡipne, ḡ a nḡol ḡo tḡíḡ conuill, ḡ aḡaill do cḡenél cconuill do bḡíḡ leo íḡin mbḡeipne co nḡerḡarḡ cḡeaḡa mḡra ḡor uḡ aḡairc ḡ do ḡaḡḡarḡt leo ḡ tḡíḡ conuill íaḡḡḡḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cḡíorḡ, mḡle, ceitḡe chéḡ, a haon.

Maoileachlainn uḡ ceallairḡ tḡḡearna uḡ maine, ḡear ḡíḡ eimḡḡ ḡaon-nachḡaḡ, ḡ Tomár mac ḡirí émainn (.i. eimann albanac) a buḡc mic uilliam tḡḡearna ḡall connacht do écc íar mbuaíð naíḡḡḡḡe. Ḍa mac uilliam do ḡḡnom tḡar éir Tomair a búḡc, .i. mac uilliam do denam ḡuilleacc mac Ríocairḡ óicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uateḡ mac Tomair a buḡc, ḡ umla uaið do mac uilliam cloinne Ríocairḡ ar ḡinnḡipeacht.

Domnall uḡ maille tḡḡearna umail décc íar ḡḡorḡað a aoirḡ.

Cathal ḡuaíð maḡ Raḡnaill tḡaíḡeaḡ munḡipe heolair do maḡḡað ḡ nḡḡum chubḡa la Seappairḡ mac Maoileacloinn méḡ Raḡnaill.

* *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

† *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

‡ *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106. and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^x, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain^y.

The son of the King of England^z came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tactómaire, or Kil-

Μαολpuanaid mac Cathail puaid meḡ pagnail do mairbad la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cetera a ttopaigeēt a cepeiche.

Concobar anabaid ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tigeppaiṛ uib maine déir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn ffigail meic Diarmata. Daoine iomda do mairbad, ḡ do bathad na timcheal, ḡ lucht a coimeda da tabairt uatha dar cfnh comad.

Fedlimid mac cathail óḡ uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Comne do dñam eidiṛ ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó domnaill Toirpdealbac ag caol uirge ḡ Síe do denom doib me apiole don chuiṛ pin.

Coccad dñirge eittir ua ndomnaill iarom ḡ brian mac enpi uí néill, uair tuḡ dñian plóg laiṛ ḡo tíṛ conaill, ḡuiṛ po ionnroig longporc uí domnaill, ḡ po mairbad Mac néill óḡ mic neill ḡairib mic asoha mic domnaill óḡ, ḡ maoileacloinn mac plaidbirtaiḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó domnaill co na cloinn, ḡ muinṛ duinnín ip in ló cfona illeanmain brian ḡo puccrat fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleaidiḡ (.i. enpi) poime iar mairbad enpi laiṛ. Ro figead iomairfig amnuṛ eidiṛ ua ndomnaill ḡ dñian ua néill, ḡ po mairbad dñian laiṛ, ḡ po ppaoinead pop a muinṛ iar brágbaill cpeach cenél Moan. Ro mairbad beor rocharde oile mailli ppi brian ap an lachariṛ pin. Soair ua domnaill plán cona muinṛ co nedalaib aiodlib iar mbuaid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianaiṛ taoipeē corco accland do mairbad la a bpaictib i pell, .i. Concobar Mac Seaiṛ meic brianaiṛ, ḡc.

Domnaill mac Enpi í néill dñuapclaid ó ḡallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceithpe ched, adó.

Coccad mor eittir ua néill, ḡ clann enpi í néill, ḡ an tíṛ do millead ap ḡac taeb ftoppa.

Muiréfirach ua planmagain arphideochann oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Couor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh^c O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé *Tribes and Customs* of Hy-Many, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eioir iarla upmuman 7 iarla deapmuman, 7 an da mac uilliam do ðul do ðongnam la hiarla upmuman.

Carrac locha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc afða ar cloinn ffrígal meic diarmata.

Ffrígal na Ruairc aobair tigeapna bpeirne, ffrí bpuémor beoða dealbða deigheimí, do mairbð ina tíg fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aðnacul i mainripir Sligí.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic afða uí néill (Rí cenel neogain) décc iar mbuað eimí 7 oirpðícair ongetha 7 aithpíge. ðrian mac Néill óg décc iarpetain (.i. don galap bfrí).

Muirchíreac mac Donnchaið uí ðubða raóí coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neineac décc, 7 a aðnacul i nArd na ríagha.

Maeta o Scingín do écc don fíolún.

Pilib mac brian móir meg maéghanna tighína oirgíall décc, 7 Ardgal mac brian do gabail tighínair na ðeoíð.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raigíllí tanaí bpeirne do écc. Una ingín coirpðealbhaí uí concobair a mathair ríde.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí flaitéírtaið aobair tigeapna cairn geccaið décc.

Fedlimíð mac cathail óg do legeað ar a bpaigdenur.

Mainripir chuínche i teuaðhmuman i neappuccoideact cille da lua do tocobail do bpaithribh .S. Fponper la Síoda ecam mac connara tighína cloinne cuilein fo ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh aohnaicthe dó fein, 7 dia cenel.

Aoð ríanchaíðh ó domnaill Saol ríachaða do écc.

Coccað móir eioir na ndomnaill (Coirpðealbhaí mac neill) 7 na cátaín (.i. Maígnar) go po hínðpeað, 7 go po cpeaóirpíð oirpeact uí cátaín la lua ndomnaill, 7 gur po línmilleað an típ uile lair.

^d *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cables, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^c, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fíolún*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba^d, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^h, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1403.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceithpe cheo, απρί.

Doimnall mac enpí uí néill do gabail tigeapnau típe heógham.

Ταός mac cathail ócc uí concobair do maphaò la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιζ
όιζ uí concóβαιρ, γ υθοζαν mac an abao uí concobair for machaire na
naileac, γ α αδναcol hi tomba Doimnaill mic cathail a pínathap.

Concóβαιρ an abao mac Maoileachlann uí ceallaiζ tigeapna ó maine,
Nathap neime a chinò γ na ngaoideal ap chfna do écc iar nonccao γ iar
naéripge, γ α αδναcal i manirtip eoin baipe hi tipr maine.

Pionnguala inghí τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic afda mic eogham uí concóβαιρ bñ
Maoileachlann uí ceallaiζ (tigeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathaò.

Sluaigeaò la hua cconcoóair ndonn, γ la Muircfirtac bacach mac domi-
naill (tigeapna Sligiz) i nuachtar connacht dap gábrat neart ap riol
namchada. Tiazaite i cloinn Riocaird ara hante do congnaim le huilleac
mac Riocaird i naghao maineach sup chuipfete a tepén oppa diblimb.

^k *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The tomb of Doennall*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tomba cathail mic domnall a jeanaíap.—O' *Mulconry*."

^m *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

ⁿ *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon.—See note ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which countrey they possessed themselves of."

^q *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine seilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighth, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

^r *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Baeach, the son of Donnell),

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech^k, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb^l of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrogh O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχήρταδ βάαδ mac Dómnall mic Μυρχεαρταιγ τιγearnna ioch-
ταιρ connacht do écc (ip in ppoğmar) i ccairlén Slieciğ.

Coccað ðñpge eiðip bpeipneachaið 7 clann nðonnchaið ðap mapbað
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltaiğ mēğ ðopchaið ðeoðplaið cheneól ðuacham
ðon aicme pin, 7 Μυρχήρταχ óğ ó hélige brughaið cedach conáich, 7c.

Μαολμορða mac conconðacht mic giollaíora puaið uí Raigillig do gabaíl
τιγérnair munnipe Raigillig.

Μαğnur mac Conmaige uí caátain τιγearnna ciannaéta do écc.

Felim mac Dómnall mic Μυρχεαρταιγ uí concobair do écc.

Cúmlað mac giollapatraicc meic caémaoil do mapbað (.i. i ppuill) ma
oipeétur dá ðaoínib pñin.

Copbmac mac Donnchaið meğ captaiğ do écc.

O ceinneitciğ Donn do mapbað la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitciğ,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe cheð, a cethair.

Τομάρ baipeð eppcop oile pinð paóí epeann i neaccna 7 i naipð eolup
ðiaða, do écc, 7 a aðnacal in Αιριğ locha con.

Concobar ócc mac afoha meic Ðiapmaða τιγearnna muiğe luirg, bñéip ap
beoðaét do ecc (.i. ip in ppoğmar), 7 Ταοηğ mac afoha meic ðiapmaða do
gabaíl τιγearnnair.

^s *Died*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *The last chief*, ðeoðplaið.—The particle ðeoð when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sapðanapalup ðeoðplaið Αραða, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^u *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note ^b.

^w *Thomas Barrett*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died^s in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, the last Chief^t of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach^u, &c, were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooley O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatriek Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Thomas Barrett^w, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con^x.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour^y, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

^x *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^d, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

^y *A bear in vigour*.—The word beṛip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called τρε πεῦσις Σειβε Cuillun, τρι beṛpeacá beoóá, and τρι leomun leapa Connpac, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Copbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluaisead i cloinn Riocaird in iomruaccad lá marcpluag cloinne Riocaird aghur tnaobhmúman.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilgiz bñ giollapatreice uí mhóda do écc

Maidm aetha dubh la giollapatreice ua móda tigeairna laoiḡiri for ḡallaib, i tpoireatar daoine iomda. Eoail each, arim, ḡ édeaḡ do dñom opra.

Iarla upmúman ceann cpoḡachta ḡall epeann do écc.

Donnchaḡ bñ ua maolconaire allam ril Muireadag i Sñchar do écc.

Giollaunbin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmúman le rñcar, ḡ le Seimn décc.

Cearball ó dálaiz ollam corcomodruad, Doimnall mac Donnchaḡa uí Ohalag da ngoiréi bolḡ an dana, Flann mac Seain uí doimnallam ollam ril muireadag i ndán, Uilliam ua deopadán ollam laizñ i mbreicfñnar, Nualaḡ inḡñ Doimnail mic Muircfraitḡ uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic copbmaic meic Donnchaḡ, ḡ Donncaithag mac Muireadag inḡ rñlaoich brugaḡ cédac conag do copco aclairn, ḡ laimfeap ḡraḡa do Ruairi ó concobair do riḡ conaet déḡ.

Éogan mac Murchaḡa mic caḡair uí concobair do marbhad la iarla cille dapa.

Anriu baroid do marbhad la huiḡ murchaḡa.

Cogaḡ deirḡe eidiu maḡ carḡag ḡ ua Suilleban buide. Toirpdealbac meit mac mathḡanna do beit ina loingreoir aḡ maḡ carḡag an tan rin. breit ó ar ua Sülleaban ar fairḡe, ḡ ar cloinn diarmada inḡ carḡag baḡar aḡ cuidmgaḡ leḡ i naḡaḡ inḡ carḡag. Ua Sülleabán do baḡaḡ don dul rin ó, ḡ doimnall mac diarmada inḡ carḡaigh do ḡabail.

Matḡannam mac conmapa do écc for Sligib na Róna.

writer ; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands ; died between Mychaelmas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

^z *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"Cormack Mac Dermota was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

^a *Heal of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Cormac Mac Dermot² was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess^a of the English of Ireland, died Donogh Banc O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana^b; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust^d to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

^a A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

^d *Cúinfeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name βαρρότ is to be distin-

guished from βαρπέο. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note ^y. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Maileachlainn mág oipectais tairpeac muintipe roðuibh do ecc.

Donnchað mac caémasoil tairpeac an da cenel fearadhais do marbhad la Mág uídir.

Póhlmið mac aóda uí tuatáil tigeapna ua Muirfóghais do écc.

Catal mac Taidg meic donnchað aóbar tigeapna ua nAilealla do écc.

Taíclec mac donnchað uí dubda, ⁊ Tuatál mac Maolíchlainn uí doinnalláin aóbar ollamhan íil Muirpeadais ⁊ nán, ⁊ Taidg mac baítegalais meic aódagain aóbar ollamhan ióctair éonnaét ⁊ ppenecur, laioiríde ina ttriur do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1405.

Aois Críost, mile, císithe céo, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Taidh mac aóda meic diarmada tigeapna maíge luirg diarrað a tigeapnair ap ríochte concobair mic taichlíg, ⁊ for luchte airteig aréna, aínail ro buð dual dfor a ionaid do gér. Muintir airteig do tarraing uí concobair duinn, cloinne muiréirteig muintí, ⁊ cloinne fírigail meic diarmada eua ⁊ naíad meic Diarmada. Cruinnígíð ⁊ ccoinne apíle go loc labann ⁊ ceiré airteig. Fírethar deaðaí ftoppa. Driuir mac diarmada ⁊ Donnchað mac meg Domnall (a Conrabal) cona muintir diblinib ⁊ túr an laoi for an ceumuerluas cóscharða batap ina aghaid gur po marbhad morán da pfoðaoirib don puathor rin. Dídó euc fíe eigin drianlaé an máda aghaid ap an ionad in ap dócha lair mac Diarmada do beir co ttiug uréor no íoiglitte nduaibíe ndoeatrána da ionnroigíð, gur deanairtair go círe coimíreac ina braíad dó go ttopchar (no gur ecc) Mac Diarmada taidg uiríde a cionn treétmuine ina éigh fín. Ruatíri mac aóda meic Diarmada do gabail tigeapnair maíge luirg iarinn.

Maínur mac aóda uí uiginn do écc.

Aódh ua hainlígi, Tairpeac éenél doðta do écc. ⁊ a aónacal ⁊ ccluan coirpte.

^s *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

^h *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ^z, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^s, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda ; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry ; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station^b. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labainⁱ, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army^k opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manns, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Chuain Coirpthe^l.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

ⁱ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^k *Fourfold mixed army*, cumarceploig ceth-

apoa, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

^l *Chuain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocínio

Ριρδρδ buitiler da ngoipri cor cruaid do mairbad la mac fachtua uí mórda.

Coγad ag mac mupchaoda pe gallaib, go ttaimic deiride an éontae riabad do cpeaélorγad lair im ésthioplaé, γ im dipeart diarmada.

Rirdet mag Raγnaill adbar taoipriγ na neolaraé do écc tpe ainnliar ol.

Ua concodair ciappaige Diarmait mac donnchaoda do mairbad la Mac Muirir ciappaige.

Inγn Domnaill uí brian, bñ Pilib mic mathγamna duinn uí chinneidriγ do écc.

γollananaom mac Ruaidri uí éianán ollam Seanchair fear manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraft, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraft, and Clooncraft is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraft, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note ^d, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtnaⁿ O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^o, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^a, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ galloa, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loča Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p *Carlow*, cñiethplač, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cñiethplač, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^a *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Ṭne ainmeapapóac̃ oil uir̃ge beac̃a."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uir̃ge beac̃a, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebagh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

έcc go hobban 1 ττιγ mic neide uí maolconaire, 1 ccairppe gabra, 7 a aóna-
cal imaimptir lúra.α.

Feargal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaí aóbar ττοιριγ ua nailealla do
έcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cίτηpe céo, αδέ.

Comarba caindigh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Τοιρρδεαλbach óg mac aóha mic τοιρρδεαλbaig,
etcetera, ττιρ cοταίγε 7 cοραντα enig 7 οιρρδεαpcair connacht do marbaó
la caéal dub mac uí concobair ruaid, 7 la Seaan mac Hoibep mic emainn
mic hoibep mic Siu dauié a bupe (dar maθhai beanmuíhan inígean mic
peólmio) 1 ττιγ Riocair mic Seaan buíde mic emainn mic hoibep uí m
cpeaccan la' τταó píoici 1 cloinn conníauigh, 7 Sían mac hobírd do éuicim lá
hua cconcobair ap an laéair pin.

Maolruanaí mac τταóγ meic Donnchaí ττιγίpa ττιpe hoilealla do écc
ina éig pín, iar mbuaí naéripge, 7 a aónacal 1 maimptir na búille.

Maídm úrmair la mupchaó ua cconcobair ττιgeapna ua bpailge (cona
mac an calbaé imaille nup, 7 go ccloinn uí concobair ruaid, .i. caθhal dub,
7 τταóγ go mbuíoim mapcylauig immapaon núa iar ndol ap cuairt dóib co huib

^s *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

^t *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Caninech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note ^c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

^u *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmund mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra^s, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.

The Coarb of St. Canice^t died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of 'Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beammunhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan^u, beside Fidhici^w in Clann-Conway^x; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance^y, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit^z), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

^x *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note ^t, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

^y *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

^z *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

faillig) for gallaib na miöe, 7 for eoġan mac an abaid uí concobair cecce-
 òirín cöngbala connacht inmaile ppur. Co ndeacadar na pluaiġ rin öiblinib
 i nuachtar ġeipille 7 co ndeacaid mac an Abaid cona copuġad ceithirne
 buödein ġo cluain immurroir ġo baile an ġiolla buide mic maöilcorra ġo
 pucc oppa annrin an calbaö mac Murchaöa uí Choncobair 7 Cathal mac
 uí concobair puaid Serreari marpac, 7 Eoġhan ġona muinöir aġ denom ödála
 an baile. Öaoí oigñ ón ccalbaö ua cconcobair ap iapaöc aġ pñ an baile
 rin aġ denom lenna, 7 ap bpaicrin an calbaig öuige öö aread do ráid. Aġ-
 rin öoigñ acc an cceitöirín a calbaig, 7 puagrain öuit é. Öabaim lair irin
 ionad ina bpul pé ol an calbaö. Öaoí in öoigñ annrin for muin öġlaoic
 do lucht papaiġte an baile, 7 öuġ an calbach ö concobair upchor aitheapac
 do cloic tapla ina láim docum an öġlaoig ġur po ammair an öoigñ, ġur
 bñ puamm 7 poörom an oigín (iar mbéim na cloice öö) bloirġ bñöġad
 omnaighöeac a cpoide ġac aoin öaor na poġhla ġur ġabpac bpuread cúa
 pochétoir. Leantar ġo lánatlam iad ġo öuġad oirleach 7 aöcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

^a *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Gesbil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

^b *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Conor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Conor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois^a, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight^b. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krich-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their meu, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyinn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firis and others: Murrough, son of Murrough of the Rock, who was the son of Murrough of Dublin, the son of Murrough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murrough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murrough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρθταρ mac an abbaio uí concobair for an mónaig alla tuaid don baile annrín, ⁊ nochair lúga ma trí céo ⁊ nearbathha eoidir gallaib, ⁊ gaoidealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aíne ⁊ ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benaio airdmíonn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraic do bioth ⁊ noile rin do gallaib.

Ταὸς mac donnchaid uí bhrn taoirreach tirc bhrúin na rionna décc.

Níall o gairmleathaid aóbar taoirig cenél Moen do écc.

Μαργρετ inén Τοιρριδελβαί mic eoḡain meic ruibne bñ tSfain mic domnaill mic neill uí domnaill do écc.

Αὸς mac donnchaid mic Muirchirtaig uí concobair do marbaio la a bhratruib fin lá Maḡnar mac donnchaid, ⁊ la hΑὸς mbuidhe mac donnchaid.

Mac Conmara taoiréac éomne cuiléin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1407.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceithre céo, aSeacht.

Μuirchirtaó (.i. mac mic mame) na ceallaiḡ Airderrcop connacht, raioí ⁊ neccna, ⁊ nlineaó, ⁊ ⁊ crabaio déḡ.

Seaan mac taoḡ uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna breibne deḡ ⁊ muig luipḡ, ⁊ a aónacal ⁊ noipum leatham.

Mac Ταὸς mic maḡhgamna dunn uí éinneoiḡ tigeapna upmumhan uach-tapaige do marbaio la hua cceapbail.

Μαιὸm la gallaib for gaoidealaib na mumhan dú maρ maρbaio taoḡ ua cspbail tigeapna éle, fñiceam coitcfn do cliaib epenn eiphe.

^c *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioeh na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^e *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Firl.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Seroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^c in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

ⁱ *Of the literati*, οο ελιπαριβ.—The word ελιπαριβ does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greate accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαϊομ εἰλε ἡαχαιὸ λα ἡα εἰνκοβαῖρ πιαὸ λα εἰοινη Μαοιλεαῖοινη
 υἱ εἰλαιγ ἡ λα Μαε διαρματα πορ μαε υἱλιαμ εἰοινη Ριοκαῖρ, ἡ πορ
 εαθαλ μαε Ρυαῖρ υἱ Χονκοβαῖρ (δια πο ζοῖρεαὸ αἰοινη πῖζ κοναῖτ εἰρ
 υἱ Χονκοβαῖρ εἰοινη εὐο μαρβαὸ) ζυρ βῖρρεαὸ πορρα εἰοινη ζυρ ζαβαὸ Καῖαλ
 ὁ κοκοβαῖρ, ἡ υἱλιαμ α βῖρρε, ἡ Ρεμανν μαε ἡοἱβῖρ, ἡ ὁ ἡἱοἱν ιαρ μαρβαὸ
 μορῖαἱν εὐα μῖοινη λεῖ πορ λεῖ. Ρο μαρβαὸ ἀνη Ραῖοινη μαε εἰοινη εἰο
 μεε εἰοινη, ἡ Σεααν βαλλαὸ μαε μεε ἡενη. Ρο παεαἱβῖρ εἰο ἡ εἰ-
 τεαὸ ιοἱοἱ ιρ ιο ιοινη πῖν.

ἡοινη μαε Εἰοινη μῖο Μῖρρεαῖρ υἱ Κοκοβαῖρ, ἡ εἰοινη εἰοινη
 πο ζοῖρρε ἀνη ζαῖρ πῖζ πῖ εὐο εαθαλ μαε Ρυαῖρ πορ εαῖρ πῖοἱε δια
 εἰοινη εἰοινη εὐο μαεαῖρ κοναῖτ ζυρ πο βῖρρεαῖρ εαῖρ εἰοινη εἰοινη.

Εἰοινη μαε εαθαῖ μῖο εἰοινη βῖρρε μῖο εαθαῖ πιαὸ υἱ κοκοβαῖρ
 εὐο εἰο, ἡ α εἰοινη ιοινη να βῖοι.

Κομαε Υα πῖρρε εὐο εἰο.

Καῖαλ μαε υἱ κοκοβαῖρ πῖρρε εὐο μαρβαὸ λα εἰοινη πορρα.

Αἰοι μαε αἱοῖρα εἰοινη εὐο νεχῖο εὐο μαρβαὸ εὐο βῖρρε πῖν, ἡ
 εὐο αἱοι.

Σῖοινη εὐο λα ἡα εἰοινη Εἰοινη εἰοινη μαε νεἱο ι εαῖρρε εὐο πο
 εἰοινη εἰοινη εἰοινη εἰοινη.

Αἰοι Μῖοι υἱοἱ εὐο ζαβαῖ λα Νῖοι εὐο εἰοινη, ἡ λα Καῖαλ εὐο πῖοι,
 ἡ Μαῖοι εἰοινη μῖοι υἱοἱ, ἡ α εἰοινη εἰοινη υἱ εἰοινη, ἡ Ο εἰοι-
 νῖοι εὐο εἰοινη Αἰοι ἀρ πῖοινη Εἰοινη υἱ νεἱο ἡ Μεζ υἱοἱ.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

^s *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Conor, Wilielmus Burk, aḡap mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricapḡ, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^h *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

ⁱ *Coats of mail*, εἰοινη.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

^k *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed; for the breaking down of the castle of Tulske, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrow of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kellie, and by Rorie Mac Dermot, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh^g was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlín O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^h, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mailⁱ were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^k this Cathal King on Carn fraoich^l [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feoraisⁿ.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familie of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his *Memoirs of the House of Conor*.

^l *Carn fraoich*.—See note ^a under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

ⁿ *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Āod mac Āirt meġ aňġura tıġearna ua neachdāch do iondardāo la cloinn Conulao í néill, 7 la a brātarı pfin, .i. Mac muiréřrtaiġ óicc meġ aonġura ar a éirı buodhın i epíc mec an trabaóırıġ, 7 iate ua lřnman ir in tır rin ġo po rraóıneaó lairruın porra, 7 ġo po marb Mac Ģıollamuire.

Āod ua plaitéřrtaiġ tıġearna iaréarı connacé do écc iar ccıan aoır.

Eoġan ó doóarptaiġ adbarı taoırıġh Ārda mıodhair do écc.

ĀOIS CRIOST, 1408.

Āoır Crıort, mıle, cethre chéu, a hocht.

Iarla éille dapa do ġabail do mac Rıġ Sařan.

Sluaıġeaó la ġallaib Ācha cliaé im mac Rıġ Sařan ġo laıġmı. Ĩırtııı Dıúı do marbaó por an rluaiġeaó rin, 7 ba móıearbaıó eırıóe.

Tomár mac Ĩoıberı mıc Eımaııı mıc hoıberı do marbaó dāon upchor porha la ġıollananaom mac uıllıam ġallba uı taıóġ.

Maġnur maġ Samraóáın do marbaó don baosťhán mac ġıollaruıaıó dırp-ear do chuaille.

Mılrı dalaťún do marbaó lá a bráıťrıb buodéın. Ā mıc do marbaó iar rin la Slıochť Chataıl uı řřıġail, 7 a charlen do bırıptaó.

Řearġal mac Conconnacé uı řřıġail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *anno* 1407.

° *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

"Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year."

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammass day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba móıearbaıó eırıóe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge."

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire^c on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England^p.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss^q.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy^r.

Myles Dalton^s was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

^r *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbhad la corcaib aélann ⁊ la cenél
 doðtha buðóein for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach ndub (⁊ ba
 cruaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, ⁊ do chaatal dub ua concobair),
 ⁊ a adnacal i Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ claid duinn mész Samradáin do dul i tiri conaill do
 éogað for bhréineachaib.

Mac briann ó ccuanac do marbhad i meabail la gallaib, ⁊ lar an mbreic-
 leigech.

Ταός ua gráda taoipeac éenél dúngaile do écc.

Sían cam ó Sclhnapaig do marbhad la Mac uí loclainn ar ruigrað ar
 paíte cluana pamprotta.

Ο hfeheidein do marbhad do uib dalai⁊ i macaire Maonmai⁊i.

Mac giollamuire do marbhad i meabail i ccarrac pfigura la cloinn mec
 a trabaóirig.

Coccað ag Mac Murchaða pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchaða ba cor-
 c pach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobair paul⁊e pe gallaib go po aircc, ⁊ go po
 mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baipó cúile an uprain ollain ua Maine do écc.

Carlen baile an dúin do denaibh la Concobar mac ταιός mec donnchað.

Carlen cuile maóile do denaibh la Murchað mac corbmaic mec donn-
 chað.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note ², under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

^c *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

^u *Chlain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

^v *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

^w *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

^x *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves^r, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach^u, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh^v (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach^w.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda^x.

O'h-Echeidhein^y was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire^z was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain^a, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

^y *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

^z *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

^a *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloora, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^d, p. 72.

Aois CRIOST, 1409.

Aóir Crioirt, míle, cethrie céo, anaóí.

Órian mac Sáin uí Sghra eppcop achaid conaípe do ecc iar mbuaidh ongta 7 aitéirge.

Mac ríge Saxon do fágbail epeann, 7 lapla cille dapa do leigean dó rian na imteect.

Athtaoiriá do dénom do Maoileaclaínn mop mág eochagaim, 7 feargail ruad mac feargail ruad mic donnchaid do óirðneadh ina ionad.

Cop Rirdeird a búrc do bhuiréad la coin baóí ina ríot do buam dó, 7 a écc tpeimírdíde.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tigeapnan ua Ruairc ap ua ndomnaill, 7 for cáthal ua Ruairc, 7 for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua domnaill 7 cenel conaill do beith i forlongpopt alla tall don earr, Cátal, 7 eogan don taob abur don earr cftena go tuccepoim an cpeach uaeta diblinb.

Forlongpopt do denam dua cconcobair ruad 7 dua cceallai 7 taimcell Ropra comain dia po millpopt arbanma an baile 7 na mainirpope, 7 po cuirpeat na braitpe ap in mainirpope dscela pccel do poctain anonn don cairlen.

Sluag mop la Órian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, 7 la Mac donnchaid típe hoilealla, 7 la cloinn tigeprnain uí Ruairc gur po chuiprft corpur 7 lón i cairlen Ropra commain damdeoin pfr cconnaet ó rliab ruar, 7 iate in aoin tionól ara ccionn do coir 7 deach. Agus tangadap ap a nap an oide rin rin Airn, 7 apnamapac dia ttiqib.

Muintip chuiprín do denam marbta pop apoile, .i. Seaan 7 Connla do marbad la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuiprín i ttiq uí Duibhionnain baile coillte poqair. Diarmait do dul iarrin go teac Choncobair épuimn

^b *On one side.*—Literally: “O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract.” It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side^b of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

^d *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

^e *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς υἱ Ρυαιρε α ἐιῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ α ἐομάλτα buðéin. Concóbair dá ḡabáil po éḡtḡóir i ccionnaid α mḡnḡóma, ἡ α ἑαῖρβεῖτ uaidh do muintir Ρυαιρε ἡ do muintir chuipḡnín, ἡ α beḡt i mbḡaighḡenuḡ ara haḡthle ḡo cḡn coḡcḡḡóir ἡ mac Seacain ui chuipḡnín dá maḡbað iapaín.

Muircheartaḡ mac aḡḡhaḡáin ollain bḡeḡtheamian fear tḡeaḡba paoí pḡoḡcḡtḡ ḡḡḡna ina ealaḡḡain feḡḡḡn do écc.

Maelpeclann mac Maelpuanaid meḡ donnchaḡ, ἡ Sḡan buḡḡe α bḡaḡair do ionḡḡaighḡ ḡḡaḡḡ mic Maoilpuanaid mic ḡillḡeḡḡ meḡ donnchaḡ i maḡḡ luḡḡ, ἡ ḡauḡ do ḡabáil doib. ḡionól an ḡḡḡe do bḡḡḡt pḡppa, ἡ ḡeaḡaid do ḡḡp ḡḡppa, ἡ pḡḡḡt do chup i Maoileclann mac meḡ donnchaḡ, ἡ α écc ap α loḡ.

Coccaḡ moḡ eḡḡḡḡ uα mbḡaian cona cloinn ἡ clann bḡaian ui bḡaian. Do pala ḡḡppa ḡup po pḡaoḡḡḡḡ pḡp uα mbḡaian, ἡ po ḡabað mac lapla éille ḡapa do pala ina pḡppaḡ ἡ ḡiaḡmaḡ, ἡ po ḡionḡaḡbað ó ḡḡaian apḡn mumaḡ mḡḡ amach la cloinn υἱ bḡaian.

Maḡ cḡḡḡaḡ cluaḡach, .i. Doḡnall mac pḡḡḡn mic donnchaḡ mic ḡiaḡmata pḡḡair do écc.

Pḡḡḡn mac meḡcon mic Pḡḡḡn υἱ eḡḡḡḡoil do ecc.

O ḡḡḡḡḡḡoil ócc do écc.

Muirḡeartaḡ mac ḡiollaullḡain paoi pḡḡchaḡa do ecc.

Eḡcḡeaḡ ó ḡuinnín auḡar ollain ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do écc don plaḡḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοῖρ Cḡḡḡḡ, mḡle, ceḡḡḡe chéḡ, α ḡeḡh.

Doḡnall uα néill ḡḡḡeapḡa ḡḡḡe ḡeḡḡḡḡ fear ḡo ḡḡḡḡḡn pḡḡ α cḡmḡól do ḡabáil la bḡaian maḡ maḡḡaḡḡḡ maḡ naḡ éḡbaḡ, ἡ α ḡaḡair ap ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡeḡḡan ó néill, ἡ eḡḡan ḡia ḡḡp ḡia ionḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo Maḡ uḡḡḡ.

Raḡḡnall maḡ Raḡḡnall ḡaḡḡeaḡ muintḡe ḡeolair do ecc iap nḡḡḡḡ ἡ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: “A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it.”

^g *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

^h *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now it is very common.

ιαρ ναιτρυγε, γ Κυμρεπαδ μάγ Ραгнайл до сур ι τταοιρυγεετ ινα δεοιδ, γ α έεε ρυδε hi cciomn coicetiγιr ιαρ ριν.

Feðlimið cleireac mac Aíðha mic feðlimið uí concobair do écc.

Ταδγ caprac mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ θυινν uí concobair do écc.

Maoileachlainn mac eoγain uí Ruairc do mairbað la conallchaid.

Cairlén ðuin ccrmetannain do bloðað ðeíraib cairppe γ do bpeirneachaid.

Tomár mac Maolmúire meccraie ollam tuadmunan le dán do écc.

Σαδб ιηγfn Concobair uí brian bfn uatep a býpc do écc.

Copbmac óγ μάγ cáptchaiγ ðέγ ι ngeimeal mέγ cáptcaiγ mópι aγ á bpaταp.

Ταδγ mac Maoileaclainn mic uilliam mic Donnchaið muimniγ uí ceallaiγ τιγeapna ó maine, πλαίτpeap ðeapcach ðaonnachταδ do écc ιαρ mbuaið naitpυγε.

Ταδγ mac uilliam mic concobair mec brianain ταιοpeαδ copco aclann do écc lá Samna ιna τιγ πέιν ι ccoillid mópι cluana pñcha ιap nonγað γ ιap naitpυγhe ndionγmala, γ α aðnacal ι mainpctip na mbpaταp ι Ropp commain ι nomðaið a aτhap γ α pñatahap.

Donnchaið mac Maoileaclainn uí ceallaiγ do γabail τιγeapnaip pop uib maine ι ndeoið Ταιδγ.

Cuγ céð bó do bpeie do cloinn uí concobair θυινν o muimctip uí concobair puaið (ι τtimcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Τοιρρδεαλβαι γ Ταδγ ða mac uí maioilmuaið, γ Donnall mac mic hoibicín uí maioilmuaið do mairbað la cloinn Mhaoiluγpa.

Maoileaclainn mópι mac pñγail mic pñγail mic Muipécñtaiγ mópι mέγ eocharain τιγeapna cenél pñachach do écc ιap mibuaið nonγta γ naitpυγε.

Donnall mac copbmaic ui eaγpa aδbap τιγeapna luiγne ðécc.

Ο brian do τεετ ι τtuadmunain ιapι ndenain pñða ppa a bpaίtpib, .i. le cloinn brian ui brian.

Cairlen maiγe ðpñcpaiγe do γabail la γallaib mñde γ lap in lυpτίp ap ua pñγail.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corea-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^k *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-Ach-lann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha¹, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Connor Don, from the people of O'Connor Roe at Rath Brenainn^k.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Léyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe¹ was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober,
and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map
of that County, sheet 39.

¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ^a, under the
year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aśa uí flaitébrtairiſ tigeapna iapétair connaét do marbáð la cloinn brian uí flaitébrtairiſ ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeað la hua ndomnall Toirpdealbáć i mbreipne uí puairc ſo po cpeacloirceeað an tair lair. Ruccrat fir breipne i ttopaigeaét fair. Ro riſſoh epiſal ſtoppa ſo po rraoíneað for an tóir dú in po marbáð ſſan mac Eoſain uí puairc ſo roćaiðib ele imaille fir, 7 ruccrat cenél cconail an cpeirch.

AOIS CRIOST, 1411.

AOÍR CRIOTE, mile, ceépe céð, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raća both do tepirrim ſola tap a cpiéctairib ſalpa. 7 tſſomanna iomða do ſóiridh lair an bſuil hiſin.

Domnall mac concobair uí brian tanairi tuadhmhan do marbáð lár an mbappać móp.

Eoſan mac muſcaða uí maſaðáin tigeapna ríl nanmcaða décc.

Maolmórða mac conconnaét mic ſiollaíora puaið uí Raſallairiſ tigeapna breipne do écc.

Cobétach ua maſaðáin aðbar tigeapna epiðe ar a dućaið rſin décc.

Muſcéſtach mac conulað uí néill pioſdamna cenel eoſain décc.

O Suilleabán moir do ſabail 7 do ðallað, 7 a mac do marbáð la domnall (.i. domnall dub) ua Suillebám i pell.

Tomár mac ſſan iapla dſrimhan dindarbað a hepinð lá Semur mac ſearóid.

Maolſpeaclann mac brian meſ tigeſnám tanairi teallairiſ dúncáða décc.

^m*Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

ⁿ *The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1411. Cpoch naomh pacha both opſſetham ſola dá cpiéctairib an bliadain ri, 7 teſſmanna 7 eplamzi imða dſóiridh di.”

“A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it.”

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke^m, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.

The Holy Crucifix^a of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett^q.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *aoðap eppcoip cluama reaptu*."

^p *Roydamna, proğdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^q *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb*, that

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige^r, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly^s, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda^r O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke^a, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe^r), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus^w of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

^a *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

^v *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

^w *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilonan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Mağnura tpe tuathail .i. fírfáil, 7 a mac .i. aoó do mapbaó la cloinn Ruaidrí Mic Mağnura .i. Eoğan cam [eo na deap-bratpib], 7 Mac Mağnura do gairm don eoğan céona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cετpe cεθ, a δεc, a δό.

Θεαλῖ Μυipe αῖα τpuim do denaḡ miorbál momða.

Domnall mac néill uí domnall décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do éluδ a haṡ cliaṡ iar mbúṡ do δεc mbliaðna illaḡ ḡ tucc fóρ mópaḡ do bpaḡoib oile laip ap an elúδ pin pa mac Méḡ uioip, ḡ pa mac uí néill .i. mac a deipbaṡap pfin, ḡ ba ap pon í neill do coio-pium i mibpaḡoḡnaḡ, ḡ iar nélúδ δό po. meapccbuaiðpeaδ an coicceaδ uile aḡ tobaṡ í néill ap eoḡan ua neill, ḡ ap uá ndomnall, ḡ ap Maḡ uioip, ḡ ap oipḡiallaib.

Τιḡeapnaḡ ócc mac τιḡeapnaḡ míoip aδbaḡ τιḡeapna bpeipne δεcc iar pan peipeaδ bliaðaḡ epiocaṡ a aoip a mī appil do ponaḡ.

Cúcoḡdaṡ mac τιḡeapnaḡ ταοipeaṡ teallaḡ dúnchaḡa do maḡbaḡ la pḡaib manaṡ ina eiḡ pfin hi ceḡuaṡaḡ mec τιḡepnaḡ ap ḡpḡp oioṡe, ḡ tuca-tap ár pḡi, ban, ḡ lḡnaḡ, ḡ po loipccpṡ an baile uile, ḡ tiaḡaitṡ iapaḡ tap a naip.

Donnchaḡ mac domnall mec ḡille pinóein décc.

Ριοcapḡ baipéδ do teaṡ ap cpeṡ ḡo cúil cḡpnaḡa, ḡ daoíne uaipṡe an típe do bpeṡ paip, ḡ a chup ḡup an muaiḡ, ḡ a bathaḡ fuippe ḡo pochaioib dia muinṡip immaile pḡipḡ do báṡaḡ ḡ do ḡaḡáil.

Εθα léip ḡ mac iapla cille dapa do comṡuṡim pé apoile i ccill moṡeallḡ.

* *The Image of Mary*.—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1412. Θεαλῖ Μυipe αῖα τpuim do denuḡ miorbuile móρ pa bliaðaḡ pi."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

² *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

² *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

² *Coolcarney*.—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note ^p,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary^x of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill^y from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain^z. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney^a; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hæc partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^b *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eirip ua ndomnaill ⁊ ua ccaátain ⁊ clann tpeaaín uí ðomnaill, Táinncc epá ua catháin ⁊ clann tpeaaín cona íocpáide hi ttipi éonaill, ⁊ mo mapbað ceépi píp dég do muinntip uí ðomnaill leó im mac peðlunioð uí ðomnaill ⁊ im caéal mac pağnaill uí buğill.

Móp íluağ lá brian mac ðomnaill mic muipcéartaiğ uí éoncóbair im luğnapað i ngailengab aptúr. Apriðe i cloinn cuain, hi cñia hi conmaene éúile tólað, ⁊ puc leip clann Muipip na mbíğ cona ccaopaiğeaát ip in epic pin. Ro éionóirfe clann uiliam búpc, uí flaitébertaiğ, muinntip ináille, bairédağ, galenga, ⁊ goipdealbaiğ apa cinð, ağup ní éuccpat pin uile tpioio ná taáap óð, ⁊ do loipcc brian a cepioða ða naímðeóin, Cia do inill a ngupit, ⁊ cia do loipc a longpopta, .i. caplén an bapraiğ, leé mri, baile loáa mfpcca, ⁊ páğbair clano muipip cona ccaopaiğeaát ina ttipi pñn, ⁊ puair ífé o na gallaib ⁊ ó na gaoiðelaib pin ðon éup pin, ⁊ tainic féin plán ðia éiğ iappin.

Sluağeað oile lá heoğan mac ðomnaill mic muipcéartaiğ uí éoncóbair co macáipe connaét fo toğairim cloinne toipriðealbaiğ uí concóbair ġup millpfe cuio cloinne mic peðlunioð ðon inaáipe ⁊ puccpat bú, ⁊ bpaiğðe leó iap pin.

Saðb ingñ tiğeapnáin uí Ruapic bñ emainn mic tomáip mic caéal uí pepğail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note^m, p. 45.

^d *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clannorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^e *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tircconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields^f, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell^k, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*eo geapp a nguipz uile*, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note ^v.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ruaidrí mac caití uí ríghail do marbhad i macáirí cúircne dúpéirí roíge.

An cuiccead henní do rioḡad of Saḡaib .20. marpa.

Sluaigead la ḡrian ua cconcobair i tír naḡa, ḡo ro loircc ḡo murbad, ḡ ḡo ro marb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríghaigh.

Máḡ bradaigh taoipead cúile ḡriḡdín, Maḡnur máḡ raḡnall, Mac Loḡ-lainn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuabha máḡ ḡormáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceḡre ééḡ, a dech, atri.

Henní baired do ḡabáil la Mac baírin (.i. Roibepd) hi tteampall ariḡ loḡa con, ḡ a brieḡ ar eccin iar ráruccad an baile. ní raibe mac baírin éi oíde naḡ ttiḡcead naom an baile (tiḡearnan ariḡ) i naírlinge cúicce aḡ iarrad na bradad ḡo bfuair a haireacc ro déoid, ḡ tuc mac baírin ceḡraime fearainn do tiḡearnán ariḡ ḡo brad i néraic a rárarḡte.

Concobair ua doḡarraig taoipead arda miodair, ḡ tiḡearna mri heḡḡan ríri lán ḡféle ḡ deimead coitcín rri tpuarḡab ḡ boḡtaib do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

ⁿ *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note ^h, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348. and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maóilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Machaire Chuirene¹.

Henry V.^m was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirhugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvaghⁿ, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^o, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con^q by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him^s.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

^q *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐρεμία αἰ ἱεραγῆς, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note ⁵, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Tuaṡal ó máille do ùl ar congimáil hī ccúicceadh ulaḡ, 7 a bhí bhiadhain innte 7 aḡ roadh dia éig luēt peēt long im fél colaim éille, Ro éirigh anfaḡ na mara eiar dób, 7 ro ruadhaidgeadh iad laim dḡar pé halbain gur ro báidhead pé longa cona pḡóiruib dḡiríde im dá mac tuaṡail uí máille, im donnchadh mac eoḡain connaḡtaigh mec Suibne, im domnall ballac mac mec ruibne gur, 7 dá píct ar dá céu immaille pḡiú, 7 tuaṡal péin do tēct i tṡir ar eighi i nalban.

Caṡal mac eoḡain uí maḡadháin tighearna iḡl nanmchada dēḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cába do ùol ar ionnroighiḡ ipin inide, 7 loirḡei 7 aighne do denam dób innte. ḡoill do bhíṡ oppa. Maṡḡamain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 ḡrong mór dia muinṡir do marbadh. ḡa do bhí hī ccoir tomár óicc, 7 a bhí bacac ó iḡl amaḡ.

Corbmac mac Taiḡ mic Ruaidḡ uí concobair décc an .ui. Bl. man.

Toirpḡealbhaḡ mac uí concobair pailḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

bebínd inḡín Ruaidḡ, mic tomialtaigh, mec donnchadh bean eoḡain, mic domnall uí concobair décc.

Luinneadh uile eirip éloic 7 crann do lḡrceadh lá haon mnaoi.

Maídm la Mac Murchadh (.i. Airt mac Airt áoimanaigh) tighearna Laiḡín ar ḡallaiḡ na contae riabca, 7 rocaide mór do marbadh, 7 do ḡabail díob.

Maídm mor la hua mbraim ar ḡallaiḡ aṡa cliaṡ mar an ccéda eirip marbadh 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taiḡ uí éallaiḡ aḡbar tighearna ua mane, Maioleaclainn mac Maḡnara mec domnall O meacair taoircaḡ ó ccarín, 7 Mac aḡaḡain urmuḡan raoi i pḡeinschur, iatṡiríde uile do écc.

O pḡoinn taoircaḡ iḡl maóilepuain do marbadh la mac Muirḡṡtaigh ui pḡoinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmaeduaigh; also note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 239: "ciḡ dia pum pápaídiḡ, a Aeó?"

^c *Military service*, ar congimáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ar buannaḡt," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

^d *Contae Reogh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ^e note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service¹, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh^u ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin^w ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, ινιε, ceίρπi céu, a uech, a cftair.

Domnall ua heógan dezanach loáa hepne deḡ an .3. non. october.

Μαμριπ Shccig do loḡccáó lé coinuill i neappaó na bliáona po.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnpoigib eoḡan mic neill óḡ uí néill, ḡ eoḡan do ḡabáil dóib hi nḡeall pír ua néill do baóí illaím an tan pín aḡ eoḡan, ḡ a léiḡean amaó díblínib i naḡaó apóile, ḡ a éiḡearnur pín do ḡabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Μαídm móρ lí mupchaó ua cconcobair tiḡearna ua pfaílḡe ḡ lá pearp-ḡal puáó mḡḡ eoóḡan tiḡearna cenél píachaó mic nell poḡ ḡallaib míoε hi ccill écáin in po maḡbaó baḡúin na pcpíne ḡ oḡonḡ móρ do ḡaopélanḡaib ḡ baopélanḡaib immaille pḡp, ḡ in po ḡabaó mac baḡúin Sláine ap a bḡpít cftḡpe céu décc maḡḡ, in po ḡabaó uona baḡuipḡéḡ ḡanḡiḡe ḡ an líon oile ap a pḡpít dá céu décc maḡcc cén mo éá luáó líḡra ḡ imḡiḡe.

Αοó mac caḡail uí concobair décc.

Μḡḡ cáρḡḡaiḡ caipḡeaó .i. domnall mac domnall do écc.

laḡla deapmúman do éeaót i nepinn, ḡ paḡanaḡ iomḡa do éabairt laḡ do milleáó muíman.

laḡla upmúman do toót i nEḡinn o Ríḡ Saḡan.

^a *Dean*, deḡanaó.—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deáḡanaó, and explains it "deacon."

^a *A great defeat*.—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

^a *Cill-Echain*.—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Firb.*, in II. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^b *Dardis the Lawless*.—This might also be read ḡepḡiḡe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.

Donnell O'Howen, Dean^y of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat^z was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain^a, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless^b was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^c *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

^d *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [II. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zarlac .i. pñ ionað pñg paçan do éeaçt i neppinn fear na tucc caður nó tsñmann do éuaçt, ná deaclair, ná dealaðain an méo ður a páinnic aét a ccup pñ puaét, paigðe, 7 ðopca. A pé po aipg mall mac aóða uí uiginn i nuirneach miðe, 7 po haipgeað Semur diúit 7 muinntir an pñg la hanpí ðalaatún, 7 tucc bó pa mboin ðona hoipgnib pñ do muinntir uiginn, 7 po ioðlaic i cconnaéctaið iao iappin. Ro aoppac iapañ muinntir uiginn im mall Iohn Zarlac, 7 ní paibe beó iap pñ aóip pñ aét cúicc peaéctmaine namá an tan puaip báp do nñm na naop, 7 apé pñ an ðapa pñop pñib do pñoað pop mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conðmaig do lethað aiðce cpeice néill hí claðaino, 7 Iohn Zarlac do écc.

Concobar mac Sepppaið uí flannagáin aóðap taoipñg cloinne caatail décc an peipeað lá pa pañain.

Eochað mág maégañna tanairi oipgiall do gaáail lá bñan mag maégañna 7 la gallaibh.

Mupchað na haongupa tiðeapna cloinne colgan décc.

Apca Caoíñnac aóðap pñog laigñ do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

¹ *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

² *Usneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

³ *Out of the preys*, do na hoipgnib pñ, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

⁴ *Do leaçað*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oiç móp ðaome do taðapc ap fearaib bpeipne eiop leaçað 7 mapðað; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aop is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley^f, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach^g, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^h [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfitureⁱ of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“Τασιρμυχ οίλε αρ αιενιό δαμ
Ο'haengura αρ élar Colgán,

Μαολιρμαναϊδ mac φήριγail mec διαρματα τιζεαρνα μαϊγε λυρεc do ecc.
Ο ηήυιρρεceoil μόρ do μαρβαδ la luét luinge cfnδαϊγε ι ppuill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, a nech a cúicc.

Emann μαγ pινδβαιρρ pπιόρ inri móipe loca γαίηνα do éγ an 27. Appil.

Λορδ Pυρnumail do τέετ ina λυρτιρ ι neρinn. Λαιογιρ υί μόρδα do mίlleaδ λαιρ, γ cαιρλέn mic παέτνα υί μόρδα do γαβαίλ λαιρ beop. Αιρgne μόρα do βυαιβ δεααίβ γ διnnilib do βήσιτ όό α λαιργiαλλαίβ, γ meic na mβpίcηnaδ do mίlleaδ γ do opγain, γ γεapóio mac τομάιρ έaοίc don pμil γεapαλταίc do cρochaδ λαιρ. Ρο αιργ beór opoηγ μόρ δaop δάνα epeann, .i. ua δάλαιγ mίde (διαρμαιτ), aοδ όγ μαγ cραιε, duβέac mac Eochaδa eοlaιγ, γ mυιργεap ua δάλαιγ. Ιρ an paίpπαδ ap ccιno δna po αιρεc ua δάλαιγ

Ḡlan a duṛaio zap féin Fáil
Do olúṛaig le céib Cpuacám.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,
O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgau,
Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,
Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the *tuat* muiḡe of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clannaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Fírbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tíre,
6. Conór,
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTíre O’Huallahan.

^m *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.
O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnivalⁿ came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach^o, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

ⁿ *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

^o *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

ἑορεαμοδρυσᾶδ .i. πρῖζαλ μὰς ταιῶς μὶς αὐγῦρα πυαῖδ. Ῥο αἰρεε βρυιῶεεαν
 δά κοκκα ἡμμαῶαιρε εἰυρενε, νί ἡσῶ ἀμάν αἶτ νί εἰρεε τρῖμανν δὸ νασὼ ἡνά
 δὸ νεῖμεαδ ἡν παδ δὸ βαοί ἡν ἐρῖνν.

Ῥρεαῶ ἡόρ δὸ δεναῖν δυα ἡάλλε .i. αἶδ πορ διαρμαιοῦ υα ἡάλλε, ἡ διαρ-
 μαιοῦ δὸ γαβάν οἰλέν υῖ ἡάλλε, ἡ αὐδ δὸ δὺλ ἡ νιαρῖῖόριαῶτ διαρμαυα, πρῖταρ
 ἡομαρῖςζ ἡτορρα, ἡ πο μαρβαδ αὐδ υα ἡάλλε τῖγεαρνα ὑμαῖλλ ἀνῖρῖν λά διαρ-
 μαιοῦ ἡ α μακ κοκκοβαρ, ἡ μακ τομάρ υῖ ἡάλλε. Ῥο μαρβαδ ἀνν δνα
 δὸῖνναλλ μακ διαρμαυα υῖ ἡάλλε. Ῥο ρεαρ οἰρεαῶαρρ ὑμαῖλλ πῆ ρλυῶτ αὐδα
 ὀ ρῖν ἀμαῶ, ἡ γαβαῖδ διαρμαιοῦ τῖγεαρναρ.

Τομαλταῶ ρυσᾶδ μακ κοκκοβαρῖ μὶς μυρῖζῖρα δέεε.

Ἀν ελαραῶ υα κοῶταῖς ραοί πῆ δάν, ἡ πῆ δαονναῶτ δέεε.

Διαρμαιοῦ μακ διαρμαυα μὶς κοκκοβαρῖ μὶς τομαλταῖς μεκ διαρμαυα
 δὸ μαρβαδ λα κλοῖνδ υῖ ἐκοκκοβαρῖ δυῖνν, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἡ μαμῖρτεῖρ αῶα δα
 λααρῖς.

Καῶαοῖρ μακ δοννχαῶα υῖ πεαρῖζαῖλ δὸ ἐεε.

Ἀεδ μακ δοννχαῶα υῖ ἐεαλλαῖς δέεε.

Τομαλταῶ μακ ταιῶς υῖ ἑῖρῖν δὸ μαρβαδ ἡ νῖγρεῖρ οἰῶεε λα πεαρῖζαλ μακ
 διαρματα μέεε Ῥαῖγναῖλλ ἡ κλυαν ρῖτε ἡ μβαῖλε εἰλλ ἡ τῖς μεκ ἀν δοννά-
 ναις, ἡ ἡῖςζῖν λοῶλαῖνν υῖ ἀνῖλῖζῖ δὸ λορρεαδ ἀνν ἑῶρ ἀν..υῖ. ἡδὺρ ἡανυαρῖ.

Κοκκοβαρῖ μακ βῖρῖαν μὶς υἰλλῖαν ἡῖςζ εῶῶαῖαν δὸ μαρβαδ ἡ κεῖλλ κυαρῖ-
 ρῖςε.

^p*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Ḫρυῖ-
 ḡean ἡόρ*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brine-
 more. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the
 townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drum-
 maney, and in the territory now locally called
 Cuireneach by the old natives, but in all legal
 documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny
 West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort
 of earth two hundred and four paces in circum-
 ference, and containing within it the ruins of a
 castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes
 to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuireneach
 from the period of the English Invasion till Crom-
 well's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled
 ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of
 it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of
 Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which
 is placed midway between Athlone and Bally-
 more Lough Sewdy. There was originally a
 circle of large standing stones around the fort,
 from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that
 this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or reli-
 gious purposes, as well as for defence. For some
 historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac
 Fírbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy),
 p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81;
 and the curious historical tale, entitled *Τοῖζαῖλ
 Ḫρυῖςζνε οα ῶοζα*.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or
 Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach,
 comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga^p in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this^q, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island^r, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from^s the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coſſey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe^t, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairſighe^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this, ní head amán.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Clara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

^t *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncraft, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Rosecommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncraft River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

^u *Cill Cuairſighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eiteip luiġneachaið fñn, 7 toðap doib fpi apoile, 7 bpipeað for ap luét for 7 daoime do mārbað diobh, 7 Ape mac í fġra do ġabáil ġo po epochar leó hé aġa teiġ.

Clann diarmata duib uí flaiðbŕetaiġ do mārbað 7 do ġabáil da mbraiðrib fñn, 7 lap in nġiolla noub ua flaiðbŕetaiġh.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, aδεé, apé.

Adam lexið eppcop apðachaið, bpaðai fállba epide do lopccað i páit eppuice, 7 conðoðai mac feapġail mic Conðonnaét uí fŕiġail do toġa lá copaið apðachaið ina ionað.

Deaccanað Cille hAlað (i. ó hamme) do écc.

Muirġŕ ua coineóil comarba droma claið do lopccað na teiġ fén lá poġlaðaið.

Tomár mac inð óclaið aipcinðeac cille hoipid, 7 apð maiġiŕteip conðaét i nðliġid do écc iar mbuaið naiðriġe.

Lucár ua tpeaðai aipcinðeac cille feapcca décc iar nðliġbŕetaid.

Maimŕteip fheciġ do cumðac (iar na lopccað feacé piam) lá bpian bpaðai mac diarmata mec donnchar.

Ĥopmlaið inġñ néill móip uí néill bñ Seain uí ðomnanll do éġ.

Apðġal mac bpian móip meġ maðġamna tiġearna aipġiall do écc.

Ape caománað (Ri laiġen) mac aipe caománaiġ mic muirceapŕetaiġ caomanaġ mic muirip caománaiġ, 7cā, aon Roġa ġaoiðeal epeann inð eneac 7 in inġnoñ do écc iar mbuaið naiðriġe ina longpoŕt buððém.

^u *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Minimè hospitalis, do lopccað i páit eppuice initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd. Brit.*"

^x *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοð ġlar eappoġ Raða na neappoġ a n-iapniðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Rað na neapboġ, and sometimes Rað earbuġ, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.

Adam Lexid^w, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig^x; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh^y, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^z, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^a, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh^b (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

^y *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^z *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^a *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Cúmeaða mac Sísain mec conmapa aóðar taoiriḡ cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtaim Dexeṛpa cona bṛaiteṛib̃ for cloinn Seasain uí ḡra, ua hḡra f̃lin, ḡ taoirp̃dealb̃ac̃ carpaḡ mac doṁnaill mic muirḡearṛtaig̃ uí conḡobair, ḡ map̃eṛluag̃ cairp̃pe do ṛeaceṁáil pé taoirpeaḡ na f̃ḡona riñ mec Siurṛtáin, ḡ ua hḡra do m̃arḡaḡ, ḡ maḡnar mac doṁnchaḡ mic muirḡearṛtaig̃ uí conḡobair, ḡ mac aóða mec doṁnchaḡ, ḡ taoirp̃dealb̃ac̃ carpaḡ mac doṁnaill do loṛ. Mac Siurṛtáin do ḡenaṁ cpeaḡ na cṛice iarrin, ḡ an tír uile do ṛionól, ḡ do ḡul na ṛoṛaig̃eaḡṛ. Spaoimṛear leo for mac Siurṛtáin, ḡ po m̃arḡaḡ é, ḡ aéḡ ua Ruad̃áin, ḡ ua Ruad̃áin f̃eirin, ḡa mac ṛomair mec maolir, ḡ mac ḡuapcain (.i. ṛig̃earna c̃úla ñfirib̃) do m̃arḡaḡ ann ḡeóṛ co ṛoḡaḡib̃ oile c̃in mo ṛáṛṛ.

Coccaḡ eirṛtir f̃earaib̃ manac̃ ḡ fir bṛeip̃ne fá ḡior caṛail mic aóða uí Ruairc, ḡ caṛal allṁṛ manḡac̃ an ṛan riñ. Tuccaḡ ṛṛaoineḡ for m̃uinitir aóða m̃éḡ uḡir ḡ caṛail uí Ruairc lá ṛaḡḡ ḡ lá doṁnaill ua Ruairc iñ po m̃arḡaḡ ṛaḡḡ mac f̃earḡail uí Ruairc ḡ naonḡar imaille f̃fir, ḡ po b̃ḡaḡ aóin eaḡ ḡécc ḡioḡ don c̃ur riñ.

Ionnroigið oile do ṛaḡairṛ lá haḡ m̃buid̃e ḡ lá ṛaḡḡ ua Ruairc ḡ la m̃áḡ caba for m̃uinitir ṛeḡaḡáin, ḡ fir manach o loḡ eṛne ṛiar do bṛeith ṛorpa. Rucc orpa ḡin caṛal ua Ruairc ḡ eoḡan ua Ruairc, ḡ po f̃uirlḡḡoṛ clann uí Ruairc an ṛanḡṛoplann riñ nó ḡo ṛanḡaṛṛaṛ a cceann a ḡallocclac̃ po ṛáḡaib̃ṛṛṛ a cceillec̃ ina f̃ṛcoṁair. Ro iompaḡḡṛṛṛ ḡib̃l̃inib̃ iap̃oṁ f̃fir an ṛóṛaig̃, ḡ po m̃arḡaḡ leó Doṁnchaḡ ḡ Sísain ua Ruairc, ḡ ḡá m̃ac maol̃eaḡloinn mic f̃laṛṛḡearṛtaig̃ uí Ruairc, ḡ po m̃arḡaḡ oḡṛar ḡ ḡa ṛic̃ṛ imaille f̃fir do f̃earaib̃ manach.

Doṁnaill mac ṛig̃earnaṁ m̃óir uí Ruairc do ecc do ḡalar bṛeaḡ, ḡ ba h̃ṛḡaḡ m̃óir do ḡairḡṛian connaḡṛ oḡeaḡ an fir h̃ir̃in.

ḡṛainne inḡṁ f̃laṛṛḡṛtaig̃ uí Ruairc ḡécc.

^c *Concerning the rent*, fá ḡior.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá ḡur, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers*, an ṛanḡṛoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fernanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent^c of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne^d, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers^e that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlín, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbhthrian Connacht^g.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cables, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbhthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Teige Oge^b, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Morⁱ, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirmin^j, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James^l, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^l *James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath “peste in Midia obiit,” and quotes “*Mac Fírb.*”

^m *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^x, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ^c, p. 202.

ⁿ *Made peace*, literally, “a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other.”

^o *Three hundred and forty.*—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained “innuera spolia” on this occasion.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceíre céo, aoeé, a Seaát.

Αρτ mac αρτ mic muirceapταιγ mic muirur τιγεapna λαιgen, pñi do éorain a éuiceaó daimófoin gall 7 γaoíoeal ó aoίρ a pé mbliaóan décc go cñn a épí píct bliaóan. Pñi lán ófineac, oeolar, 7 deangnañ. Pñi lán do paé, 7 do moγachτ, pñi méoaγéte ceall 7 maimrτpeac la a almpaiaibh, 7 íbapτaib do écc (iap na bhé da bliaóain cétapaáat i ττιγεapnuρ λαιgen) peéctmain iap noττelaicc aτbaτh. Aτbñiaτ apañle sup bo do oig nime tucc bhñ hī Ropρ mic bñuun óópaiñ 7 dua óópáñ bñíéññ laigen dia po eccpaτ ina nóiri. Donnchaó a mac do γabail a ionaioh dia éip.

Μαιγipτip Seon Pñipñ daimñipí décc.

Διαpinao laimóeaγ mac αρτ éaómanaiγ, mac Riγ λαιgen, décc.

Ruaioñi (i. ó duóa) mac doñnaill mic bñain mic taichliγ uí duóa tobar ponupa 7 paioebpiora ua pñiaépaé óég ina baile pñi iap pñél bñíge i cinó moipa oeppiaé, 7 eaóγ pñabaé a deapbpaéaiρ do γabail a ionaio.

Ruaioñi mac mupchaóa uí pñaiébhíρταιγ, Ruaioñi mac διαpinao dñb

" *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

" Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16^o ad 60^m, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42^o regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspitione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudicii, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417." He then remarks: "Unde in Januario 14¹/₇ eum decessisse colligo."

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note ", under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

^a *Ros-mic-Briuin*.—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

^r *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster^p, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin^q, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town^s, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^t.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Sliocht Diarmada láimheirg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

^s *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^t *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an t-aoibh rín do reiribad leabap oirp leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriæ et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriæ defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria ædificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus, 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

uí flaitébertaig, 7 ré fíir décc díb flaitébrítaig imaille fíurú do bátao fop éuan umáill.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do marbað lá Sémur mac iarla deap-muman.

Ματα inac conconnaét uí fíhgaíl tígearna maíge tpeağa do écc.

Cormac ballac mac fíhgaíl mic conconnaét uí fíhígaíl do marbað lá gallaib.

Coccað mór eirir ua neill 7 ceinel cconall, 7 mðroigð do thaðairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnall dia foplongpopt ir in oioche i capn glar eirir Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 bpeit fopípa ina ccodlað, 7 ua fíchit each do bñn díob, 7 eodala mópa déidíoh darpn, 7 deudach dpağhbáil díob, Eupfí decc eirir marbað 7 gaðail do éuan díob, 7 Neachtain buðdein do tépnud do éopað a calmatair a íhnaíma 7 a eipíomail.

Una mğñn domnall uí néill bean Néill óig uí néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laigmb eirir gallaib 7 gaioðealaib.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cetpe céo, adech, a hochtt.

Αν τεppcob ua hñdiprceóil, 7 Maccon ua heioiprceoil (α deapíbratair) tígearna corca laíge, 7 diaρmanu mac még cáptáig eluapraig tanairi ua cairppi decc.

^u *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umáill, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^w *Carn-glas*, between Raphoe and Donaghmore. —This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

^x *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

^y *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia^u.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas^w, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A. D. 1201. Slua geara mór a bfuil la hUltham
 7 la gallaib ar chena su pprghad niman uli
 .i. im Murcértac ua brian 7 im conchobur
 ruad im donnchad carbreac cum ailiu multu
 i nderuman, gur curit a pprghu fce mpr-
 ghraigi mactam, go deapnrae arghu mopa ann,
 7 arpaib doib go ceann eich gur pabadar
 peactam ann 7 go ndearnrae chieacha mopa
 7 pa lurae arbeanna imda gahc mao imma
 maetatar 7 dno po marbae amlaib ua don-
 nubam ri ua carbrui leo 7 do po marbae

Ἐρεάα μόρα γ αἰρνε δο ὀεναῖν λά νιλλ υα νδοῖναιλλ αρ υα νέιλλ, γ α ὀιοῦρ ταιρ βαννα ραιρ ηι ἔεῖνν μεε υιὸλίν.

Αἰρνε μόρα δο ὀεναῖν λά Ἐορδ ρυρnumail ρορ αῖδ mac αἰρτ μέζ αον-
γυρα τιγεαρνα υα νεαῖδᾶε ὑλαδ. Μαζ αονγυρα .i. αῖδ, γ ιnac υί nell βυῖδε
δο ὀολ ι τορραιγεαῖτ γαλλ γ α ἔρεαῖ, Ro ρραοίνρεαδ ρορρα ιαρ βράγβαίλ
να ἔρεαῖ. Ro μαρβαδ γ ρο γαβαδ λίον ὀίρμν δονα γαλλαῖβ δον ἔυρ ριν λά
μαζ αονγυρα.

Ἰριαν ballac mac αῖδα mic ρεδlimiδ υί ἔονῑοβαῖρ ρῖνι ná ρο έρ νεαῖ
ριανῖ ιm nac ní nó βιαδ ιna ἔυmanγ δέεε, γ α αῖnacal ι Roρ commáim.

Εόζαν mac τιγεαρναῖν ῖόρπ υί ρυαιρ ταναιρ βρειρνε δο βαῖαδ ιαρ
νοτλαῖε acc τεαῖτ α ἡιηηρι να τορρ ρορ loc ριονημαιγ, γ έ αζ δολ ρορ
εuaiρτ δο com α αῖαρ βαοί ι ηγαλαρ α έεεα an tan ριν.

Τιγεαρναῖν μόρ mac υαλγαιργ υί Ρυαιρ τιγεαρνα βρείρνε ρεαρ ιρ ερῖδα
γ αρ calma ταιμεε δο ἔατ υα mβριύιν, ρεαρ ρο βῖη α ὀύῖαιδ αρ έέειν δά
ῖρεεαιρδῖβ τρῖα ηῖρτ α λαῖμε δέεε ιαρ ἔειαν αοιρ ιm ῖείλ βρῖγδε, γ α αῖnacal
ηι μαῖνιρτῖρ ρλῖγῖζ. Αῖδ βυῖδε υα Ρυαιρ δο γαβαίλ ιοναῖδ α αῖαρ.

Ταῖδ .i. μαζ planachaδa, mac caῖail mic ταιδγ ταιῖρεαῖ δαρτραιγε δέεε
ιαρ νδουλ ιρ να mancharῖβ ὀδ ἑῖετῖδῖρ ριαραν tan ριν, γ α ῖnac caῖhal δο
γαβαίλ α ιοναῖδ.

Ριρδῖρδ mac τομαιρ υί Ραγallaῖγ τιγεαρνα να βρῖρνε ἔαιρ δο βαῖαδ
ρορ Ἐοῖ Síleim, γ Εόζαν υα Ραγallaῖγ α mac, ρῖlib mac γῖollaῖορα μεε γαρ-

paiceann dibrum im mac oisdelb 7 cum aluip
multuip.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish
antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the
British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ays-
caugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with
the rest of the English, made a great army”
[i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Mun-
ster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor
Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*,
in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent]
“their forelorne hopes” [ῖῖρτῖν] “throughout
Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much
spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke
greate preys, and they also burned much corne
in all places they reached. They also killed
Amlaibh O’Donnubhain King of O’Cairbry, and
some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum
aliis multis*.”

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh be-
came master of all the vast territory now called
the Carberys, and compelled the O’Donovans,
O’Mahonys, and O’Driscolls, to pay him tri-
bute.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45 ;
note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note ^l,
under the year 1254, p. 352.

^z *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory
called “the Route,” in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin^z.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh^b, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

^c *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^f, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrū consensu patri successor designatus, ejus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

^d *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Ri bpeirne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Firb*."

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

paíð deccanaé droma létaim 7 biocáipe eanaig ǵairb, 7 rocaíde oile do dǵ-
ðaoimib do bátað immaile fíuú. Teapna epá pionnguala mǵean mǵ Raǵ-
naill bñ uí Raǵillig ón mbaðað fín do éopað a pnaíma.

An caiplén becc do ðenam la huilliam ua cceallais fíu pé cóig lá ndǵ
hí porp commáin ap aǵaíð an cáiplén inóir ðaimðeóin ǵall 7 ǵaoiðeal con-
naét (ðoneoé bátaí ina aǵhaíð aǵ congnaím lé cloinn toirpðealbaig uí con-
cóbaip) 1 paípað na bliaðna po.

Moprluaǵeað la cloinn ðomnall mic muirceaptais uí concóbaip, 7 lá
cloinn ndonnéað do éǵail an cáiplén bicc, 7 ní po airǵeadaí ǵup po
ǵaípaí longpoit ina timéall dá ǵaé líte ǵiðeað níp bó tapba dób itip uair
po copnað an caiplén co fearpda fíuú, 7 o náí fǵeap ní óó, Ro cuippte
lón ip in caiplén inóir, 7 po loippte ceall éúile pílinne don cup fín.

Laipapna mǵean caíail mic aóða bpeipnig bean maoleaclainn mic
plaiébfípaig uí puapc do écc.

Sít do ðenam la cloinn ðonnchaíð fíu apóle an ccín nó maípeað Mac
ðonnchaíð, concóbaí, ina éǵfína aca.

Domnall mac Maoleaclainn mic Muirǵupa mec ðonnchaíð do écc ina
tlig fén.

Coccað mop eitip mǵac uí neill buíde 7 albanais 7 ǵoill ulað 7 an Rúta.

AOIS CRIOST, 1419.

AOÍR CRIOPT, míle, ceípe céð, a ðeé, a naóí.

Eoin mac capmaic eppcop Ratha both do écc.

Aoó ua flannaǵán Þríóir lǵra ǵabail ðécc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanoch Garbh.*—This is the parish of Annagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

^g *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sighleann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap topað a pnaíma].”

^h *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Carlen na mallacé, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh^f, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming^g.

The Small Castle^a was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donoughⁱ, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin^k, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

ⁱ *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

“Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loirgea-

ḡap Maḡ loirḡ; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*”

^k *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*”

Coccað mór do sírge eitiṛ ua neill, doinnall mac enṛí aimpṣíð, ḡ eoḡan mac néill óicc rioḡðamṇa cénél eoḡan. Tainicc eoḡan i mbáid uí doinnall, toirṛðealbaisḡ, ḡ do róme a cāpaṛpað durnaiðm fṛṛ. Tionoilic ṛluasḡ lánmór do ðul i eitiṛ eoḡan. Tainicc iṛ in rocépaide ṛin, bṛian maḡ máe-ḡamṇa tiḡearṇa oirḡiall, ḡ tomár máḡuiðir tiḡearṇa fear manac, ḡ iar ná eotiṛaéctain ḡo haon máigṇ co toirṛðealbac do deacátar uile i eitiṛ eoḡan, ḡ po hoirḡeasð an eitiṛ co léir leo, ḡ po ionnarbṛac ó néill fo ðimiasð a eitiṛ eoḡan uile ḡur por cuipṛe i mṣḡ ḡall tap banna anonṇ, ḡ mac i neill buide do ðenam cṛích fapṛ iṛ na ḡlinuibh.

Móṛṛluacéasð lá bṛian ua concobair ḡ lá hioéctar connaéct uile co ngallais iomðais leó eṛia porconḡra ḡ toḡairm uí neill ḡor po mṛllṛe eitiṛ aṛða uile oṛa aṛ na ngall co haṛ reanaig eitiṛ fṛṛ, aṛbar, ḡ foirceṇm, ḡ po loirceṛe mṛbāc longpoṛe uí doinnall an ecéin baóí ó doinnall cona ṛloghais i eitiṛ eoḡan. Soair bṛian mac doinnall mic muirceapṛaisḡ ḡona rocépaide dia eitiḡib iarṛtain.

Asð buide ua ṛuairc tiḡearṇa bṛeifne fṛṛ mé bliasðna co leir do écc, ḡ eadḡ ua Ruairc do toḡa ina ionasð lá muinṛir Ruairc ó ṛliab an iarṇ ṛiar ḡ aṛt mac eaiðḡ mic ualḡairḡ do toḡa ina aḡaið o ṛliab an iarṇ fapṛ la muinṛir Raḡallaisḡ, ḡ lá eallac nṛunchasð, ḡ la ṛlioéct maoleaclainṇ mṛḡ Raḡnaill ḡur po buaiðreasð ḡairbṛian condaéct uile stoṛra.

Catal mac aṛða mṛḡ uiðir dḡḡasðbar tiḡearṇa dṛṛais manac, fear a aoiṛ po ba mó ainm ḡ oirbeapṛ ða ṛaisḡ ina eitiṛ ina aimpṛi dṛcc.

¹ And drove him, ḡur por cuipṛe, i. e. ḡur cuirṛasap é, so that they drove him.

^m Committed depredations upon him, do ðenam cṛích fapṛ.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

ⁿ Glynn, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

^o Ath na-n-Gall, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (Dún na ngall, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

^p While O'Donnell.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him¹ over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynn^s.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

^q *Teallach Dunchudha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepiúe mac néill uí maolínuaíð do écc.

Peipéipetne mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind ceann fine pleacta giollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauið mac tanaíðe uí maolconaire do écc do plaið ina tíð fín i coill móir na mbriénac iar naítrige 7 iar nongað, 7 a aðnacal i mainirtip eoin baíte i mbaile aða epuim. Mac ollaman fíl muirpeaðaíð an dauið hírin.

Diarmad puad mac toiprðealbaið óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchað mac brian uí flaitðbearpαις τιθεαrina iarτair connacht déç.

O Neill do ðol do tígh Eoghain uí neill, 7 pít éarταναc capðínacal do denaín doib pe poile 7 a tíghnar fein do éabairt dua neill.

Ταδç mac doínnail uí ceallaið tíghina cloinne mic nfoçain do écc.

O hñiprceoil móp, 7 An Riðipe pionn cona mac do écc.

An calbac o concobair paizge do çabáil i ppiull la mac Sip libiner Ppene, 7 a pñc pe Lopð pypnaual pe fñi ionaíð pið Saxan i népinn, 7 an oíðe iar na çabáil an fñi do baí ma éomçlar do elúð, líp dia tíð fín.

Mac Murchaða tíghina laiçen, .i. donnchað mac Aipt éaómanaið do çabáil le Lopð Pypnaual 7 pá lén mop do çaoidelaibh eipðe.

Tomar bacac mac iapla upmuían do ðol do conçain la Rið Saxan hi ccoccað na ppañci, 7 a écc éoir i pparpað Rið Saxan, 7 upmop a ndeachaíð laip a hepinn do écc ipin ppañçc 7 hi Saxoib on muð ccéona.

Pñpaðac mac tauðç mic doínnail uí écallaið do mapið la mac mic uiliam óicc uí ceallaið.

Donnchað mac Muipçpαις uí concobair do écc do eapccap i ndopup éapléin pligiç.

Murchað ua concobair aðbar tíghina ua ppaizge, Caéal nate aóða még

^s *Keniffnè*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note ^t, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^t *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyferath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

^u *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clannaenowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonnaenoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè^s of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach^t, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain^u died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene^w, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough^x, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh^y, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway^z of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

^x *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

^y *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the lame.

^z *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies *a door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-inBrigh^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvidirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, died.

Tomaltagh Mae-Claney died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine^e, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha^h on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^g *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaig Ulltach out tap an urrgaēa riap cucu don out rin; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an urrgaēa riap.”

ⁱ *The Moy*, an māg, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcfluaḡ ele do dol d'féḡain aḡa rḡnaiḡ conur tarla d'óib aḡaib i naḡaib amlaib rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbheachaiḡ dia po marbaḡ Seasan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buide mac domnchaiḡ, caḡal mac diarmada mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubda, ḡrian ua concobair iaroin (iar ccloirteaḡt na nḡroiḡrḡél rin do) do ḡoḡt cona roḡraide for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ tḡirpḡealbaiḡ capraḡ clann domnail mic muirceartaḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo marpfluaḡ móri tar ḡr ruaiḡ anonn ar ionnroiḡiḡ oibḡe, ḡ clann uí domnail do bḡit buidean marcfluaḡ aḡ porit na long don taḡḡ ḡall don ear iar nól fḡona, ḡ iar braḡail a fḡara rin deoḡan po ionnroiḡ iaḡḡ, ḡ po marbaḡ domnall mac tḡirpḡealbaiḡ uí domnail aḡḡar tiḡearna típe conail don éur rin leó ḡ daoine ele náḡ aipeḡḡer. Do cóibḡ om nall ua domnail ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ for rnaḡ i luingḡ dona longaiḡ cḡḡaiḡ baḡi ir in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iarpan ccorḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair décc an tḡear calainn do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Taḡḡ mac fearḡail uí ḡra tanairi luinge decc.

Caḡal mac taidḡ mḡḡ planchaḡa tḡoipeaḡ dapeḡaiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiḡriḡ ina tiḡ fḡim im fḡél bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buide mac planchaḡa do marbaḡ maille fḡur. Aḡiaḡḡ na bḡaiḡḡe Taḡḡ, Muiriḡ, ḡ ériḡ.

Iarla urḡumán lurḡir na héirienn do beirḡ i ccoḡaḡ fḡi hultaiḡ aḡ ḡaḡáil neiḡḡ dua néill ḡur chuir Máḡ aḡḡḡura po umla óó, ḡ co tḡarḡ a bḡaiḡḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlainn mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡḡina ó Maine fḡi lán do Rath ḡ dḡḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaib onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡriḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

* *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Connor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot^k, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Connor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Connor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long^l, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Connor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Connor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

^l *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract*, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

^m *Merchant vessels*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

Ο νελλ δο ινδρβαδ α κοιγεαδ υλαδ λα ηεόγχαν υα νέλλ γ λα Mac υι νελλ
 buide γ λα Niall ηγαρδ υα νοομναλλ γο ματεηδ αν χηιγιδ αρ εφνα γ τοchte
 δό co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircétraig tigeapna
 iochtaip éonnacht.

Coγaδ ι βρφαδ Manac ειτηρ Αοδη μάγ υιδιρ γ Μαγ υιδιρ φέιν, γ Mac
 αφθα, .i. domnaill do mapbad ap an ccoγaδ rin.

Αη βαρπαχ μορ, .i. Seaan do écc.

Ο pollamam, .i. α δ buide do éγ.

Γιolla na naom ó huδopin paí pfnchaδa, γ Ruaidp mac dauid υι duibgen-
 nán paí pfnchaδa oile, γ Pfnγal ó dálaγ ollam corcomodpuad ι ndán do
 écc.

Eppcopotte Rátha boδ do γnóyγaδ do chum uí gallcδaip.

Eachmarcaδ Ruad mac conuide paí p p dána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceτpe δeδ, píce, α haén.

Nicolár maγ bpaδaδ eppcop na bpeipne paí ι neccna γ α ccpáδaδ ι
 nóγe γ ι nηδpacap décc.

Tomap óγ ó Raγallaiγ aδbaρ tigeapna ba pfp oineaδ γ ηγnaμ ταμicc
 do cat aδda pηη ina αιμpηr do écc ina tγ φέιν.

Ruaidp mac aδda mec διαρμαδα tigeapna maiγe ληpγ, pécñ coιτεcñη
 γan διύλταδ pηa nδpεic δuine do écc ip ιη ccapηaic an .xι. callaηη Man, γ

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

° *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

^p *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught^a.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin^o, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^p.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Nicholas Mac Brady^a, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

^a *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muiredhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality*, &c., literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀνὰ καὶ ἡ μανίτις νὰ βυλλε, ἡ τομαλταὶ ὅς μακ κοκοβαίρ το γαβὰι α ἰοναῖο.

Μυρκαὶο ὑὰ κοκοβαίρ τιγεαίρνα ὑὰ πφαίλγε πφαρ πο βυρ ἰολῶτα φορ γαλλαῖο ἡ γαιοῦδelaῖο νό βίοῦ ἡα ἀγαῖο ἰαρ ἡβρεῖτ βυαῖα ὁ ὁῦμαν ἡ ο ὁῦμαν το ἔεε ἡα ὁῦναρυρ φέιν, ἡ α ἀνὰ καὶ ἡ μανίτις εἰλλε ἡαχαῖο.

Κοκκαὶο το εἰρῆε εἰδυρ μανίτις Ρυαίρς ἡ ἑλann νδοννχαῖο. Ὑὰ Ρυαίρς το ἑῖγλαμαῖο ἡ το ἑιονόλ πλόιγ ἡόιρ γο ἡαοῖνμοναῖο, ἡ ὑὰ ὁῦμναῖο (τοῖρρῶεal-ἡαῖ) κονα ῥοῖραιο το τοῖδεαῖο δια ῥυρταῖο ἡ νεαρταῖο, ἡ Ἀοῦ ἡάγ ὑῖδυρ κονα ἑιονόλ, ἡ ὑὰ Ρυαίρς ῥῆρῖν κονα ἡῖνντις ἡ ἰαῖρῖδε ὑἰλε το ὁοῖ ἡ ἑτῖρ ἡοἰεalla, ἡ αν ἑῖρ το ἡορκαῖο ἡο, ἡ καῖαῖ μακ μεκ ὁννχαῖο το ἡαῖρβαῖο ὁν κυρ ῥῖν, ἡ ῥοῖαῖο ele ὅεορ.

Ἠαῖο ὑὰ ὁῦμναῖο ἡ α ῥλυαῖ, ἡ ὑὰ Ρυαίρς κονα ἑαοραιοῖο ἡαῖρ το ἑοῖο γο κυαν ῥῖρῖα Ρυαῖο. ἑlann νδοννχαῖο ἡ καῖαῖ μακ Ρυαῖοῖ ὑἰ κοκοβαίρ το ὁοῖ κο ἡογγορρῖ ὑἰ Ρυαίρς ταρ α ἡέρι, ἡ αν βαἰλε το ἡορκαῖο ἡ αν καῖρῖν το ἡεγαῖο ἡ το βῖρρεαῖο ἡοῖ, ἡ ἑῖνντυρ νὰ ἑῖρῖο το ἡἡἡεαῖο ὑἰλε. Ἀν ῥλυαῖ κονallaῖο το βῖῖτ ἡ ῥοῖἡογγορρῖ ἡ ἡἈῖο ῥῆρῖνα, ἡ καῖρρῖγ το βῖῖτ ῥοῖ ἑαῖρῖν ὅνα ὁρῶαοῖρ, ἡ ὁαοῖνε ἡοῖῶα ἡ ech το βῖῖτ οcca ἡαῖρβαῖο ἡ ογαῖ ἡοῖ ῥορῖα γαῖ ἡαοῖ. Μυρκεαρταῖο βυῖδε μακ αν ἑορῖαῖαῖγ ὑἰ ὁυῖῶα, ὑὰ ἡαοῖαῖγ, ἡ μακ ὁννχαῖο ἑαοῖαῖαῖγ το ἡαῖρβαῖο ἡαῖ ἑnel κοναῖο ὁν ἑυρ ῥῖν, Ἀεῖ μακ μυῖρῖῶαῖγ ῥυαῖο μεκ ἡοῖἑlann το ὁαῖαῖο ῥορ αῖ ῥῖαῖγ. Σῖτ το ὁέναν ὁοῖβ ἡαῖρῖν.

ἡορρῖοῖγῖο ἡοῖῶε το ἑαῖαῖρτ ἡαῖ καῖαῖ ὑὰ Ρυαίρς ἡ ἡαῖ α ἑῖοῖνν ῥορ ἡάγ ῥlannχαῖο κο ἡῖνρ ἑαοῖν ῥορ ἡoch ἡελῖγε, ἡ ἡῖῖτ κοῖῖνεῖα αν ἡοῖα, ἡ. ἡ. μεῖ

¹ *A man who had gained many victories*; literally, “a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish.” The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, “the breach of the Boyne;” “the breach of Aughrim,” &c., which are but translations of βῖρρεαῖο νὰ ὁῖῖννε, βῖρρεαῖο ἑαῖορῖομα, &c.

² *Killeigh*, ἑἡἡ ἀαῖο, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King’s County.—See note ¹, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

³ *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherds and eare-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

⁴ *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

⁵ *O’Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^u.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts^w, went to the harbour of Assaroc ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^x ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh^y, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^z, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin^a, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^u *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

^a *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

^b *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ἰολλαῖς δὸ ἐάβαιρτ ἴταρ ἀν λοῶ δὸ ἐάταλ cona ἔλοινν, ἡ μαξ φλannchaῖδ ὅς δὸ ḡabail δόιβ, ἡ loc melḡe cona ἄιρλέν. Cócceap δὸ macaῖb μέξ φlannchaῖδ, ἡ ὄρονς ἰμόρ ὄφearaῖb ὄαρτpαιḡe δὸ μαρḡaḡ δόιβ, ἡ clann μέξ φlannchaῖδ δὸ dul hī ccairppu iarpu.

Μόρ ἰνḡḡḡ bḡiaḡ uí bḡiaḡ bean aatep a búpc, ἡ búpc, ἡ δὸ baóí ἰna ἰnnaoí aḡ naḡḡ ua ἔearbail ἑν bḡḡ δὸ bḡearp aḡne ἡ oíneaḡ, ciall ἡ cḡabaḡ δὸ baóí ἰn aon aḡmpuḡ pua illeḡ moḡa décc. Μόρ muḡan na muḡmneaḡ atbeḡḡḡḡ pua.

Cormac na coille mac μέξ earḡaiḡ (cairbḡiḡ) mac τiḡḡḡna pḡ ba pḡpḡ δὸ ἰmuḡmneaḡaῖb ἰna pé δὸ μαρḡaḡ lá clóinn eoḡḡaḡ μέξ cárḡaiḡ.

Ἀν Ἰιolla puaḡaḡ ua clepḡḡ paoi pḡanchaḡa décc iar ἡdeḡḡbeaḡaῖδ.

Eoḡan ua néill δὸ epḡabail lá mac uí nell buḡde aḡ dol ἡ coḡnḡe an iarla co dún dealgan.

Mac ḡiollaḡaḡḡaḡaḡ ἡ mac libnéδ a pḡene δὸ ḡallaῖb δὸ ἑoche maille pḡe ḡa pichuḡ décc δὸ aḡmḡaῖb leó ap cḡeich illaoḡḡḡ, ἡ ní pḡ aḡḡaḡ ḡo panḡataḡ ḡo maḡmpḡḡ laoḡḡḡḡ. Tapla ua conḡoḡaḡḡ pailḡe ap a ccḡḡ ἡḡ ἰn típ ἡ pḡ ἰnḡḡaiḡ mac ḡiollaḡaḡḡaḡaḡ ἡ na ḡail ḡup pḡ ἡḡaoíneaḡ laḡḡ pḡppa, ἡ ḡup pḡ chuḡḡ a náḡ, ἡ puaḡḡḡḡḡ a muḡḡḡḡḡ eoála móḡḡa deḡḡḡḡ, ḡaḡḡ, ἡ ὄḡaḡḡḡ na ḡgall. O conḡoḡaḡḡ (ἡ. muḡḡḡaḡḡ) δὸ ἑḡḡḡ ḡia ἑḡḡ iarpuḡ, ἡ ḡalaḡ aḡḡaḡ ḡia ḡabail, ἡ a ḡul ἡḡ na bḡaḡḡḡḡ ἡ cail Ἀchaῖδ, ἡ aḡḡḡḡ bḡaḡḡaḡ δὸ ḡabail δό uḡmne, ἡ a bḡaḡḡaḡḡ pḡḡḡ δὸ pḡḡḡaḡ ἡna ἡnaḡ pua mbár ἡ. ḡiaḡḡḡḡḡ ὁ conḡoḡaḡḡ, ἡ ua conḡoḡaḡḡ δὸ beḡḡ mí ἡḡ na bḡaḡḡḡḡ pua na ἑcc, ἡ atbaḡ pḡ deoḡḡ iar ἡdeḡḡbeaḡaῖδ.

O Ruairc δὸ ḡenáḡḡ δὸ Art mac τaiḡḡ uí Ruairc ἡ naḡḡaḡ ἑaiḡḡ muḡ τiḡḡearḡaḡḡ.

^c *Mag-Gollaiḡs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

^h *The monastery of Leix*, maḡḡḡḡḡḡ laoḡḡḡḡḡ, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery^f, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatrik and the son of Libned a Frene^g, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix^h; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatrik and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Morough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

ⁱ *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *fo deoio*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceτpι céo, piche, αδό.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac neill γαρβ uί doínnall τiγεapna éipe conaill do ðol
i naibíte mánaiγ i maiprτip eapra puaið iap mbpñt báipe an bíta ppeac-
naipe, γ a mac pñn, mall γarβ do oipðneað ina ionaðh.

Ruðpαιde ua Concóðaip (i. mac concóðaip) τiγεapna copcamoðpuaið do
mapbað la a ðpαιtépib pñn la cloinn pèðlimið uί concóðaip ina baile pñn hi
ccaprlén na ðumíca.

Eoγan ua néill do puaρlaccað lá a mnaoi γ lá a cloinn pñn ó mac uί neill
buíde.

Διαρμαð mac ταιðγ mec διαρματα do mapbað.

Doínnall pñn ua pλαιtèðeaptauγ do mapbað la cloinn doínnall uί pλαιt-
bñtauγ.

Slóigñ lá hua ndoínnall i. mall, γ la hua nell, la heoγan ua néill, γ la
mac uί néill buíde go maítib an éoiγið ap éñna, Ro loipcepñt γ po apcepñt
capppe uile co Slisceac, Tionoilið eoγan ua concóðaip, γ τοιρρδεαλβác
cappac, γ ua Ruaipe a poépaide ap a ccimð i Slisceac, γ τυγpat ðeabaíð
ðon tρluaγ anaip, γ po mapbað móippeiρeap ðñb lá connactauð. Do éotaρ-
apppiðe hi oτíp noiealla, γ po mίllpñt an típ co léip.

Αn Copnamaiγ óγ mac aeðaγain ollam énel pñachað, γ uί concóðaip

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or mau on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, ehanges the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

^m *Present world*, an bíta ppeacnaipe. The word ppeacnaipe is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dunhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh^p, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in amrepp ppeacnaipc." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaipc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro battap hi ppeacnaipcap, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dunhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúinnche*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidlneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coipetbuac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

^q *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

^r *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla rua*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *ubalzac*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παίλι lé βρετίνναρ δο μαρβαδ lá cloinn uí maoíleaclainn δασον υπάρ δο
 ποίγιτ ι ναμμηποότ.

Νιáll γαρβ mac τοιριρδεαλβαίγ mic neill γαρβ uí doinnail δο δολ ι ppear-
 οib manac γ ηρίτ δο γαβαίλ δό φορ μάγ υδρί, γ φορ Μαγ ματγαννα, γ φορ
 Μαγ αλγύρα, γ α μβρείτ λαίρ ι cceann uí éatáin γυρ ho μαπαδ δό, γ α
 νδολ αρ pín ι cceann mec í neill buíde, γ clann éatáin leó, γ na glinne, γ Mac
 Eóin bipétt δο αργαιν γο lom, γ an típ δο λορεκαδ, γ α νδολ ι ccloinn Aoða
 buíde, γ ι μαίγ line, γ α ccepaáa δο βρείτ δοib γο capraacc pfigura γ α
 ττεαάτ ιαρτταν δια ττιγibh.

Εογαν ó neill δο puaflaccaδ δά innaoi γ δα cloinn ó ua neill mluíde
 deallaδ, δο eacáib, γ δο comtaib ele.

An Seircaδ Henri δο pioγaδ óp Saxaib, 31. August.

Sluaígeaδ la Niall ua doinnail, γ la hua neill, γ le maítib an éuicciδ
 uile ι cceann ι neill buíde. Α δaíngícha γ α éoillte δο mteétt δóib γο po
 γaípaτ ηρίτ παίρ, γ γο τταρττ α βραιγδε δua neill, γ po bñað δe an uile
 comá po bñpoín a heogán ua neill maille pe comtoib oile.

An mall cettua δο éiompachaδ maíte an éuicciδ in én ionaδ, .i. O neill,
 γ clann Enrí í nell, γ Eoγan o neill cona éloinn, γ cona bpaítríb, γ clann
 Chonulaδ puaiδ uí neill, pír manac γ oirgíall pa Μαγ ματγαννα γ pa μάγ
 υδρί, Μαγ αλγύρα, ó hannluam, γ Mac uí neill buíde cona ττιονol, Clann
 caatáin, γ conallaíγ buíðín cona ngallocclaéaib, γ co ngallaib an éuicciδ δο
 τεαάτ αρ pluaígeaδ ι cconnaétaib. Clann copbmaic mec donnchaíδ γ clann
 Maolpuanaíδ mec donnchaíδ δο bñé aγa τταppainγ αρ an pluaígeaδ pín ιαρ
 na ccup αρ α nduthaíγ lá Mac donnchaíδ lá deapbpaταίρ α naταρ, .i. la
 concobar mac donnchaíδ γ la α éloinn, γ la Tomaltaé occ mac donnchaíδ,

⁵ *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

⁷ *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

^u *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

^w *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

^x *Which he had obtained for,* po bñpoín, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire; Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset^s, and burned the country^t; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed^u by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August^w.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalent^vs which he had obtained for^x [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roc O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition^y into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

^y *Expedition*, *πλουγεαδ*.—The Irish *πλουγεαδ* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

όρι το ρόναδ cairlen la Mac donncaid i ppsann cloinne Maolpuanaid mec donncharid, .i. i ccaireal loca dspecain, a mbairr γ α nguirt do millead go lom, γ α moinnarbad iapettain i nuet Mheic uilliam bupe, γ α mbid ag tapraing an t-rioiγ pin do millead ioctair connaet.

An pluaγ m6p pin do teaet i ccoirprie, γ uaoine do lot γ do marbad doib ag cairlen bona dpoδaoiri, An tip do lorccad γ do millead doib, γ α tteaet go Slisceac. Eogan mac domnaill, γ coirpdealbac carpac do bidet porpra, γ puacc do tabairt doib do dsipead an t-pluaγ pin, γ moirpfipear do marbad uioδ, eic, γ uaoine do lot. An pluaγ do bidet i ccuil iprae an oide pin, γ α ndol apadapac go tip fiaepach do millead an tipe. O dubda do teaet ma cceann, γ rit do denam do pe Niall, γ bpaigde do tabairt tap cfnh a tipe do mall, γ α ndol ap pin i ttip oilealla γ ip in Copann, γ an tip do lorccad, γ do millead doib. Clann corbmair γ clann Maolpuanaid do bidet ag lorccad uactair an tipe. Tomaltae 6cc γ clann inec donncharid do bpeit opia laim le cluan gad, γ bpiyini do tabairt doib da cele. Muir-gir mac corbmair, diarmait mac maolpuanaid mec donncharid, γ Mac domnaill mic Aoδa na gaobca do marbad ann. An sluag ulltae do bidet an oide pin i ccairiol loca deapgan ap millead an tipe, γ α ndol ap pin i ccenn uí puairc γ o Ruairc do gabail leo, γ α ndol apide tap Eirne tap a nap.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1423.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mίle, cfiipe éeδ, pice, απί.

Concoδap o comeoil eppcop do écc.

O beollám comarba droma cliaδ do écc.

^z *Loch-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

^a *Owen*, the son of *Donnell*, and *Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of *Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor* of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

^b *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Lochadeargain^z, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh^a, came up with them, and routed the rear of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra^b for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad^c, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha^d, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Lochadeargain^e ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.

Conor O'Coineoil^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *Caisiol-Lochadeargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυρριρ μάε ματά μεε οργαυρ μέεγ υιόυρ αρπέυεοόαν ελοόαιρ, 7 πεαρρύν
αχαυδ υρέαιρ, τιζεαυρα ελαοίν ινυι 7 Ρορρα αιντιρ δεε αν. 6. Callaunn man.

Τοιρρδεαλβαό mac nell γαιρβ υί δομνναλλ τιζεαυρα τιρε conaill cenél
μοάν 7 ινυι heoγαν, πεαρ ριόεόαντα ροόοναγ, ροιναμναλ δέεε ι ναιβιτ
manaγ ι μαμριτιρ Εαρρα ρυαό ιαρ ιμβυαυδ οηγέα 7 αιτηριζε.

Στοιγέδ λά ηυα nell .ι. δομνναλλ, 7 λα ηυα νδομνναλλ, .ι. miall, 7 λά heoγαν
mac néill co ηγαυδεαλαιβ υλαό αρέφνα δο ροιγέυδ γαλλ. Αρεαό λοταρ cetup
co τραιε βαίλε co μαέαιρε οηγιάλλ εο λυγμαε, 7 αρριόε ευρ αν μιόε. Τυε-
ρατ δεαβαό δφιορ ιοναιτ ρίε ραχαν, 7 ρο μαρβαό (.ι. λα Μαολμυρε Mac
Suibne connachtach conrapal υι δομνναλλ 7 αρ λαιριόε ρο βριρεαό ρορ γαλ-
λαιβ) αν ριόυρε βα τυαυργυό ατά δο γαλλαιβ co νδρυνεγ μοιρ (ceυ βα ρεαό
lion τορκαυρ) ιμαίλλε ρυιρ δια μυντιρ, 7 ρυαιρρε έδαλα αιόβλε δον τυρυρ
ρυν. Δο εμιαό ιαραμ ριέ ρε γαλλαιβ, 7 ραεβαν τραιε βαίλε 7 α μβαοί ινα
εομρποόραιβ δο γαλλαιβ ρό έιορ δοιβ αρ α ηαιέλε.

Caipén aía ρεαναγ δο δέναν λά miall mac τοιρρδεαλβαγ υί δομνναλλ.

Ο ceinnéιττιεγ ρυνό τιζεαυρα υρμυμian/δο ecc.

Paolán mac an εοβανν ραοί ρφνχαόα δο έεε.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^ε *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

^η *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^ι *Under tribute, ρο έιορ, literally, “under rent.”* This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sié do buain da namdeóin do γαλλαιβ epeann dóib 7 éioρα buan tpe bié foppa maílle le comzab mopa, 7 le bpaigéib a ηγιoll an éioρα ρυν.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe bié], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghahurcher], and Lord of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May^g.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kincl-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England^h, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tributeⁱ.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh^k was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan^l, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann tpođa] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

^k *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

^l *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

AOIS CRIOST, 1424.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, ceíte céo, fiche, a cétair.

Concobair o fírigail earpucc Conmaicne fíri co nairimutim, 7 co nonoir, go naitne, go neolar go nderepc, 7 go ndonnacht do écc.

Ġiollaiopa mac bpiam méz tiġearmáin aóðar tairiġ tealaiġ eacóac pear éiġe naoídeac coitcfinn décc iar mbuaó naitriġe.

Donnchaó mac maóileaclainn uí éallaiġ tiġearna ua maine do mairbaó dúpóri do roíġit occ tairpáin a muintipe fíin for apóile.

Coccaó mór eirip muintip Ruairc i ndiaó aóða buíde uí Ruairc. Taoġ mac tiġearmáin uí Ruairc do denam ríóða le muintip Raġallaiġ 7 pe heoġan mac i'easain uí Raġaillíġ, 7 tiġearnuir na bpeirne do éabairt co hionlan do taoġ iar ttabairt ionnroíġió óó ar Airt co maġ angaíde ġur po loirġeac an baile lair, 7 airt do éabairt úmla óó iar mbeir i fpiébeairt fpi apóile fpi pé ceíte mbliáóan ġó iin.

Maóileaclainn mac caba conpabal an da bpeirne 7 fíri manac, 7 oir-ġiall décc don pláíġ.

Saxanaġ ionóða do tēct i nepinn la hiapla upmunian, 7 nír mor do tēct i ngallaió deirde. Cířcha mopa do denam lair m iarla, la a Saxanoíó, 7 la ġallaió na míde ar mácáirpe aróða macá, 7 ar mácáirpe mucnaíma. Ind-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóðar tairiġ tealaiġ Donnchaó,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^a *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le muintip Raġallaiġ, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taoġ mac Eoġan uí Ruairc do denam ríóða le hUa Raġallaiġ 7 le hEoġan mac Seasain uí Raġallaiġ, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teal-lach-Eachdhach^m, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelinⁿ, while interposing to pacify^o his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys^p, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe^q, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlín Mac Cabe, Constable^r of the two Breifnys, and also of Fernagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons^s, and the Galls of Meath^t in Maíchaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

^q *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

παῖδι ele do denaín leó ap Mág aínḡura. Cairlén loá bpicpenn, Cairlén még aínḡura do bpipeaó ler an iapla, 7 lar na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach még aínḡura do mapbaó leó, 7 lucht ioncómeda an chairlén uile duínnór. Coḡaó 7 combuaíðpeaó móp do beir i ccoiḡeaó ulaó ó ḡallaib don chup rin. Maíthe an éoiḡið im ua néill, 7 im ua ndóinnail Niall, 7 im Eoḡan ua néill eirip tigeapna 7 uppiḡ 7 taoipeaó do éionól pe haḡaió ḡall. Soéande do maíthe an éoiḡið do ḡol i celéir ḡall ap an ccoecaó rin, .i. Mac í neill bñde, ó hannluain, 7 Maḡnuir mág maéḡainna. Maḡ aínḡura do mḡaribaó ap a éip laí mac í neill bñde 7 la ḡallaib, 7 a éeaét i ccoíno ḡaioḡel an éoiḡið.

Maḡ aínḡura .i. Aoó do ecc don tñom, 7 a mác Ruaiðri doirpneaó ma ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ, uilléc a búpc, do écc ma tiz pñn iap mbuaó o ḡñman 7 doíman.

O ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaíð mñuimḡ do mapbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiḡ le cloinn a ḡñbpaétar pñn aḡ éabaó a tigeapnair pōppa.

Maolmuire mac Suibne Conrapal tpe Conaill, pinn éōpanta 7 éalmaéta an éoiḡið do écc.

ḡiollaiōpa mác bpiain mec tigeapnain taoipeaó éeallaiḡ dunchaó do écc.

Iapla of mapp .i. pñn ionaó an Riḡ do éeaét im epinn po péil Michil, 7 ḡoill epeann aḡ pñccpa dó.

Ruaiðri mác puibne inac meic puibne Connaétaigh do mapbaó le Caḡal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^v *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called *loé muc-*

pnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note ^v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^u, and Machaire Mucnamha^w. Another excursion was made by them against Magemis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magemis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to^z the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons^b.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

^y *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

^z *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

^b *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Eireann ag freaccpad dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

noib̄ á cconcobair γ Ἰallocclaiḡ eile ḡenmoṡáróm. Concobair mac muir-
ceartaig mic caṡail mic aodha bḡeipniḡ í cconcobair do marbaḡ don chur
p'n.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1425.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceṡpe céu, píce, a cúicc.

Αν τεppcop τοimíneach, .i. Tomas mac uilliam duib̄ mic maḡfog do écc
peaṡtman pua ppeil bḡighde p̄p̄i lan d̄scena γ deolar γ daithne iḡidhe.

Iarla of mairi, p̄p̄i ionaidh Ríḡh Saḡan i nepinn do écc don plaiḡ im p̄il
bḡighde.

Ο Neill γ Eoghan o neill, Neaṡtain o domnaill, γ mac í neill buide, Mac
uóilin, Mac domnaill ḡallocclaiḡ, γ o Meallán maop cluicc an uḡaṡta
patraice do pala i teiḡ an iarla do ḡabail la Lopo Pupaual .i. iarla
Saḡanaṡ iar necc iarla of mairi, γ na maite rin do bḡiṡt la p̄i llam ḡo
haṡ claiḡh.

Ο maoilmuaidh .i. miall mac Ruaid̄p̄i, tiḡearna p̄p̄i cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirḡaṡ Stiuap̄o, γ a mac .i. Uaṡtar Stiuap̄o, γ Muirmóip̄i

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muir-cheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Firbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

^e *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritnal to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

Bishop Tomin^d, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland^h, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

^h *The King of Scotland*, R¹ alban.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain : "ní fuil

línna do mairbāð le Ríð Alban .i. mac an Ríð bacaið, 7 mac ele an Ríð .i. Sémuir Stiuarð 7 clann Muirnoir línna da ionnairbāðpoín mo Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarplaccaðh o gallaib.

ðrian ballaé mac uí nell ðuðe, aempear po ba peappi eimeac 7 tiodla-
cað, aítne 7 eolur i nealaðnaib exaímlaib dá paibe a ccomairpup ppuir do
mairbāð la baclaéaib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do mairbāð
maílle ppuir.

ðorinlað ingñ doinnail uí concobair bñ tigeapnáin uí Ruairc dég iar
naíðmige.

Taðð ua pallainam taoípeac cloinne huadaé do mairbāð i pell ma cair-
lén pñn dia ðpaitpib.

Ruairp ruad ua huiginn paí ppi ðana epide décc.

Mag cpaitñ, .i. mac ploinn meg cpaitñ ollam tuadmuman le dan paí
pona paððip do écc.

Mac a ðobann na pccél ollain uí lochlann cōpcumpuad le peanchup, .i.
tomar mac ðiolla na naóin mic a ðobann do écc.

ðrian ðapð 7 Maghnap da mac mec ðonnchað éipe hoilella .i. Maol-
puanað mac taðcc mec ðonnchað do mairbāð la cloinn cañail mec ðonn-
chað .i. clann ðñpñathap a nañhap.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceitñpe céð, pice, a Sé.

Neáctain o doinnail bai illáin ag gallaib ðruarplaccað dua doinnail
dia ðeapñpñap .i. mall. Níp bó hupupa a pñm no a áipññ a tuaccað
ðionnnup ap la taoð ðpaðat ele do paðñal dia éip.

po foilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incor-
rectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in
the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muireadach Soibard .i. ppinnpa
na halban do mīlleað, 7 a mac .i. Ualtap, 7
a mac eile, 7 mormap leamna do mīlleað
a fell le pñg alban, 7 Semur Soibard om-
nupa a nÉirinn.”

“ A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “ of Scotland, was destroyed, as
were his son, Walter, and another son; and the
Mormaer” [the great Steward] “ of Leamhain”
[Lennox], “ was treacherously destroyed by the
King of Scotland, and James Stuart was ba-
nished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following
remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“ Mordacus hic .i. Muireadach fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhainⁱ, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry^k of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gornlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle^l.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hi-berniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

ⁱ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

^k *By the peasantry*, *la baclaíuib*.—The word *baclaí* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *baíall*, a shepherd's crook.

^l *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς ο δομναλλ δο φαεεβαδὴ in ιοναδ Neachtam δο ἐλυδ ο γαλαβὴ, ἡ εἰς τῆσιν δο βριαγδοῖς ele amaille ppiyr.

Ο concobair puad, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac aodha mic pelim, peap millte ἡ copanta cornaet paoi ap aithe ἡ ap eolur gaia healathan δο ἐcc iar mbuair naiteige iar mbriit buada ο doiman ἡ ο deaman.

Feblinnid mac muirceartais mic doimnaill mic muirceartais uí concobair δο ἐcc. Abair tigeapna ioctair cornaet eiride.

Concobair ο brian tigeapna tuadmuman decc iar pñdacaio paetair ear, ἡ taog mac brian uí brian δο oipdnead ina ιοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac maegaimna buidri tigeapna corca baipreinn δο marbad ἡ δο locead la a braitrib fin ap greir aithe, ἡ ἐ cian aoida.

Concobair epom mac taog uí Ruairc decc.

Ruairi (i. Maeg aithyua) mac aodha meg aongyua δο marbad ina tige pen la brian maeg aongyua.

Enri i. caoc, mac uí neill buide δο dallas la a braitrib i. clann brian ballais mic í neill buide.

Ταὸς mac gille pinnén ἡ a mac δο marbad, i. aod la harc mac eoigan uí nell.

Ua duibghinnán cille Ronam, i. Pilib mac dauid decc, ollam cloinne maolpuanaio le pñchar eiridhe.

Ο heilide mór, i. Concobair caoc ο heilidhe δο ἐcc.

Sié δο denam δο clandaib Neill pe poile, i. deogan ἡ dua neill, ἡ Eogan δο dol i teighe í neill, ἡ gaé pñann da mbaoi ina neccmair pe pñ a nanp peitig δο bñt aga tabac aca.

Cian mac giolla oilbe macc a gabann paoi pñchaia, ἡ peap tige naioe ad coitcinn δο marbad δο ppeir eic.

Debinn mēgn tighinnam ui puairc ticcfinna bpeirne δο ecc.

Ripdearid mac Siuptain na coille δο gabail la heogan mac uí plaitbeartais, ἡ a tioblacat δο Mhac Siuptain duibh go po millead laip.

rony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mony*, p. 19, note ^m.

^m *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^o *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender^m of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught^a.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn^c, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po millead larp:*

Ρήραδᾰς mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.

Seaan mac mec feopair·do marbað le tomap mac a ðribraethar pñn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céu, píce, a Seact.

Ο Μαοίλμυαδᾰ, pñḡal, τιḡeapna pñi cceall do écc, ḡ Ruaidpí mac neill uí maοίλμυαδᾰ do oipðnfoh ina ionaðh.

Ruaidpí ua duinn taoipeaḡ ua piaccan do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic ḡiollaepirt m puairc do ecc.

Mupcað mac toipðealbaiḡ mic mupchað ua paiteḡe uí brian do marbað lá a ðeapðraethar pen.

Θιαρμαιτ ua maḡḡaíḡna τιḡeapna an puinn iapḡapariḡ paοί ðñḡeimiḡ napí ép neaḡ im ní décc iapí mbuað naiteḡe.

Cophmac ócc mac θιαρμαυα décc.

Caτapióna ingñi Apðḡail mḡḡ maḡḡaíḡna bñn uí neill .i. eoḡan mic néill ócc décc.

Una ingñi aedᾰ meḡ uðip bñn uí Ruairc, .i. ταιḡḡ bñn bá peappi oineach uere ḡ epaðað do baοί i moḡtar connaḡt ina hauppi décc i nðñpeað an ðopḡup.

Pñḡal mac τιḡeapnaíḡn aðbap taoipḡḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaðᾰ décc.

brian mac pñḡail mec pañpaðáíḡ mac taoipḡḡ teallaiḡ eaḡðᾰc décc.

brian ua ðaíḡin taoipeaḡ tpe ceannpoðᾰ décc.

Aíne ingñi uí bñn bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppað) décc.

Mac domnall mic Maḡḡaíḡna duinn í ceinneitciḡ τιḡeapna upmuíḡan uaḡtapariḡḡ do marbað do Ualτap topín ðaon upḡop ḡae.

Sluaḡeað la mall o nðomnall .i. ó domnall τιḡeapna típe conuill i τtipan conḡail i naḡhað í néill do conḡaíḡn la cloinn mieic í neill buide. Maðm do ḡaðairτ la hua nðomnall ap Mac uðilin don uñl pñn, ḡ poḡaíðe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word *míleas* is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

¹ *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died ; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach^r, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall^s Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy^t, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people ; and

^s *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

^t *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

μορ δια μυντιρ δο μαρβαδ ανη, γ βα mac donnchaδ meo puihne baoi ag congnam la mac uíðilin do gabail la hua ndomnaill. Cpíca moia γ euaia aibhe do bñt ag muntip ui domnaill γ ag muntip cloinne meic í neill buide ip in ló pin.

Sluaigeaδ la hiapla upiunian i muntip Maolmoia, baile uí Raðailig do loiceaδ laip, γ an caiplén do bpiupíð.

Αοδ O Maille .i. mac διαρματα, αδβαρ τιγεαrina umail do ðol ap loingir i ttip conuill, γ a μαρβαδ ðaon upcor paighe ap ðípeaδ a muntipe ag teaet do cum a lunge.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1428.

Αοιρ Cpiopτ, mίle, ceitpe ceo, píce a hoet.

Mac Muphaδa .i. τιγεαrina laigen .i. Donnchaδ mac Aipt eaomanaiz baoi illám i Saioib ppi ré naoi mbliathan do puarlaceaδ dia éúiceδ pin, γ ba pccél poaip do gaoidealaib moipin.

Διαρματ ua caatun τιγεαrina ciannachta γ na epaioib ppi lán do pach γ do onoir do écc.

Roiheapδ comopba caillin vécc.

Αοδ an únið mac pilib með uiðip ppi po baδ mó clú γ oipðeapcup einið vá mbaoi hi comaimpiti ppiu decc hi cemo Sáile an ééð oioce táinic i nepinn iap nðeam cupair S. Sem an tpeap iouy augupci iap naiprige dioepa na peactaib. Tomár ócc mað uiðip baoi na pappað do éabairt a cupp laip co copcaig, γ a aðnacal innte.

Ma Conmapa taoipeaδ cloinne cuiléin paoi ðeipeaδ ðeigeminig peap po ðoipe meple γ goio, γ tucc pið γ páime ma ðuetaδ vécc.

Copbmiaa ua biin taoipeaδ tipe briuin vécc

Αοδ og mað uiðip .i. mac, aoda do μαρβαδ lá Mac gillepinneim γ lá cloinn donnchaδ ballaig méð paipadám.

Caipen cloinne Αοδα méð uiðup do gabail la mág uiðip γ la a cloinn, γ clann Αοδha do chup ap in ttip amach, γ a muntip do apgam go lom.

^u Robert, *Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

^v *Ceann-Saile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin^u, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^v, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^w, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafumen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

^w *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do mairbhad i meabail la a élanmairne pfin.

Thillibeairt ua plannagan aóbar taoirig tuaithe ráta do écc.

Inoraignid do denam la mac Siuritan dextera, 7 la Seaan mac oirvell i ttiur namalgaib ari éomár bapett, 7 ari éloinn meic bairin, 7 creaca do denam doib, Rirdepo bapett do mairbhad i tóiraigneet na creice rin, 7 Sfan pionn mac oirvell do mairbhad don chur cedna.

Henri bapett mac bairin do écc.

Ionar mac Emainn meḡ raḡnaill aóbar taoirig muintrihe heolair do mairbhad la caatal mac meḡ Raḡnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριoρτ, míle, cfiṛpe céu, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuarid Mac Ríg Alban, 7 mioḡhamna Alban beop iar na mairbhad a halbain i neṛinn do écc, iar tteet loingir ó pṛiaib alban for a chfno dia Ríogað.

Niall o docharraig taoíreað arda miodair do écc.

Thiainne mḡfn Neill móir í neill bfn í domhnaill .i. toirpdealbac an piona, do écc.

Ua plannagan tuaithe Raṛa .i. giollaiopa do mairbhad la cloinn aóda méḡ mōir ina tṛig pfin ari ḡrṇir oíðe.

Coccað eirir ua Ruairc, taðḡ, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eoḡan. Clann maṛḡamna uí mairgillig 7 ḡaill na mōde do ḡrḡe i naḡaib uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do loṛccað leó. Ua Raigillig do éabairt uí neill éuicce dia éomṛurtaet. Airḡialla 7 pṛi mianac 7 a éaoraigneet do éor dō la hua neill 7 lár na mairib rin co hachað cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, 7 mág maṛḡamna, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do toet puaḡ mōr

* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"*Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425.*"—See note ^b, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^b *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called *Creaghts* by English writers.

^c *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.

James Stuart^x, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turrough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

^a *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lánmain co hachad cille móire. Ua néill, a clann, a gallocclaíca, pú
mánaí, ua Raigillí, 7 a brátair da monnroigíó anghin 7 maíom achad
cille móire do bhréad foppa. Darín dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,
diarmaic ua ruairc, 7 rochaidé oile do gabail 7 do marbhad don éur rin lá
hua néill.

Donncaí mac gille rinnein décc.

Aodh díreach o domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona 7 a mac do
marbhad la toirpdealbais mac neill gairb í domnaill .8. febru.

Ruoiríge ua docharraig décc an raite cedna hi ffaíann Mura othna.

Díth mór daoine do thabairt ar ffaib brieíne uile eirí lfaí 7 mar-
bad la muinir feóbachán ar tulais oíra ar phlaí da éon conar luíga ina
dái fíchit i nearbaid im Concoíar mac domnaill mec Suíne ar noul dó tria
baóir 7 óige fop an ríobal rin, Cuí do darptraigib 7 cuí oile do muinir
cloinne afóha mész uíóir do marbhad ann.

Murhad mac ui brian do écc.

Maolreachloinn mac Concoíar anabaid uí éallais mac tigeirna
ó Maíne do marbhad daon uríóir do ía la Seaan cam ó ttaíó 7 do muinir
uí concoíar.

Maileaclaínn ó Máille adbar tigeirna umaill do marbhad la cloinn
uí Mháille.

Matha mac tomair uí éurpín ollam na brieíne, faoi coitcénn i ríóir
7 hi reinn do écc ina tíg féin.

O cobtaí .i. Maileaclaínn mac an clappais uí cobthais do marbhad la
hémann mac Hoibepí dalatín.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160
and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical
poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died
the same quarter.

^d *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,
about six miles to the north-west of London-
derry. A monastery was erected here by St.
Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-
ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-
scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in
regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church
here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in
ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,
but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.
The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated
at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in
great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern
Hy-Níall, particularly the O'Neills, who con-
sidered him as their patron saint. His crozier,
called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,
as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach^b, the son of Turlough-an-Flhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year^c afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth^g. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh^h O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

^e *Odhra*, now *Ora*, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

^f *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

^g *Through folly and youth*, *τῆρα βαιοῖ 7 óige*.—This should be *τῆρα βαιοῖ na hóige*, through the folly of youth.

^h *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

AOIS CRIOST, 1430.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, ceitir céad tpiocad.

Giolla na naoim ua linnáin canánaic 7 sacpita líra gabail décc.

Slóigeaó mór la heógan mac neill óicc ui neill go gallaib maéaire oir-giall. Ro hairceeaó imorpio 7 po lompaó 7 po loirceeaó gallbaét maéaire airgiall uile lír. Ro loircec beor dúnaó traxa baile, 7 po cúir aitreabha an baile pó cíor 7 pó míla óó, 7 tainicc dia tíg co mbuaib 7 corzair.

Slóigeaó móir oile lá heógan co maéib an cúicéó uime irin Angaile, 7 a óul óna gur an rínlóngpóir do cóio iarom airíde co caill palai, 7 po baóí realat ann na cóinnaióe, do cúaió iar rin co fréimainn míde. Tangat-tar óin gaoiúil an deirceir Ua concoóair failgig, .i. an calbaic, ua maol-muaib, 7 ua maóadáin, Maó eócaóán 7 ua maóileaclainn i ccoinne eógan do gabail a éuairpóal. Ro loirceeaó iaréar míde uile lár na pluaccáib rin in éill biccirigí. Táinnic barún dealbna, plomgcédaig, oirbeberiaig, 7 goill iaréar míde co coitcéann i ccoinne eógan ui neill do tabairt a piara óó dar éhó a tíre. Do bírtrátt iarom 7 do pónpaé ríó. Soair eógan dia tíg iar mbuaib 7 corzair, 7 móg mac uí fírigail .i. mac doinnail buíde lair go dún ngnaimn mar bpaóad éar éhó tigeapmar uí fírigail.

Mág uíóir Tomar (.i. an giolla dub) tigeapna fíri manac fíri pé pé mbliadán dég ar píct fear eimig coitcinn fíri truaóab 7 trénaib, fíri cur-baigíte mainirtréac, ceall, 7 meglér, 7 dealb momóa, fíri rioóbaigíte tuac 7 taoiréac, 7 coranta a cpióe ar a cómaprain, fíri po cáppaé tuac 7 ecclair

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

^k *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

^l *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

^m *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^o *Accept of stipends from him*, *co gabail a éuairpóal*, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called *tuairpóal*.—See note ^e, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

^p *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note ^x, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

ap feabur a pollamnanagēi décc iar mbuaiō nongēta ḡ naīpige. Ro hoipū-nead a mac tomár óg ina ionad do péir toga tuaitē ḡ eccailpí.

Níall mac enpí uí neill décc.

Coccaō mop eitip mág cártaiḡ riabac ḡ an tiapla, .i. Sémur, ḡ cairlen cille biritain do ḡabail lap an iapla ap maḡ cártaiḡ, ḡ a tábairt do donnchaō mág cairtaiḡ deapbraṭair epíde do mac cairtaiḡ do baóí ina fáppaō ag toḡail an cairlein.

Slóicēad lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp, ḡ lá mac donnchaō típe oilealla, ḡ lá mac domnaill .i. briain mic muirce, ptaḡ uí concobaip hī conmaicne cúile, loipce mórpa do denaīn leó, ḡ aed mac uí concobaip ruaid, ḡ cairpppe mac briain uí bīrīn do mārbad leó, ḡ a tpeacēt dia ttiḡib iar ccoipgar.

Cairlén tuillpḡ ḡo ḡabáil la caṭal mac uí concobaip Ruaid ap clonin toiprḡdealbaiḡ [óig mic Aeda mic toiprḡdealbaiḡ] uí concobaip.

briain mac tiḡepnáin óicc uí Ruairc do mārbad lá clonin māoileaclaīnn mēḡ Ragnail hī maotail inancáin ḡ donnchaō mac tiḡeapnáin do cup don ruais rin i mainipitir maotla. Donnchaō fīn do tēct amaō tap cñn a muinipre, ap ionnchaō mēḡ raḡnail, ḡ Síe do dénom eatoppa, ḡ épaic [briain] do díol iarpīn la hua ruairc.

Art ua ruairc aōbar tiḡeapna na bpeipne do mārbad ina tēḡ fīn i meabail la mac a dōibpṭar, .i. Maḡhnar mac concobaip uí Ruairc pēacēt-main pīa ccaīpcc do pōnpaōh.

Taōḡ mac donnchaō mic muirceapitaiḡh do écc.

Mac lochlainn uí Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruad do écc.

Donnchaō ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Pḡḡal mac baotḡalaiḡ mic taōḡ mec aōnacain ollaiḡ ioctair connaēt

¹ *James*, i.e. the Earl of Desmond.

² *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

³ *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Conor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain^u was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk^w was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^x; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and eric was given^y to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough^z, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bœthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^x *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

^y *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡpáim* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^z *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ι πρῖνσχαρ παοι κοιτέσιν in γαχ εῖρετ, 7 πεαρ τῖγhe ναοιθεαὸ da γαε ἀν no εἰγῖh δια ῖραγῖhυh do ecc ιαρ νοῖγῖhεῖhαιθ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceṭpe céo, τpιochaττ, α haon.

Αn τεppcop o μαρταιn, .i. eppcop clochαιn do ecc.

Αn τεppcop o μαολaccam, .i. eppcop leiṭḡlinne do ecc.

Ταῶγ ua heoḡain oṭṭicel loḡa heṭne παοί leiḡnno décc.

Siomón mág γapaḡáin cananaḡ do muintip leapa γabail décc.

Ua concoḡaip copca moḡpuaḡ, .i. Muipḡḡṭaḡ do mārḡaḡ lá cloinn α deapḡṭaṭai pém.

Conn ua maolḡeaḡlaimn moḡḡamna mḡde do mārḡaḡ lá muintip na han-
gaile 7 lá ḡallaiḡ iapṭaiṭ mḡde, 7 α bṭaṭaiṭ copc do ḡabail.

ḡeapate caomanaḡ moḡḡamna laiḡḡn παοί smḡḡ 7 ḡḡḡamna eiṭḡde décc.

Mag paḡnaill, .i. Seṭṭaiḡ, pḡi deapṭaiḡṭe, 7 cḡm α ḡeneoḡl pḡiṭn décc.

Seaan mac conconnaḡṭ mic Pilib mḡḡ uiḡip do mārḡaḡ lá τεallaḡ eaḡ-
ḡaḡ, ιαρ nḡul dia poicḡḡ ai α moḡṭ pḡm dia τṭṭṭ, bṭian caoḡ mac mḡcc
paḡḡaḡáin apé po pḡall pḡaiṭ, 7 nṭṭ ḡo toṭḡa do bṭian pṭn uaiṭ toṭṭaiṭṭḡde
7 ḡṭoṭḡ dia muintip imaille pṭṭṭ. Nṭ paḡḡe Seaan cenmoṭa mḡṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ 7 po
ḡáṭṭaiṭ an luḡṭ oile cḡṭaḡaṭ ma aḡaiḡ, 7 po poṭṭamḡaiḡ an tanpoṭṭlann
pṭṭṭ ḡṭṭ po mārḡaḡ paḡḡaiḡ.

Mag uiḡip, .i. toḡár do ḡul pḡuaḡ mḡṭ 7 τεallaḡ eaḡḡaḡ do ḡioḡail α
bṭaṭaiṭ poṭṭa. Ro hḡḡṭṭeaḡ, po cṭeaḡaḡ, 7 po haṭṭceḡaḡ an ṭṭṭ leiṭ ḡṭṭ
po mārḡ ṭoḡaiḡe dia maiṭṭ. Ro loṭḡ ḡno baile mḡḡ paḡḡaḡáin, 7 ṭáinoc
dia εἰḡ ιαρ ccoṭḡaiṭ

Cṭeḡa mḡṭa do ḡénaḡ, 7 ḡaoḡne ioḡḡa do mārḡaḡ la maḡḡṭṭ maḡ maṭ-
ḡamna ap ḡallaiḡ.

^a *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Grauger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory. and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *up*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Slóigeað mór la heoḡan ua neill, lá maḡ uioir, 7 lá hua Raḡallaiḡ ḡo maḡ uioilín, 7 a tír do cpeachað 7 do mülleað leó. Eoḡan cona ṙloḡ 7 cona caopaḡeaḡt do bñt lñt ṙáite ip in tír aḡ mülleað aṙbann, 7 aḡ loṙccað foipḡneam, 7 iompuð óó hi ttír eoḡain iapṙtain.

Enṙi mac eoḡain mic neill óicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neaḡtain ua ndomnall. Coinne do óénam deoḡan ua neill 7 do neaḡtain ṙṙi aṙoile, 7 ṙið do dénam óóib ina nimpeapain ṙṙi aṙoile, 7 ei ṙí do leigean amac.

Neaḡtain ó domnall do óol foṙ ionṙṙoiḡið co caipén loḡa laoḡaṙe, 7 a ḡabáil óó foṙ toipṙdeallbaḡ ua ndomnall, 7 a bṙuaṙ ann deóáil do bṙeít laṙ.

Maṙeṙluaḡ mór ḡall do éóḡt foṙ cṙeic hi cclomn an éaioic uí Raḡillliḡ. Maḡnuṙ mac aṙoḡail meḡ maḡḡamna do óol an lá céona aṙ cṙeic i nḡallaiḡ, 7 iap bṙioṙ ṙḡel na nḡall óó do éóíð ina ndeaðaið co tinneapnaḡ, 7 ṙuaṙ iatṙ aḡ foṙiḡoméð a cṙeḡe. Ro ionṙṙoiḡ ṙoḡaiḡ, Ro bñ a cṙeṙaḡa óioð, do ḡabað laṙ a maíte, 7 do maṙbað oṙoḡ oile deóṙ, 7 taṙmcc dia éiḡ iap mbṙiḡt buaða.

Domnall mac ḡiolla ṙatṙaṙicc mac tiḡeapna oṙṙaiḡe décc.

ḡaṙṙoṙb nḡln uí Ruaiṙc bean cṙiaḡdeac deigemḡḡ décc.

Aine nḡln uí Ruaiṙc bñ ui ṙṙiḡail décc.

Maḡ caṙmaic ṙeaṙmanaḡ .i. ḡiollapaṙaṙic 7 muṙceapṙaḡ mac ṙiib do maṙbað lá donmchað mac caṙmaic cona muṙtiṙ.

Mofin mac enṙi í ḡaṙmleaðaiḡ do maṙbað la doinnall mac taioḡ mic caḡail óicc, 7 la hó nduipṙín.

ḡillebeṙt ua dombḡlnáin [7] eoḡan ua ṙialám ṙaoí le dan décc.

Domnall mac dauid ui éuaḡail décc.

Conall mac neaḡtain uí domnall do éochṙ foṙ cṙeich i ttír Aioða foṙ inac an ullṙaiḡ, 7 muṙtiṙ ḡallcuḡaiṙ 7 clann meḡ an ullṙaiḡ do bṙeít ṙaṙ, 7 Conall do maṙbað daon upóṙ do ṙaiḡiṙ.

^e *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

^f *Clann-Kee*, Clann an Choicé, *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory^e. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Kee^f O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^s of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duirnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirlugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

^s *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillaptraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tigeapna laigen .i. donnchað mac Airt éasánaigh do ðol ap ionnpaighð i ccondae baile aeta cliað, 7 na goill do eirge amac, 7 maðm do éabairt la Mac murchada ap gallaib i títur laí, 7 rocaide díob do marbað, 7 édaíl ionda do bñn díob. Goill do aitéionol pa ló céda iarpin, 7 bpeit doib ap muintir mec Murchada dñpeað laí, 7 édaia moða aca, dñppeað poppa la gallaibh, 7 dponð da namraib do marbað pa mac an mñdigh mic taidh do riol mbriam, 7 pa dá mac uí Concobair ciarpaiðe, 7 ó tuatail do gabail ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1432.

AOÍR CRIOPT, míle, ceðpe céð, tpioáat, a dó.

Airt mac catmaoíl eppcop clocair paóí cpaibdeac, fear tige aoidaé coitcínð do boctañ 7 daibdelgneacañ an coimdeað décc iap naitérige.

Ua néill, .i. domnall bocc mac enpi aimprið do marbað i noipect ui catam lá da mac diarmada ui catam .i. domnall 7 aibne, 7 la catancañ apcña iap ngabail tige paip. Ro marbað dñ, domnall mac í neill, 7 Pa-traiac ó mailecallam, 7 mac í meallam. Eogan mac néill óig ui néill do oiponeað ma ionað ap leic na míoð i tculaið occ.

Comne do denam lá hua néill (Eogan) ap caol uipce ré cloinn domnall mic Muipcñptaigh .i. Eogan 7 toiprðealbac caprac, do éñgal díob ré apoile

ⁱ *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áeta cliað, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes at cliað dublinne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from dublinn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffei fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

^j *One of the O'Briens*, do ífol mðriam, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrugh in Leinster.

^k *Of the Lord*.—The word coimdeað is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

^l *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

^m *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublinⁱ, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens^j, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog^l, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne^m, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^o, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

ⁿ *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallam* engraved upon it.

^o *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ^v. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

ι naǵhaid uí dōmnaill. Cúirpe ríct marcaí aresaí lion do cóttarriúde 7 clann mec dōnnchaíð ip in ccoinne rin. Ua dōmnaill, .i. mall do cóp a muin-tipe do cóiméd an éaol do cóirpmearec na coime. O neill 7 maǵ uíðip do toét ap an ccaol, 7 muinrip uí dōmnaill do éfǵimáil ppiú iar toét do roé-praíde mész uíðip hi típ. Spaoirteap forpa ap fuð miodbailg. Ro marbað, 7 po loiteað daóine iomða la cenel cconail dōn cup rin. Ap a aoí tanǵat-tar clann dōmnaill nne muircéarraig airim i raibe ua neill, 7 do beprap a laia diaorle ppi comall a ccaiað 7 a ccaiaiprað.

Coccað mór do eirǵe eirip ua neill 7 ua dōmnaill, 7 énpí mac uí néill do dol ǵo rlicceac ap éhín cloinne dōmnaill nne muircéarraig. O dōmnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. taðǵ, 7 clann aóða mész uíðip do bíé i foraire pñmpa an cclín baol énpí éiar, Énpí 7 cairppriǵ do toét ap maíǵ ene. Maǵ uíðip, .i. tomap ócc do éabairt éoblaíǵ laip for caol uirce i ccoinne énpí 7 cair-breaí, 7 a mbpéit plám laip ua tíǵ.

Slóicceac mór lá lua néill, lá maǵ uíðip, 7 lá mac uí néill buíde hi ccenél moan ppi huét uí dōmnaill co mbatari ó pél cpoir ǵo luǵnapaí hupáde aǵaíð i naǵaíð. Ro ǵonað 7 po marbað daóine iomða ftoppa an airpé rin. Ro loirceac baile uí dōmnaill 7 baile neaétain dōn cup rin, 7 tiaǵaíð ua tíǵib díblimib ǵan ríð ǵan oiprað.

Cpéacá mopa minci ap ǵallaib, 7 daóine iomða do marbað lá maǵnap mías maíǵaimna dona ǵallaib céona, 7 po toǵbaí a ccionna for cuailib ǵarppa baile na lupǵan, .i. dún airup maǵnupa buéin combó ǵpáin 7 aóuaí lá luét a bpaicepñia a pilleað.

^p *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

^q *To guard the strait, do cóiméd an éaol.*—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

^r *They were routed all over Miodhbholg.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg^r; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell^s, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West^t. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^w to the beholders.

^s *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cloinne domnaill mic muipeirtauigh hui Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Domnaill mic Muipeirtauigh* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Domnaill mic Muipeirtauigh*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

^u *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

^w *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Εοζαν mac mész cártaig riabaiḡ do dol ar cpeic̃ ḡo cmõ raile, 7 a mar-
bað daon up̃cor.

Μάξ ματζαḡḡna brian mac- arḡḡail do ðol 1 naḡaið ui neill, 7 1 naḡaið
a bpaitepaç p̃lin, Rúðpaig̃e 7 maḡnur, 7 a çaopaig̃eaçt do bpeit̃ laip̃ 1
cel̃it̃ ḡall.

Sluaḡ ḡall do çionol, 7 a t̃c̃et̃ lá mág maτζḡḡna 1 naip̃ḡiallaib̃, ðap̃tpaig̃i
coim̃ñi do loṛccað leo. Lotar aip̃p̃ide co maçaipe arḡa maça, 7 tuc̃pat
apaib̃e do biað ip̃ na t̃eamplaib̃ ep̃tib̃ 7 po loip̃c̃it̃ é ar paitẽe an baile.
Do ð̃ñrat̃ coḡaḡa mópa do p̃p̃uic̃ib̃ 7 do ḡaçaib̃ eccal̃pa an baile ðar̃ c̃ññ
a neccl̃ar ðanacal ar loṛccað. Tiaḡaið ḡaill 7 maḡ maτζḡḡna ðia t̃c̃ig̃ib̃
iaṛam̃.

Maioleacl̃ainn maineaç mac conmapa t̃aiopeaç cl̃oinne cuil̃eñ ðecc.

Ταὸς ua maτζḡḡna aḡḡar t̃ig̃eap̃na coṛca baip̃c̃mõ, 7 Maolmóṛḡa ua
Raḡallaiḡ ðecc.

Τοιρḡealbaç mac Seaain ui maḡallaiḡ ðecc.

Caçal mac toḡaip̃ ui p̃p̃ḡail ðecc.

Ua ðuib̃ḡeannáin cille Rónáin .i. maḡa ḡlar paoĩ ollam̃an lé ð̃ñchur
ðecc.

ḡpeḡoir mac p̃eaain ui ḡaailconaipe aḡḡar p̃uað lé p̃ñc̃ur ðecc.

Ταὸς mac ðoḡḡnaill mic̃ b̃p̃aain ui ðuib̃a t̃ig̃eap̃na ua p̃p̃iaçp̃ach p̃ear
tucc a ðuḡc̃ur ða ḡach ð̃uinẽ ina ç̃ip̃ eiṛ̃cip̃ cill 7 t̃uaic̃, p̃ear cong̃mála
caḡaip̃ ðeic̃c̃ip̃ib̃ 7 ḡp̃il̃ḡaib̃ do écc 16. Ianuap̃in.

Niaill p̃uað mac ep̃i ui neill do écc.

Uaṛér̃ a búpc̃ mac meic̃ iaṛla ulað p̃p̃i ðep̃caç ðaonnaçtaç do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pilleað*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleað* .i. *péḡain*. *Sillip̃* .i. *p̃ençaiṛ*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *p̃eḡain*: "Inouṛ ḡur̃ aḡuaç-
mur̃ le ðamaib̃ 7 le ðeopaḡaib̃ Ep̃enñ beic̃
aḡ p̃eḡain ḡap̃p̃a baile maḡnupa ar̃ a með
do bĩ do çennaiḡ a nam̃aḡ 7 a ep̃cap̃aḡ paip̃."

* *One shot*, ðaon up̃cor̃, i. e. one cast of a
javelin, or shot of an arrow.

¹ *Machaire Ardamacha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-
magh.

² *Teige O'Mahony*, ταὸς ua maτζḡḡna.—
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for
ταὸς mac maτζḡḡna. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot*.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardama^h, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Teige O'Mahony², heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas^a, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian^b, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1432. *Ṭaóḡ mac maḡamna aobap ri corco baiginn moḡtuur ep.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

^a *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

^b *Intended historian*. *aobap ruad le peanár,*

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled *aobap ruad*.

Κρεαχα μορα δο θεναν̄ οὐα δομναλλ̄ αρ̄ οὐα νελλ̄.

Κρεαε̄ ele θεόρ̄ δο θεναν̄ la θριαν̄ occ̄ ó neill αρ̄ οὐα νέλλ̄ an lá cédna.

Κοκαθ̄ μορ̄ ειτιρ̄ ó ccf̄ibaill̄ τιγεαρ̄na éle γ̄ lapla upmum̄an. Αν̄ ελαπλᾱ δο̄ τέετ̄ ῑ νέλιθ̄ γο̄ ρλυαζ̄ μόρ̄ ιμαίλλ̄ε ρριρ̄. Αν̄ τίρ̄ δο̄ μίλλεαθ̄, γ̄ θᾱ έαρ̄λέν̄ ui cear̄baill̄ δο̄ b̄rireaθ̄ lair̄.

Μαε̄ Μυρ̄χαθᾱ τιγεαρ̄na laigen̄ δο̄ μίλλεαθ̄ na γαλλ̄δαέτ̄a co μόρ̄. Ιν̄ο-
ραιγ̄ιθ̄ δο̄ θ̄f̄naθ̄ δο̄ γ̄allaib̄ αρ̄ Μαε̄ Μυρ̄χαθᾱ, γ̄ ρυαιγ̄ δο̄ έαθᾱιρ̄t̄ δο̄
γ̄allaib̄, γ̄ ual̄tar̄ τοιθ̄in̄ δο̄ γ̄abaill̄ αρ̄ an ρυαιγ̄ ρin̄, γ̄ θᾱoimē ιομ̄θᾱ δο̄ lot̄
δο̄ μαρ̄θαθ̄, γ̄ δο̄ γ̄abaill̄ διοθ̄.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ̄ Κρίορ̄t̄, míle, cēt̄pē céδ̄ t̄p̄ioc̄at̄t̄ at̄p̄i.

Κοκαθ̄ μόρ̄ ειτιρ̄ énen̄él̄ ccon̄aill̄ γ̄ eoγ̄ain̄. οὐα δομ̄naill̄, mall̄ γαρ̄b̄ mac̄
τοιρ̄p̄θεαλ̄θᾱιγ̄ an̄ ρ̄íonā con̄a ρ̄oc̄p̄aivē δο̄ θ̄ul̄ ιριν̄ θ̄uib̄t̄p̄rian̄ δο̄ éonḡnaθ̄ lá
mac̄ uiθ̄ilín̄. οὐα νέλλ̄ .i. eoγ̄ain̄ δο̄ θ̄ul̄ ρ̄lyaz̄ μορ̄ ill̄n̄main̄ uī δομ̄naill̄,
γ̄ moē uiθ̄ilín̄. Τᾱmoic̄ θ̄nā mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ nā hal̄ban̄ cō ccoθ̄laēc̄ μόρ̄ h̄i ccoim̄-
θᾱil̄ uí neill̄ δο̄ éonḡnaθ̄ lair̄. Θ̄ō éoíθ̄p̄st̄ nā hal̄banāiγ̄ ρ̄ō éaop̄uiγ̄ēc̄t̄ mic̄
uiθ̄ilín̄ γ̄ ρ̄oib̄ep̄ō ρ̄aθ̄aoíρ̄ γ̄ō ρ̄aθ̄p̄at̄ ρ̄op̄ ā ccoināp̄, γ̄ tuacaθ̄ap̄ ar̄ θ̄ear̄-
māip̄ γ̄ θ̄íē θᾱoimē ρ̄op̄ mac̄ uiθ̄ilín̄ γ̄ ρ̄op̄ ρ̄oib̄f̄riθ̄, γ̄ ā t̄t̄ear̄nā θ̄iā mūn̄t̄p̄i
αρ̄ an̄ θ̄uib̄t̄p̄rian̄ τορ̄épāt̄t̄ap̄ uilē θ̄up̄iθ̄óρ̄ aγ̄ f̄f̄iρ̄aitē an̄ éar̄pl̄éin̄ nūi.

Θ̄ō éuaíθ̄ ō neill̄ αρ̄ ā hāīt̄le, En̄p̄ī ā māc, γ̄ mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ con̄a ρ̄loc̄éaib̄
γ̄ō hāip̄ō γ̄laip̄, γ̄ mō loip̄ceeaθ̄ í leó. Θ̄ō θε̄achaíθ̄ iāp̄oim̄ mac̄ δομ̄naill̄ con̄a
alb̄anchaib̄ inā lonḡaib̄ ó̄ áip̄ō γ̄laip̄ γ̄ō h̄im̄p̄ eoγ̄ain̄, γ̄ ó̄ neill̄ con̄a ρ̄loc̄éaib̄
ρ̄op̄ tíρ̄ inā ccoim̄nē δο̄ ien̄θ̄p̄aθ̄ típē con̄aill̄. Neāé̄t̄ain̄ uā δομ̄naill̄ θ̄nā,
γ̄ m̄ḡn̄i uí̄ con̄coθ̄aip̄ ρ̄aill̄ḡiγ̄ b̄f̄n̄ uí̄ δομ̄naill̄, γ̄ meic̄ τιγεαρ̄naθ̄ Con̄allāc̄
δο̄̄ t̄oc̄ē inā ccoim̄thāil̄ γ̄ō h̄im̄p̄ eoγ̄ain̄, γ̄ δο̄ ρ̄iγ̄n̄h̄p̄at̄ ρ̄íē lá̄ h̄uā νέλλ̄ γ̄an̄
é̄f̄ō θ̄uā n̄doim̄naill̄.

^c *The territory of the English*, nā γαλλ̄δαέτ̄a. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

^d *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peappa*t̄, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English^c; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian^d to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and MacDonnell, afterwards went to Ardglass^f, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

^f *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ua domnaill imorpo 7 mac uíðilín do éóttar riue go gallaib mīne do dhénam cñgail 7 caradaraib mīú 7 pé fñr ionad an ríð, 7 tucceat pluas imor leó go macaire arda maca, 7 do éóiríft na goill fón mainirtir. Ro iompaíð-ríð iarom gan neart do gabáil don tynur rin. O domnaill do dul timceall na mīde riar go háit luain airtíde i nuib maine iar rin tairna macaire con-naét i muið luiree go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taðð mac tigeap-nain, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uíðir do éóét co caoluirce hi ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ríét caréanaé do dhénam dóib fñr aroile. Mac uíðilín do éoinmíð ftoppa do gallaib macaire airtíall ar ná mīarbað dua nell.

Éccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbhað, do dol ar cpeé ar a deapbraéair ar donnchað .i. donnchað na coilleað, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchað do lñmain a épece 7 éccneéan do marbað lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Coimeirge éoccað do bñt eitir mág raðnaill an maða 7 clañ maoílea-clainn méð Raðnaill. Clañ Maoílea-clainn do tabairt clainne maéðamna méé caba ar buannaét cuca do éongnam leó. Do éóiríð ar ionnroigíð ir m mað, 7 po loirgríft baile caéail með raðnaill. Rug éóir mór opia að páðbáil an baile dóib. Airtíet an clann rin Maéðamna ar deiréað, Ro marbað tynur do éloinn maéðamna ar an laéair rin, Rorr donnchað 7 bñan co rochaíð oile immaile fñú. Ro gabáð beór Ruairí a rinnreap opé lñmarb. Téarna an cúicceáð mac, toirpdealbhaé ballaé. Una mēean Seaan ui Raðnaill a mmaéairíde.

Mac maðnura méð uíðir, .i. caéal fear tige aoidheáð coitcinn décc, 7 a mīac, .i. caéal do oirdeáð ina ionað lá hua neill 7 lá mað uíðir.

Caéal dub mac ui conéobair ruairé décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

² *Without obtaining any strength*, gan neart do gabáil. This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

³ *Entertained*, do éoinmíð.—The word coinn-míéað, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

⁴ *Donough-na-coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

⁵ *Bel-atha-Caelain*, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying *the slender person*, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength^s by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertainedⁿ Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coilleⁱ O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy^l and the sons of Melaghlin. The sons of Melaghlin took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place^m by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

^l *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note ^o, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note ^q, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Ὁα ἡαίρημ ἑοιτέσῃνα εἰμιζ ὁ εἰδαίρετ ὁ μαίρηρίεεε ιηζήν υἱ εἰρήαλλ
βήν υἱ κοκοβαίρ φαίλζιζ (αν αλβὰς) ὁ ὁαῖαῖβ ἡ ὁ εἰαπαῖβ.

Σαῖρητὸ ἡορητὰς ἱρ ιη μβλιαῖαῖν ρι δά ηγοιρτί (αἰμῖρη ιμείαν ιαροῖμ) ραῖμ-
ραῖδ να μεαρηαιῖνε υαίρ νί αἰῖηιζεαῖδ νεαῖς εαοῖμ νά εαρηῖδ λα μέδ να ἡορητα.

Ὑα εαῖηαιη, .ι. ἡορηρηαῖδ μαε Κομμυίγε υἱ εαῖαῖν ὁ ἐέε.

Μαε Κομμαρα, .ι. Μαε Κοη εἰηδῖορ ταιορηαῖς εἰοιηνε ευιλέμ ὁ ἐέε.

Μαε υιῖλῖν ὁ ιηδαραῖδ αρ α εἰρ ρείη λα εἰοιηη μεε υἱ νεἰλλ βυῖδε, ἡ α
εἡρη ι ηΑἱρη υλαῖδ ι εεἰηδ Μεἱε αν εἰδὰβαίρηζ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1434.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, ιηλε, εἡτρη εἰδ, ερηοῖατ α εἡταιρ.

Ρεἱλμ μαε μαῖζαῖηνα υἱ λοεἡλμηη εαρηυεε εἰλε ριοηηαῖρηαῖς ὁ ἐέε.

Κοεαῖδ αρ ηἡρηγε εἰτρη υα ηδοῖηαλλ .ι. μαλλ, ἡ α ὁἡβρηαῖταιρ νεαῖταιη
ρηδαῖζ μαρηβτα Εἰεηςῖεαἡ υἱ δοῖηαλλ. Ερηῖα ἡ μαρηβτα ιοηῖα ὁ δεηαῖμ
ῖτορηα. Νεαῖταιη ὁ εῖοῖτ ι εεἡῖετ εἰοιηνε δοῖηαλλ ιηε μμυρηῖρηταιζ.
Ερηῖδ ὁ δεηαῖμ λα ηυα ηδοῖηαλλ αρ αν μαζ ἡ ι εαρηρηρη αρ εἰοιηη δοῖηαλλ
ιηε μμυρηῖρηταιζ ἡ αρ νεαῖταιη. Νεῖταιη ἡ βρηαν μαε δοῖηαλλ ἡ εἡηη
δοῖηαλλ αρεἡα ὁ ὁοἡ αρ ιη Μαζ ἡ ι εῖρη αῖδα ὁ ὁιοζαἱλ να εερηῖε ρμ
Ρομρηγεῖαῖηα ὁ λορηαῖδ λεῖδ, μαρηβῖεαλα ἡ ρο εἰρηῖδ ὁ ροζβῖαἱλ δοἱβ. Νεαῖ-
ταιη ὁ ὁοἡ ι εῖρη εοηυἱλ δορηῖορη, ἡ ερηεῖα ὁ δεηαῖμ ὁῖ αρ Χοηεοβαρ_μαε
ι δοῖηαλλ. Κοηεοβαρ ὁ ὁοἡ ι εαρηρηρη ζο ρο ερηεαῖαῖδ λαρη ερηοῖ εαρηρηρη
ιηλε.

Αη κοεαῖδ εἰῖηα βῖορη εἰτρη υα ηδοῖηαλλ ἡ νεῖταιη ἡ νεαῖταιη ὁ ὁοἡ
ι εεἡηδ Μεἱε υἱῖλῖν ἡ βρηαν ὀἱεε ι νεἰλλ ὁ εῖοεαῖδ αρ υα ηδοῖηαλλ. Ὑα

^a *Samhra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

^o *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Coeey is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

^p *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

^q *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated “*Altitudo Ulteriorum*.”

^r *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na near-aithne^a, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooley, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^q, with Savadge.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirlugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

^s Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

δομναίλλ γ ό neill do fuidi a taimceall cáipléin neactain, .i. caiplen na finne. *Βατταρ* cian ip in iomfuidé, ap aoi nri péatopat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióip leapa gabail, γ *Ματα* ua congale aipcindeac porra aipéip décc.

Ua neill .i. eoḡain, γ ua doimnaill .i. mall, do léiréionol an cúicció immaille ppiú do dúl do millead γ do opccain gall miðe. *Ταγκαδαρ* goill τραγα baile hi ccoinne uí neill, γ *τυκρατ* α cíop dó, γ *πεόιο* iomða apéína. *Δο* cóioipfo iapom gup po loipccpft macáipe oipgiáll.

Τιαδ dona clann uí neill do lorccad na ndaingín badap lá dpuing dona gallaib. An tan badap occ an ppoplorccad hípin ní po páταιḡpft ní go pιαct pcap ionait an piḡ cona íocpáide ina ndócum. *Δο* πατρατ clann ui neill enpí, γ aod α muinrip pínupa, γ do berpupa pιαct tap lorcc dia neip go tτερηνάτταp ap gan mαpbað gan muðuḡað ne cúuaioib. *Λυιð* domi ua doimnaill γ α mac toipphdealbac aðbap tḡgeapina éipí conaill γ mac catmaoil an lá céona do cúingeað oipgne γ édaia hi conap naile. *Αρεαð* dup pucc α nainpén i cceann mapcpluaig aðbail do gallaib. *Ro* iadpat ina taimceall. *Βατταρ* pom occ iomcópnam ppiú ppi pé paða gup po mαpbað toipphdealbac ua doimnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil *Μιcíl*, γ mac catmaoil, γ aod mac an eppcoip meic catmaoil, γ pochaide ele. *Ro* gabad ua doimnaill iap mαpbað α muinrip, γ *τυccað* dpuop ionait an *Ρίḡ* ap tteact i nepinn, .i. *Mac Sion*

¹ *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

² *To burn the fortresses*, do lorccad na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: "*Do cuaió iapum clann hui Neill do lorḡad na hOibpe .i. enpi γ aeó.*" The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "*Hoc opus hic labor est.*"

³ *Covered the retreat*.—*Σḡιαct* tap lopḡ means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"*Αḡup ní paibí beo d'á muinrip ann pin do cóingeobað pḡiact tap α lopḡ da éipe acé α*

namely, Caislen-na-Finne¹, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses^u in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat^w, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder^x and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley^y, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

an mac féin .i. Daði mac ðperi, agur d'fan an mac déir a áéar, agur do pine cómpac fpi Raon agur po fortaimluig Raon fa d'eoio ap ipin g-comlann, gur bain a éeann de, agur leanar ðpear iap rin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peab do pome piaiæ tap lopcc do tabairt a noeio a muinripe.

^x *In search of plunder*, do cúingear oirgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diappaio eoála."

^y *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnel was taken prisoner in that year. It

Στανλαν, γ πο cuipeadh é iar rin i láimh go har eliaí. Ro gabadh dona mac Maighara caoiú ui domnaill arason la hua ndomnaill don éur rin.

O Ruairc .i. taðg mac tiðearnán décc.

Donn catanaú mág uióir décc.

O bpoim .i. donnchadh do écc.

Mac Connidhe (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, γ Mac cruicín .i. Sínca mac cruicín ollam tuadhmuhan i rínehur rasoí éoitcín in gac éirid do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaid gairb uí ríchnaraid do marbad dia eoc rín ag cor crú fuirpe.

O Ceallaid, γ Mac diarmata, γ taðg mac ui concobair puadh do dol ar ionnraighid go baile an topair. Deadh do bñt stoppa, γ luét an baile, rocaide do lot i muig γ ipiðg uadhaid γ ríð don muinuir amuig do bñn éar-naiðe do bun bonnraige boí ina laim, γ tñne do éor ip in ccarraig i mbun na bonnraigi céona, γ an bonnraú do éeilgionn ipreach ipin mbaðbóun, γ a buain i tpaob tiðe baoi ann, an tñch rin do lorccadh, γ an tñch eile ba coimnía óó γ upmop an baile, γ an baðbóun do lorccadh, γ iliomat da gac maít baoi ip in mbaile do milleadh γ do lorccadh don éur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, tpiócat a cúicc.

Αν τεppcop puadh ó hñghra, eppcop achaid conaire do ecc.

O domnaill .i. niall garbh do hññtñ i Saxoibh.

Reoth γ aig anacnata ip in mbliadhain ri go nimtiaðair caú loúa γ aibne epeann ap na lñcaib eazha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

² *Mac Connidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

³ *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

^b *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Ballyntober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

^c *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe^z (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn^b was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost^c and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Sicc mor oo τινηγνα α νοπεδ na bliadna pa .i. u. peétmuine pia noolaig, 7 un. peétmuine na diaig, 7 no iméigóir táintí bo 7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capall pprmlócanna Epenn, 7 zucaó ár mór pop éulais Epenn popp an pic.”

“A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Φρίζαιλ δομνall mac Seaain ταιοιρεαδ munntipe hangaile do écc.

Όριαν ο bpoim ασβαρ τιγεαρνα cpiçe bpanac do ecc.

Ο νέλλ do ðul πλυαζ ι bpeapail manac, ι longporc do γαβάλ do ag cpaail na ppuadaçain, ι baoi ainnpide co cñn teopa noide cona laib. Ppi manac do cor a cclēpa ι a ninnpigh uile tap loc eipne ppa, ι noçap bō ι nēpail itip oct bá por leic oigpead baoi pōp an loch ap nó imēigōir eich ι capail po a neipfōail an loc lá mēd an peōid. Iap ttionol a plōig do mag uōip pé haccaid ui néill do pinne pte ppi, ι do cōid ma cñn iapettain. AScdh luō o néill cona poçpauve hi ttip cōnaill gup po loipcc ι gup po inōip blaid móip ði, ι po mapbað laip Scan mac domnall ui domnall dupcūp do poigio. Soaip dia tiğ iap ccorgar.

Domnall mac eoğan meğ captaig pēcñm coitcñt do boçtail, ι vaail-gneacail do mapbað lá taðg mac corbmanc mic uiaipmada mēg cāptaig.

Donn mac conconnaçt mēg uōip vēc ι nuip cananaç ι celuain eoap iap mbuaid naipriçe ι iap ccor an tpaogail de ap gpað an cōimōeað ppa an tan pin.

Comaonta cōccaid do ðēnañ lá brian ócc ó néill ι lá neaçtain ua ndomnall i' nağhaid ui neill (eoğan), ι a cloinne (enpi, ι eoğan). Ua néill ι a clann do bpit a ccaopaiğeaçt leō do ðul ι ccenel moain hi ccoinne neaçtain ι brian. Ní po aipip ua neill gup po γab longporc ip na papail. Oo cūala neaçtain ι brian óg inōip tioneōlit a plōga co tinnēnaç ι nenionað ap ðaig amap longpait do tēbait por ua neill, ι ní po anpat dia pēmim go piaçtattap an longporc ι mbaoi ua néill. Oo gnaid deaðaid gup po ionnapbat ua néill ap a longporc, ι aipip pñm aipm ι mbaoi ua neill.

Bá haðnap ι bá haçap lá hua neill cona cloinn, ι lá mac domnall galloglaç a nōicūp ap in maigñ ι pağhbaipçt comō í comaple do piğēnap ammap longpait do tēbait por an πlyağ tpa ppaailñ enpi ui neill baoi oga porconğpa pppa. Açt cñna po γab gñm an gpeappað laoiðeað pin

^d *Crioch-Branach*, i.e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

^e *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

^f *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioch-Branach^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa^f. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ír í comáirle do piúgnar ammar do éabairt for longpóir a namas 7 bícéall do dénam ar a aḡabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

donnadhógaib ar nio ionnpoisgread co nímílíre, 7 go tasoí toiteanaí an longporr, 7 enni hi reimeur pempa go pangasour lári mídon a namhad. Do pala eirip mac domnaill gallocclaí 7 mac ruibne fanat co mbátar laoié agá lópaí 7 agá luatáirleaí eatorra aoiú 7 anall. Ní aiténiḡeas capa ná nama apoile annpín lá dorpáat na haideí 7 lá dlúir na laóiraiḡe for apoile. Nó pḡhínóir donn aoiḡle teneas do éinnbepaib na ccupaí 7 do lírpeaí na laóiraiḡe. Imá ccompráimic daos ua néill 7 do brian ua neill ppi apoile go tapar aas forḡam do pḡeig for brian ḡur nio cpeátnaig é go mor. At laoi iapom brian 7 neáctain ar in iomairpeacc, 7 fágbaít a ḡalloglaig dia níir. Oro ariḡ mac ruibne neáctain 7 brian ócc dia fagbáil areas do róine reiaí tap lorig do ábairt i ndeóid a múintipe, 7 an laḡair pín dḡagbáil ḡan páḡuccaí dua néill. O ro pidiir enpi cona bpaírib mōpín, Ro lḡpar mac Suibne co rliaḡ truiim, 7 po ppaimeas ppiir. Ro ḡabas é don ḡo roáidib dia múintip imaille ppiir. Ro ba corḡrach ua neill don turup pín.

Neáctain ua domnaill do ábairt éairléin aḡa pḡanaig do brian ócc ua néill ar cómaontaí cóccaí ppiir i naḡaíḡ ui néill. Ro pḡall brian iapitain for neáctain 7 do cóid do roigib ui neill ḡan ceas do neáctain, 7 nio fagaib a ḡarḡada hi ccairléin aḡa dḡnaig. Iapí noul hi ccfm ui neill do brian nio ḡabaí é lair, 7 nio pḡaíteas cor 7 lam de, 7 nio ciopḡbas a diair mac pōi ccumma cḡna, 7 atbaí pḡar diob ro cédoiir.

O ḡaḡpa do mārḡas la a ḡpaírib pín i mōir bolcc ar loch techḡet.

Domnaill mac pḡiḡaíl éaoich uí ḡḡhpa do mārḡas la Mac maḡnupa mic diairḡata meic donnchaí.

Cairléin ui puairc do ḡabáil la donnchaí mbacaí ua puairc for cloinn

^a *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Do ḡluairpeas pompa ar a aḡle pín co tai toḡasaí no co pangasour an longporr; do éuaí imoppa Enpi Hua Neill pompo co cḡoa corḡupaí 7 co láirp láncaima co pánḡasour ar lairpeóon a namhad, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

ⁱ *Sparks of fire*, aoiḡle teneas.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepa teneo.

^k *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, ḡan páḡuccaí dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóḡ ḡan ppiir dua neill.”

^l *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously^b, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fireⁱ flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge^k; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg^m, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταὶς υἱ πναιρε. Ὑψῆα δο θεναν ιαπριν λα ελοινν τσεσῖναιν υἱ πναιρε αρ
 ὀννηαῖν μβααῖν ι εοιλλ αν αμμα.

O Ruairc do gairm do lochlann ua ruairc .i. mac taidg ui ruairc.

Cheacha mór do denam la neactain ua ndoinnall ar Ua neill.

Μας βριαυνόςσε μου ενρι ί νελλ δο δολ αρ επειό ι ττήρι αβδα, η ευο δο λυετ
τιγε ί δοιμαλλ (νελλ) δο βπειε παρ. Α ερλε δο ββιν δε η έ ββιν δο γαβαλ
η ομονε μόρ θα μιντιρι δο ιναρβαδ.

O domnalláin, corbmac mac maoilechlainn, O huicinn domnall bácaí,
 7 cairppí o cairpín do écc.

Μας βαπτίς, ἰ. Ροβερτς βαπτέδ τιγεαρνα τίπε ηΑμαλγαδα, φηι δέρκαε
 βασνάταε διήγειμῖς ἡ πεαρι το όραιν α έπιός δυιτέχε δαιμδεόιν γαλλ con-
 παάτ το έεε.

DOIS CRIOST, 1436.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, mile, ceτpe céo, τμιοcατ, α Sé.

Coccaḿ móri do loipeccib, do chreachaib, ⁊ do mabhbhaib ag ua econ-
cobair ppaillge fpi gallaib i ndioḡail uí domnaill a clinná baóí illáim áca.

Niall mac eoḡain uí neill do mairbhad ar ḡreip ina tigh féin lá cloinn
cionaíte an tpríúca, la cloinn ennu uí neill, 7 la hoirḡiallaib, 7 rocaíde dia
mumtor imalle ppur.

Concobair mac peadair uí Raḡailligh mac tíghearna na bpeirne iadói deag-eimigh déḡ.

[illegible]

ⁿ *Coill-an-anma*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

^o *Had in confinement.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

^p *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá clom cionait an triúca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anmaⁿ.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement^o.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough^p, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels^a, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

^a *Vessels*, ἀρῆραιγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: *do báouip ag dénum coizeo do gabáil na crannóigí*, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν δο δολ αρ ιονηροϊγιὸς ηι τερν αοῶα ερεαάα ιομῶα, εῶαλα, γ εῶτα δο ὀεναμ λεό, γ α τελετ ιαρριν δια ττιγιὸς.

Μυρchaδ mac corbmaic mec donnchaio aḍbar tigeapna tpe hoilealla do ἔγ.

Ινδρoιγιὸς δο ὀεναμ la cloinn Meic donnchaio γ la cloinn tomaltaiγ ὀιγ mec donnchaio ηι ceuil ó pfinḍ αρ ó nḡaḍpa, γ αρ ταῶγ mac donnchaio. Ruaiγ δο εἵβαιρτ αρ cloinn meic donnchaio, γ móirpḡrḡr do mārbaḍ ὀioḍ im Concoḍar canim ó nḡaḍpa, γ ba heipḡde po mārḡ ó ḡaḍpa a deapḡraḡairi pém i ppiull pparan tan rin.

Maghnur Ruao mac Maoileaclainn mic plaiḡbḡrtaiz ui Ruairc do ἔcc.

Ḣiolla ioḡa mac aḡhaḡám ollam Meic baitin i péneachur ppar diaḍa deapcaḡ ḡaonachtaḡ, γ oide pcol i péneachur γ pilḡdeaḡt do ἔcc.

Ḣeanann mac cpuitín aḍbar ollamhan tuaoḡmumhan ηι pfḡchur do baḡaḍ, ηι baoi i leit Mogha ina pé aḍbar pfḡchaḍa po ba pfḡr mār.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mίle, ceitpe ced, tpiocaḡ, a Seaḡt.

Αιρḡḡpucc Connaḡt do ἔcc. Do cloinn pfḡrair eipḡde.

Siḡ do ὀεναμ ḡUa neill, γ do neḡtain ua ndomnaill.

Ινδpαιcchid do ὀεναμ la concoḍar ua ndomnaill αρ mīac neḡtain ηι domnaill, γ ḡá mīac Eoḡain puaiḍ mec puiḡne ḡo poḡaiḡib ele do mārbaḍ donchur rin.

Coccaḍ etip caḡaοir ua cconcoḍair pailge [ḡpáḡhaiḡ ηι concoḍair] γ ua concoḍair buḡḡin, γ caḡhaiḡ do ḡol i cclét ḡall, γ a ḡol ιαρριν co nḡal-laiḡ laiḡ i nuib pailge, γ baile ḡiapmata uí concoḍair do loḡccaḍ laiḡ co mbailtiḡ eile ḡenmoḡha, ḡaοim ιομῶα do lot γ do mārbaḡh laiḡ.

⁵ *Killed many persons*, eḡta do ὀεναμ.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, fḡta ḡame; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

⁷ *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolaviu, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Mac Watin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons^s; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn^t, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian^w than he.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais^x.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

^v *Schools*, pcol.—Here it is to be observed that pcol is the genitive plural of pcol, a school. The genitive singular would be pcoile.

^w *A materies of a historian*, αὐτὰρ ἱστοριοῦ, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor aḡ ua cconcobair pparlge pe gallaib na miðe do cpeachairb ḡ uo mairbhéairbh daoine.

Hanraoi o Riain tighina ua nóróna do ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór aḡ Maḡ matḡainna ḡ aḡ Maḡnur maḡ matḡainna pe apoile. Maḡnur do ðol i cefnð í neill ḡ a éloinne, ḡ Mág matḡainna do ðol hi celfit gall.

Coccað mor eittir ua neill ḡ brian ócc o neill.

Maóileaclaunn ua maolónaire décc.

ḡiolla Paḡraice mac concobair uí éarmaic décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle cñtipe chéd, tpiochaττ, a hochτ.

An teappcob ó gallcobar .i. lochlann décc. Eppcop Ratha boð epíðe.

Ppiori éille maighneann décc. Mac meic diaḡla éille daḡa epíðe.

Abb éille na manac, ḡ mícól ó maonaḡ biocaire éairlein mic concobair do écc ina ndir don plaiḡ.

Donðchað na colleað o domnaill do mairbað la Concobar ndonn ó ndomnaill hi tḡir Enða iar na cpeachað don éur céττna.

Cathaoir o doḡarḡaigh décc.

Pilip máḡuðir do ḡabair la maḡuðir.

² *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryans of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

² *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone^y, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham^z died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach^a and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

^a *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note ⁱ.

Concobair mac Muirceartaig uí Dubda tigeirna cloinne Donnchaí uí Dubda do marbhad la a bhráithrís fín i ppiull .i. la taircleach mac corbmaic mic Donnchaí uí Dubda, 7 la Ruairí mac tairclig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí Dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbhad in oidce rin amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruairí uí Dubda do écc.

Coccaí ag ua cconcobair pfailge re gallaib na míde i ndioḡail in domnall beor.

Mac Mez plannchaí .i. Enri ballac do marbhad la dphim do fhráib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ap Maḡ ene.

Seann mac Emmaí a bupe do ecc don galap bríc.

Uilliam baipéd, .i. Mac mec baidin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sfaín a bupe do ecc ina tíg fín.

Síe do denaín dUa concobair pailge 7 do cátaoir ó cconcobair dia dfrbrathair ppi aroile.

O brian .i. tadḡ mac brian uí brian do aitríocchaí la a dearbhratair .i. la Maḡamain, 7 ó brian do ḡairm do Mhaḡamain.

Mac mec peorair, .i. Ríðeip do ecc.

Siurcan mac Sfaín mec oirdeilb do ecc.

O clunáin ollam uí ḡria i ndán do ecc.

Donnchaí mac Sióbraí uí chuipíní raof le Seanchur, O dálaig bréirne, .i. aéoh ollam uí Raigillig le dán, Concobair mac Ásḡhagáin ollam cloinne Riocair do le bhráithinnur décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1439.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile, cñtñpe céo, tpiochaττ, a Naof.

Iurair .i. pear ionaí Ríḡ Saḡan do tēct i nepinn, 7 a ḡabail iarrin la cátaoir mac uí concobair pailghe, 7 iar mbíe aḡhaí occa po puarlaicrioc ḡoill Áta eliaí an Iurair, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcebaig do cátaoir dar a éiri.

^e *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than scat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

^f *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^c of Brian O'Higgin^f, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain^g, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^h in law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his steadⁱ.

Ordinance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^g *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^h *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

ⁱ *In his stead*, οὐρα α' ἐρί, i. e. after him,

O Domhnall Níall do bpeit go Manainn da fuarplaccað o gallaib, 7 céu mairec do éabairt a pior a fuarplacete.

O Domhnall Níall garb d'éc 1 mbraighidhar hi Manainn, ba heirdé aon brága gill éneil cconuill 7 Eogain 7 an tuairceirt ar éna, 7 aon lán beoil leirte cuinn ina ainripi, fbi millte 7 minibearta gall go po díogairiot fear po d'fíó ina ndírgéne porra, fbi éaomanta 7 coranta éirte a éneoil 1 naghaid gall 7 gaoideal bátar ina aghaid na ttigearna 7 iar ttiághur do gabáil do. Neáctain Ua domhnall a d'fbráctair do oirpneá ina ionadh.

Mág uídir do gabáil la Domhnall ballac mág uídir 1 mbaile méguídir fén, 7 Pilib mágúidir do léigín amach an lá cóna lá domhnall, 7 an gimeal bair por Pilib do cor la domhnall por Mág uídir 1 ttiagh Méguídir faéim. An tan at clor la hénrí ua néill mágúidir do gabáil po ttióil ríde a i-luağa 7 do riacht co Porra abla faolám 1 ccoinne Pilib 7 domhnall, 7 Mág uídir illám aca. Léccéir mágúidir amach, 7 po gabáð braigde oile ar 1. Eann mágúidir a mac fém, 7 ingín még eochagáin bfi méguídir 7 braigde oile énmóttáttrom, 7 do maðá Cairlén nri éitlenn do domhnall ballach Mhágúidir an tan rin.

Taòg caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuairge meguídir d'éc.

Fbraðac mac Duinn mic Concondac meguídir do maðá lá hoir-giallaib.

Enrí mað mac briam mec gille rinnén, ttióiréac muinipe Peódaéam d'éc.

Mór ingín Afoha mec rampaðam bfi mic briam mec Mağnupa d'éc.

O concobair connaét, 1. Rí Connaét Catál mac Ruaidrí do éc, 19. do máirta, 7 coccá ar nírgé 1 Macaire connaét ttió rin, 1. eirpi clonn Meic feilinní, 7 clann ttióiréalbhağ oir do góiréa u concobair do éatğ mac u concobair mað lá clonn meic feilinní, 7 po góiréa ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “7 tucpat mac an plom-gcedaig do chaðair 1 na ionad.”

^k *The chief theme of conversation, aon lán*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

^l *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

^m *Philip-na-tuaigne*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faclain^l against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Cacch, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe^m Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connaciæ, tract in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known district which have been already defined.

δο Αὐθὸς mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirταιζ cona bpaírib, 7 la cloinn doinnchaíð.

Ο δοάριταιζ τασίρεας Αρδα μοῦδαιρ .i. Sfan balb mac concobair do écc, 7 α δεαρηπαταρ .i. doinnall do gabáil α ιοναῖ.

Διαρματ ο δυῖδα (.i. Mac ui δυῖδα Doinnall) αῖβαρ τιγεαρνα na pfiac-pach do écc.

Ο ηλῖρα δυῖ doinnchaíð mac Sfan ui λῖρα do ὄυλ ip na bpaírib i manur-tir an beannfoda, 7 α τιγεαρnuir do εἰδαιρε da ὀριπαταρ .i. do cophmac mac Sfan, 7 ο ηλῖρα do γαιpm ὅε, 7 ιοναῖ cophmaic do εἰδαιρε do Shfan mac an eppuce uí λῖρα.

Mac ui Εαῖρα an Mhaáaire .i. Cophmac mac ταῖδς do écc.

Αὐθὸς mac διαρματα mec doinnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill pfaíbaíζ ui concobair do mairbaíð la doinnall Mac Muircéirταιζ mic doinnall.

Αν Πλαίζ γο hanpfoill i nAcliaíζ γο po éccpat εῖopa uile ann eittir pior 7 mnaoi eittir buíζ 7 móp ο cōppac eapraíζ γο ὀνρεαῖ míp Mía. Doinnchaíð mac ui δυῖδα .i. Mac ταῖδς, Concobair mac doinnall mic cophmaic mic doinnchaíð, 7 α βñ .i. mḡñ ταῖδς mec doinnchaíð, 7 biocaire imliḡ ipill doinnchaíð mac tomaltaíζ uí beollán, Emann α búpc mac mec uilliam cloinne plocairḡ aḡbaρ τιγεαρνα cloinne Riocairḡ, iatpḡḡe uile do écc von pláíζ.

Εοḡan ο pfaíεpταιζ do mairbaíð ap a leabaíð ip in oíðce i pful la pḡoloecc dia muurtir pñn.

Doinnall mac Ruaiḡp mic ταίελιḡ í δυῖδα do ḡallaíð, 7 do cpochar la doinnchaíð mac Muircεapταιζ ui δυῖδα.

Caíal mac cophmaic ui δυῖδα 7 α mac do mairbaíð la ταῖδς puad mac Muircéirταιζ ui δυῖδα ip in ló céḡna tpe comairle an doinnchaíð pempaite.

Crích do denam dua concobair .i. do Αὐθὸς mac ui concobair duinn ap Mhae oipdeib puad.

Ο Mithḡein an bealaíζ comorba Molairḡ do écc.

^o *Beann-fhola*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turlough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda^o, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal^p, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh^a, Coarb of St. Molaise, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^a *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, cήτηpe chéd, cήτηpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Uatép mac tomair mic Siu Emainn albanais tig-
earna gall connaét, 7 móráin do gaoidealaib do écc donn plaiḡ peétmain
ma ppeil na cpoíce ip in ppoḡmar, 7 Mac Uilliam do ḡairim démann a búpe
i monaó a óirbpaṡar.

Sié do denaíḡ dua doínnail neaétain, 7 dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

O doóarṡaiḡ doínnail mac concobar ṡaoipeaó Arda moóair do écc, 7
dá ua ndoóarṡaiḡ do ḡairim ina ionaó .i. Emainn mac concobar, 7 Aoó mac
Siam.

Maḡ epaith, Maṡha mac maṡcar comarba ṡrímaínn daβécc décc 7
Seaan buíthe do oirbfoh ina ionaó.

Órian mac Doínnail mic Muiréṡṡaiḡ uí Concobair ṡiḡṡna iochṡair
connacht, péola ḡaile 7 ḡairceó ḡaoideal a ainṡipe décc an daṡa la ma
ppeil Eoin iar mbíé 37 mbiaóna i ṡṡiḡṡnar.

Maḡnur eóḡhanaó máḡ uíḡir, mac riḡe Pílip, 7 caṡaiṡiona inḡṡn duínn
mic Concomnachṡ méḡuíḡir bean Mec maḡnupa méḡ uíḡir décc.

Ropp mac Seaan méḡuíḡir, 7 peḡlimiḡ puao mac Donnchaíḡ puaiḡ méḡ
uíḡir do maṡbaó.

Doínnail ua bpeirén paóí bṡiṡṡínan, 7 aóḡar ollainn peap manaó déḡ.

Duibḡṡṡn ḡpuamḡa ó duibḡṡṡnóain paóí ṡṡíchaḡha décc.

Maḡhnaṡ ó doínnail (.i. mac doínnail) do maṡbaó i mbun lícaḡ la
cloínn Mec ṡuibhne Connaétaiḡ, 7 concobar mac Eoin eṡṡcoip .i. mac an
eṡṡcoip conallaiḡ, 7 diaṡmaṡ mac donnchaíḡa mec aḡa ṡṡíchaḡha uí doínnail

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

[†] *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

[§] *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^r, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire^s, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha^t O'Duigennau, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh^u, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

^t *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

^u *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do mairbhad ip in ló clteta. Mac aile domhnall ui domhnall 7 dponz do Conallchaib do mairbad mic meic ruibin Concobair mac Suibhne i ndiozail a bpaetar.

Thraime ingen ui ceallaiḡ bean taidḡ ui brian do écc.

Caiplen baile ui baioḡill do ḡabail la Mac domhnall mic ui domhnoill iap bpaḡbail baioḡail faip 7 ébala mopa do pagbail ann tairḡst 7 deoac 7 deidead, 7 an caiplen ceona do ḡabail doiridiri la hua nDomhnoill, 7 a tabairt dua baioḡill, 7 clann domhnall ui domhnall do ḡabail ann, 7 a mbeir illaib aḡ ua ndomhnall ina inḡníoimab.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlann mac taidḡ do ḡabail la cloinn Airt ui Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnchaḡ ballac máḡ Samraḡam 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchaḡ ballac da tabairt do cloinn tigeapnann uí Ruairc, Coccoḡ ap nḡrḡe ip in mbreipne iapom eitir cloinn tigeapnain uí Ruairc 7 clann taidḡ uí Ruairc ḡup po buaidirreac an tiri eatarra.

Finnḡuala ingean ui docharpaiḡ bean ui domhnall do écc.

O concobair pailḡe cona cloinn, 7 a bpaetar Catasoir do dul ap cpeir i laioḡir in inórda. Iapla deapmuidan 7 mac ḡiolla Paetpaece do bpeir orra ip ecor cpeach pempa, 7 ppaimead por ua econcobair ḡup po mairbad a mac, .i. Conn co ttriḡ pichitib dia ampaib imalle ppiḡ.

Caiplen in doḡarpaiḡ .i. Caiplen cuile mic an tpeóin do ḡabail la hua ndomhnall.

Mac baipin .i. Tomar mac Henpí baipéd tigeapna tpe hAmalḡada do écc an .15. do mí lul, 7 Mac baipin do ḡairm do mac Maḡiu baipéd.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

* *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

* *Ballyboyle*, *Baile ui Baioḡill*, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

* *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

† *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the contemporaneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bayes of the

chaidh O'Donnell^v, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle^w was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^x; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gilla-patrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin^y, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigin Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aedá buíde uí Ruairc aodhar tigearna bpeirne do marbhad lá Mac diarmada na ngairnneac uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da eitiar i mbaile donnchaíð hacaiğ uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic mész donnchaíð aodhar tigearna ua nAilealla, O dubagaim Senchaíð, .i. Seaan mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibgínn ghuamda o duibgínnan ollam Meic donnchaíð i ríochur do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1441.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, cethpe cheo, cethpachatt, a haon.

Airdeppcop connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Giollapatraicc ua maoluidir abb clochar décc.

Muiréirteac mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchideochaimn clochar, 7 Ríurún airiğ Maolain, clepeac toğaiðe décc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cinn scna, eolair, 7 ppoicfpta coisğ do connacht décc.

Concobar mac taiðğ mec donnchaíð tigearna eipe hoilealla peichín coitcheann do eliairíð Epeann ina aimpir décc iar mbpeit buada ó domán, 7 ó deamán.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiğ do marbhad la cloinn domn mic Conconnaét mész uidhir.

Cpeacha móra do dénom lá Máguíðir, tomár for cloinn Annaíð mec domnall, 7 mac mic Emainn mec domnall do marbhad leir don turur rin.

Concobar óğ mág uidir décc iar ccori an tpaogail de.

Ua maíleonaire, Maoilín mac tanaíðe mic paíðín ollam ril muirpeadaiğ cinn caðura 7 onóra epeann ina aimpir décc an .13. febru, 7 a adnacal co honoraé i cínipall cluana coirpéi. Diarmad puad mac donnchaíð ban u maíleonaire décc hi cinn míf iarttann.

^a *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

^a *Druim da ethiar*, i. e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

^b *Donough Bacagh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

^c *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach^z O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe^d; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luinín paoi ríghaḁa ḁ pḁ ḁana aḁchḁḁeach na háḁḁa, ḁ ḁḁm aḁḁḁ maelan, pḁi occa mbaí cāḁur ḁ onoir níoḁ décc.

O cḁnneioḁḁ Ruāḁ .i. Ruāḁḁi mac pḁlip leithḁiḁearḁna upmuḁan ḁo écc.

Tómár mac ui cḁnneioḁḁ ḁuinn ḁo écc.

Caḁlen ui Mhaḁaḁáan .i. Caḁlen pḁiḁḁ an tulchain pḁi Sionann ḁo ḁabáil lá Mac uilliam uachḁarach, ḁ la cloinn Riocairḁ aḁ ua Maḁaḁáan, ḁ Mac uí Maḁaḁáan ḁo ḁabáil ann ḁ ceḁḁḁ bḁaiḁḁe décc oile batap ḁḁ m mbaile, ḁ éḁáil moḁ déḁḁḁḁḁ ḁ ḁaḁm ḁo pḁḁḁáil ann pḁi.

Cḁeach moḁ la cḁḁḁmac maḁḁ Samḁaḁáan aḁ cloinn ḁonnchaḁḁ ballaḁḁ mḁḁ Samḁaḁáan.

O huḁḁinn Maḁḁḁannan Ruāḁ paoi pḁi ḁána ḁo écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΪΤ, 1442.

Αοίḁ Χḁḁḁḁ, mḁle, cḁḁḁḁ chḁḁ, cḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ, a ḁó.

Maḁ caḁḁḁaiḁḁ pḁabach ḁiḁearḁna ua neachḁḁḁ muḁan ḁo écc.

An ḁabb ua caḁḁḁaiḁḁ ḁo écc.

An ḁḁḁánach mac uilliam baḁḁḁḁ .i. ḁeaḁánac chille hAlaḁ ḁo écc.

An ḁḁḁánac mac Maḁḁḁḁannaiḁ mac ḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ meḁ ḁonnchaḁḁ ḁo écc. bḁian mac Aḁḁḁail meḁ maḁḁḁannna ḁiḁḁḁna oḁḁḁḁḁḁ ḁo écc iap nḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ.

Seaan mágḁḁḁḁ ḁ ḁonnall clann pḁḁḁ mḁḁḁḁḁḁ décc.

O pḁaiḁḁḁearḁaiḁḁ .i. an ḁḁḁḁ ḁub mac bḁian ḁiḁearḁna iapḁaiḁ con-naḁḁ ḁo écc.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

^e *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

^f *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

^g *Arḁ*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

^h *Airech-Maelain*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

ⁱ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

^k *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam^e O'Luini^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^g, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^h [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lordⁱ of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-au-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach^l and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivalagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

^l *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivalagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivalagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Más uidiar tomáir óg do éabairt cairlén inri cñithleann do Philib más uidiar iar leigín Eimann 7 tómáir óg amach.

Enrí mac eogann ui Néill do dul do ríogíó gall, 7 plogaíó lánmhor do éabairt lair do gallaib co cairlén na pinne 7 Ua néll a athair do éocht co líonmhar leiríonuilte hi ecomóál Enrí 7 gall gur an maigin ceftena. O doinnall .i. neacéain do éocht ina naígaíó, 7 ríó do denom dó don éur rin la hua néll ó na bair comlíon roépaíde púir, 7 an cairlén do éabairt dó dua Néill, 7 cenél Moám, 7 cíor inri heoghann. Ro págaib enrí barua ir in cairlén 7 do chóio péin la hua néll dia tígíó iar écorgarí don turur rin.

Doinnall glarr mac carthaig tígína ua ccairpíe décc.

Ua heoirpígeóil móir (Mac Con) tígearna corco laoiqe décc.

Taóg mac tomaltaig mec diarmada do marbaíó la muinir chaíal mész Raígnall por ahaíó chille tathéomarc do upchar ga.

Coccaíó do eirqe eirir ua ccaathán 7 Mác uíólin, Ruais do éabairt la Mac uíólin, 7 la cloinn brian óig ui neill ar ua ccaátán, 7 da fíir óig ar pichit do muinir uí chaathan do marbaíó don Ruais rin.

An eogaíó cedna eirir ua ccaathan 7 Mac uíólin. Creacha iomda 7 marbta do dénoín íorpa, 7 Mac mész uíólin do marbaíó la hua ccaátán. Creacha do dénaíó do Mac uíólin ar Aibne ua ccaátán.

Goill atha chaí 7 na Míde do dul i ceirich brianac, 7 creacha móra do dénoín dóib. Bpanaig 7 tnaíalaig do bpeit ar na gallaib, 7 maíom do éabairt íorpa, 7 ceirpe píóit do marbaíó do gallaib, 7 edala diairneirí do béin úioí.

^a *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

^o *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlén do éoirpéir dua neill 7 cinel Moen uile 7 cír mórí heogam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Iuishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^s, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ^s, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill tathcúmarc by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Ogeⁿ at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen^o, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery^p, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe^q, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^r.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne^s O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles^t overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^t *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀρωναῖς, Τυαθάλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing ać, as O'Ḫroin, O'Byrne; O'Τυαθάιλ, O'Toole; Ὀρωναć, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαθάλαć, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀρωναῖς, Τυαθά-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchaḁa (τιγερνα λαιγην) .i. Muirceartac caomanaḁ aḁḁar
 τιγερνα λαιγην do mārbaḁ la gallaib na conḁae Riabcha. Cogḁḁ do dēnom
 do Mac murchaḁa rir an cconḁae riabaiḁ ḁ pe gallaib λαιγην iar mārbaḁ
 a meic .i. Muirceartac caomānaḁ gur bo heigean dōib an Moirppeiḁar
 bpaḁar do gaḁaḁ an la do mārbaḁ Muirceḁtaḁ do leḁean amach, ḁ ocht
 ccēd mārḁ do ḁabairt do Mac Murchaḁa i nepuic a meic.

Cogḁḁ eirir aḁḁ buiḁe ó Néill ḁ Mac uidiḁn. O néill do éirḁe le Mac
 uidiḁn i naḁaiḁ aḁḁa buiḁe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, cethpe chéḁ, cḁthpaḁaḁt, a tpi.

Aonghur mac gille fuidéin abb leappa gaḁail décc.

Maḁhnur mās Maḁhgaḁna aḁḁar τιγερνα oirḁiall ar eimeach ḁ ar
 fhgaḁn décc.

Einḁr mās Maḁhgaḁna do mārbaḁ la hua Néill .i. Eogan mac neill óig.

Fingin mac giollaḁatḁaice ḁ diaḁmaḁt dá mac mec giollaḁatḁaice τιγ-
 epna opḁaiḁe do mārbaḁ hi pill hi ccill cānḁiḁ ar forḁall mec Rirḁḁrḁ
 buiḁilḁ.

Ḃrian mac emann mic tómaḁr mic caḁhail u rḁrḁail do mārbaḁ ḁ do
 baḁaḁ ḁ é acc tairceḁrḁ elaiḁ ar eccin uḁir puiḁt an ḁoirḁin iar na beirḁ
 ḁa bliḁam ḁo leiḁ illāin aḁ doḁnall buiḁe ua rḁrḁail.

Maolḁanaḁ mac tairḁḁ u cḁrḁail τιḁḁna éle décc.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

^w *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudly Fírbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayseough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingin Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall feates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric^a for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^v of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain^w at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin^x, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^y, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttlér's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

^y *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen^z.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster^d in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught^e in law^f.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz^t, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz^t, Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of ffr-lacghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the church's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigin. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædth mac Maelruany, viz^t. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, мілe, ceitи céo, ccthpachate, a ccthaiи.

Ripdēpō mac an deaganaiḡ moip mic doinnall mic Seaim gallda ui fearḡail, eppcop Ardachaiō décc.

Uilliam ua heitigen eppcop oile pinto do dūl do Roim, ḡ dponḡ mōp do clepchlub connact ḡ a nécc dypmōp .i. taōḡ mac taōḡ mic diarmada iap nḡnouḡaō abōaine na būille, ḡ uilliam mac an deccanaiḡ ui flannagaim ppiop commain, Mac maoleclōinn mic copbmaic mec donnachaiō abb baile earra dapa, ḡ pochaiō oile do clepclib ulaō.

Αοό buide mac bpiain ballaiḡ ui Néill ploghdamna epeann, neach po ba mó clú, ḡ do bēip pēip eneach, ḡ engnam do plogdamnaib a aimpipe pēi ap mó po áitiḡ dēpōnn gall da naimdeoin da paithe ina pé do lot dypchar ḡa i nuib Eachdaō, ḡ a beit hi epóilḡe baiр cuiḡ la pichst .i. o chstaoime an bpaicli ḡup an dapa lá do pampaō, ḡ a écc iarpin iap mbpictli dūaōa ó dōman ḡ ó dōman dia pataiр do punnpaō.

Sluaḡeaō aōbal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óiḡ, ḡ la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Briminghams pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Briminghams (hibernicē to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ffinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-fhaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

^s *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Dāniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he ; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh^g, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbaey of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster^h.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamnaⁱ of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army^j was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intituled, *The Annals of Fír-bissy*, not those of *Gelasý Mac Fír-bissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Fír-bissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudly Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in II. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

^h *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Mælachlyn fitz Cormack mae Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

ⁱ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^j *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

ġasoidéal ulað uile cñmoṭá ua domnaill do indreab 7 do arġain cloinne afoha buide iap nécc afoha. Ro tioneíl Muirceartaḡ puab ua néill, 7 énrí ua néill, 7 mac uibílín cona lucht comáḡnta uile for cinḡ an tṛluaiġ mórí rin ip in duibḡrian. Ro ġḡppat bealach coilleab for an cconar in po ba dóiġ leo a pochtain chucu. Taimce ua néill cona plogab do foigib an bealaiġ iomcumaiḡ. Ro ionnfoiġrṫ an lucht oile iad ġur po mārbat Mac domnaill galloglaḡ baol for uibḡab an tṛluaiġ hi ccommarġ an lóitṫ. Do chuab an plog hi mímeipneiġ mórí deirdein, ġo tuġrat poiġne na ġiall po tōġrat pín do cloinn mec ui néll buide, .i. afoh mac uí neill, mac énrí uí néll, Mac mēġ māḡḡanna, Mac ui meallán 7 cúġ bṛaiġde décc immaile ppiú do cinḡ na pḡiġb do léġean doib ina pṛpṫhniġ ġur po mṫtiġrṫ iaprin po mēla 7 cuṫbeð.

Eoġhan mac domnaill mic Muirceartaḡ ui Concobair tḡḡarḡna Slieciġ 7 cṛiche cairpṫe do mārbab dṫrchur do foigḡitṫ la cloinn corbmaic mec donnchaib, uar po mārbab mac maileacloinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaib maran tan rin hi tṫpodan la mac mic Eóin ui aipṫ, conab tṫpḡ pḡe po mārbab Eoġhan mac domnaill.

Sluaġeab la hua néill .i. Eoġhan i ġallbaḡt oirġiall ġur po chṛeaḡloirṫe mórán díob, 7 po aipṫe ḡrābbaile dúine deaġan, 7 puar tṫpḡ pḡitṫ marġ 7 ba thonna pḡona do chinḡ ġan an baile pín do loṛġab.

O'Neill, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberalest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neill in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neill his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neill and Henry O'Neill and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neill's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neill] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neill, and Henry O'Neill his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin^k by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlín, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town^l of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

^k *With a cast of a javelin*, *supchup do íorgh-
iur, jactu sagittæ*.—D. F. translates it "was
kild by a dart," in F. I. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrei, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

^l *Street-town*, *práobanle*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^m *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. I. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Mhorbail mor do dñam do deib Mairi Atha truim, .i. a fúile do éabairt do dall, 7 a tñnga do amlaðar, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lár do rímuð do neoch aga raibé ri cñgailete dia thaob 7 caite do bpeit do mnaoi éorraið.

Forbair la hua Neill for gallaib, gur po mill móráin iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móra ó gallaib do cinð riobh leith bliaðna do dñam fú. Creach-pluaigeað riapan ríð rin do dénom la mac ui néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain ui néill i ngalldachte gur po marbað brian fñn dófn urcúr cloice 7 po gabað Eimear mað matgamna, 7 po marbað apoile dia muintri.

Toirpdealbac mac eoghain mic Ruaidri uí éoncóbaire do marbað la cloinn Connmaíð dupcúr do foigite.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn ni fñgail do marbað 7 ochtor immaile fñp la Seaan ua fñgail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide ui fñgail for rliab callraige bpi leth.

Eman mac Tómaí mic catail ui fñgail do écc.

ⁿ *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

^o *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dietionary, under the word *cait*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *cait*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duall Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and catts brought forth by a bigbellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*caite do bpeit do mnaoi éorraið*].

^p *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duall Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. hosting] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emeare Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

^q *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconvey, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle^a was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles enit^o fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin^a by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^r *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify *a mountain*, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calpaige i n-Teffa, go maó oí Sliab Calpaige i cconaoe an Longpuit. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnus mág machganna aḁbar tigeapna oirgiall décc, ⁊ a aḁnacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac briain mész maḁganna aḁbar tigeapna oirgiall do marbath.

Taḁg ua briain tigeapna tuadmuḁan do écc.

Síḁa camm mac Connara taoipeac cloinne cuilém fíchín coiténḁ fear nepeann décc eitir da noḁtaig.

Dubcoblaiḁ mḁean tomáir mḁeuḁir (tigeapna fear manac) bean eoḁan mész caḁmaoíl bean ḁaonnachtaḁ deḁeapcach deigḁimḁ do écc.

^s *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

^t *Heir to the lordship.*—"Egear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

^u *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

^w *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Connara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneious, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlán & fíelim Mac Cochlán, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlán, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlán, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlán's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannechoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumeloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonnns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlán, & the sons of O Ædhaean also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiseert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^s of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^t of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^u, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^w.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mation. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciencess in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

“Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

“Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Ilogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

“An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

“Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

“William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

“Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^o. Kalend. Decembris.

“Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

“A greate skirmish by the sonnns of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonnns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was takeu prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

“One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

“The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

“A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

“Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cænhanach; some time expired afterwards he

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cſthpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Slóigeað mór do ófhom la hua ndóinnall go pligeac, 7 la Pibbmás uoir la cloinn afóha mész uoir 7 la cloinn Eoghain ui Choncobair. Ro loircead leo Sligeac por coirpdealbach carrach mac doinnall mic Muircſirtaigh ui Choncobair, 7 po marbad mac donnachad tigeapna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaac mac donnachad leo co poacaidib oile.

Uilliam mac Seacain mic doinnall ui fſrſgail tigeapna na hangaile dész iar ndeigbſchad cianaopda 7 da taoirpeach do gairm iarmm ipm angaile, .i. do Ropra mac Muircſirtaig moidg mic brian ui fſrſgail, 7 plocht Muirchad ui fſrſgail uile do gairm anma de. Da cloind afóha 7 cland Seacain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner flaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Kildare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of flelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of flelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered. & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slaine by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner flaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn couragiously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Conor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Conor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life^y; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs^z, and the Clann-Shane^a O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffeilin O'Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corconroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

^y *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes^z [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'feargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'feargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'feargaille, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'feargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

^z *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^a *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí fírfáil 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm tairne do domnall buide mac domnall mic Seáin uí fírfáil, 7 an tír do millead fionna co ndearn-rat ríó, .i. lé na hangaile ag ceétar de.

Ruairí mac Tómaír méguirí mac tighina fear manac décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian tairneach muircepe Deodachain faoi eimig 7 fírf corraia a churp fírf a comarrain décc.

Donnchaó ballac mac raípaóain aóbar tairne teallag eachuac décc.

Diarmait ua tuatáil tigherna cloinne tuatáil do marbaó for lopcc epeiche la cloinn mic tomaltáig uí diomaraig, iar mbeir ceirpe fichit bhaóain daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobar ciarraige do marbaó la Maégaíain ua ccon-cobar, la a bratáir, 7 riat aiaon i mbáó ag dol go himir cathaig.

Rírdorp mac uírlin do marbaó.

Tomar díolmáin 7 Rírdorp óg díolmáin do écc.

Lagheach mac aóha buide meig eochagan do marbaó for coill na connaó la cloinn Muirceátaig óig mág eóagan.

Donnchaó bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpeirne tíar do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchaó mac Tighernaíain óig i naóuó lochláinn mic tairne uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

^b Dermot O'Toole.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

“A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dinasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians” [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], “he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province.”

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kiltrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry.”

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

“Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himsele out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke^d.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Camhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit. Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, J. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

AOIS CRIOST, 1446.

Áoir Críost, míle, ceitín chéu, cétphachatt, a Sé.

Eóin ua lánan ppióir maniptreach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruðpaige mac Arðgail moir mēg maṭṭaínnā tigeapna oirgiall do écc,
 7 a mac Aed puad mac Ruðpaige do oirðnead ina ionad la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do thocht plógh moir hi connáctaid do chongruin la a charp-
 uib, do foigib in Ruairc ap túr, 7 do chóid aipride tria maṭṭ mpre, 7 tar
 Sionaid, 7 hi maṭṭ luipg, tre Machaire énnacht tre cloinn connuag 7

the same day, viz^t., ffeargall O'Daly, he him-
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,
 through which wound he died afterwards, he
 being in his death bed from the feast of the
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature
 yeares: the blessing of God & of his saints be
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,
 King of Magh-luirc, & about Margret O'Carole's
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &
 cowes along into his owne house through
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his
 prey from both English and Irish as far as
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskcoil died
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbh-
 na where the English were, but the English not
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairck against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταινις mac uilliam búrc ma éinne co dún iondán, γ πυξ λειρ é ιαρριν hi conmaicne chuile tolað.

Κύκοιςπiche mac Maine mic neill ριονнайς τιξήνα ρήρ τεατβα do écc.

Emann ua brian τιξερνα ua ρραολάν do écc, γ dunnlaing ua brian διορθ-
neað ma ionað.

Donnchað mac Airt mic διαριματα τιξήνα ua cceinðpealaiγ do μαρβαð
la branachaib.

Coccað móρ ειτιρ ua cconcobair παλγε γ γαλλ na mive γup po cpeac-
loirgeað móρián don mive γ γup po μαρβαð ρochaiðe mop dia ndaoimib, γ no
τειξοιρ α ριρthe co τήρραιξ buð éuaið, γ go cul maige clariay ροιρ, γ po
γαβαð brian mac an calbayγ uí cconcobair ap an ccoccað ρin la gallaib.

Coγað ειτιρ an ða ua cconcobair i machaire éonnaét, dia po μαρβαð

* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the au-
cient name of a territory, now comprised in the
barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county
of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more
fully by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

“The sons of ffeilm and Mac Diarmada and
Thady Mac Donaghy marched togeather against
the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that
they burnt Balimotta and killed Edh boy Mac
Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cows
and horses with them. And O’Daniel came
with a greate Army to Connacht to help his
freinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence
thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and
to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht,
and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William
Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iondhan, and
lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note 2,
under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the ori-
ginal tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in
the latter ages seated in that mountainous traet
of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and
had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of
Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence
to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther
to the west, and that their country comprised the
north-eastern portion of the present county of
Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Ough-
teranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the ba-
ronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will
appear from the following evidences, which the
Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the
extent or even situation of the original country
of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by
any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and
the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the
following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain:
1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the pre-
sent Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and
Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop
of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain.
2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of
Clane, in the barony of the same name in the
county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beag ó Chlaon-
nað m Uib Faolam i Maig Laigeam. 3rd.
Lathreach Briuin, which is the present Laragh-
brine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county:
September 2, Senán Laépiγ ðpuim m Uib Faol-
lam. 4th. October 27, Ep̄c ep̄r. Donnayγ móρ
Moige luaðat i ðeuarpeap̄t Ua ð-Faolam,

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicene Cuile Toladh^e.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain^f, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara^g, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh^h. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Óeóan mac neap-pan Epp. ó Phioó cúlunn in Uib Faolan*. Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feigueullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

^g *Tara, Teamair*.—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

^h *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh*.—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. I. 18 :

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

Fionntainⁱ by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough^k. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of^l [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis^m, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidhⁿ, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais^o, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain^p.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

ⁿ *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

^o *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

^p *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Ταὸς μάς plannehað do mārbað la corbmac mæc uí planngáin.
Emann mac mec Muirir ciarraige do mārbað la corbmac mac eoḡan
meḡ cáptaiḡ.

Ḑrian ua dubba do mārbað la típ namalgaða.

Diarmait mac Ír mic caṡail ruatō meḡ Raghnaill do mārbað.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cēthpe chéð, cēthpachav a Seacht.

Comorba piodnacha pŕi tiḡe aoidheav coiteinn va ḡac aon do écc.

Plaḡ móp hi raṡpað ḡ hi poḡmar na bliaðna po, va po écc ppiop baile
in bogán, ppióir connala, ḑaríun calatpoma, ḡŕíotε mac mec ualponεa, ḡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ Tany fitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maeleonary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigitmas afore that.”

^a Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“ The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“ Greate warr in Kenel-flachia-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“ Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

“ Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochllyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignity to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffeilin O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with” [i.e. along with] “ Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan^r, the Prior of Connala^s, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Inhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhnibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochitar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

^r *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

^s *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^b, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Greate flamin in the Spring of

rocharde mór hi mīde, hi mūmām, 7 illaigrib, 7 atbhrat ariole sup po écc-
pat peét céo pacapτ di.

Cfnn do chup ar tēmpall achaid upchair, 7 an bfnō aipēspach de do tōcc-
bail le tomár óg Maguidor tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaig,
7 Rónán do ráit a amna fearin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguidor, do mairbad la donn
mac pilib még uidor, le macaib Aipe méguidor, le macaib mec oirgiallai,
7 le macaib ua ndaimín, uair baóí an domnall hírin i nśraorta pe máguidor
7 pe pilib tanairi an típe, 7 ag tionntúó dō o bpeirne uí Raigillig 7 é ag
dul go baile énpí uí néill ar ann táppēur é sup po mairbad. Ro haðnaicead
iarom i mainpētur leapa gabail.

Aed mac tómar óg méguidor mac tigeapna fñmanach décc.

Fedlimō mac Seacan mic Pilib uí Raigillig adbar tigeapna bpeirne ar
oirbearτ 7 oineac do dul go hac tpuim dionmpoigib fip ionaid ríg Saxan
Lorō Purnumail 7 fedlimō do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plai,
iar mbuaid ongta 7 aipēige, 7 a adhnacal i mainpētur Acha tpuim.

Fionnguala (ingean an éalbai^g uí éonóobairi failig 7 Maiprege ingene
ní cñbail) bfn uí domnall cētur, 7 Afōha buide uí neill iarom an aoin
bfn do bñpī dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirpēapēur baóí i nepinn
uile i naon aimpīr fpiā gēnmótá a mačair buðdeim, do tpegað an tpeogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];
"and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes
that died in Dublin of that plague."

^t *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of
Galtrim in Meath.—See note ^e, under the year
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

^u *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a
French roof: "An bliadain pī do cuipēd cenn
ppangac le tomair óg maguidor, .i. pī fep
manac ar tēmpoll acaid upcāpe, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim¹, Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair^a was roofed^w, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighearnach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac-Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner^x. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret^y, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

¹ *And of Margaret*, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion² in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis^d in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it^e.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαυνησιον λαοιγ-ιων, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of fidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceirte céo, cétphachatt, a hócht.

Plág móir iyin móde, concobair mac aoda ui fírhail, diairmaitte mág conmaige, 7 hainni dub Mac teceodam triuir briatar do briatirib lonpuipte ui fírhail dég don pláig rin.

Concobair mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailiúir décc.

Abb na trinoibe por loc cé décc.

Semur óg mac remair gallua mac iarla upmuian décc.

Catal mac ui concobair failge do marbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaét mac Pilib méguióir décc'rá buaio naiúrixe, 7 a aðnacaí i tóirpall achaió upcair.

Ua híghra maðac do marbað.

Ua loclainn tiúearna bóirne dég.

· Niall ó maolmuiaio do marbað lá huib Riaccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cæmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Conntry called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that conntry against him gave him obedience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluing, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Iiland Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brennan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanlye's son, Loghlyn Sngach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tnathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa' ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail^f, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan^s [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Connitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Loeblyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell*, *Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note ^s), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

^s *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Ríagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concóbair mac Seaiain mic eacmarcaig meic bhranáin tígearna corca
aílano ppi pé rect mbliaðan tríoat do écc i nduina pealga for maig ae iar
trepað a tígearnair ip in mbliaðan poime, 7 a adnacał i Rorr commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

"Ar Uib Riagáin na puag oepom,
Tappa meap muidéar comlonn,
O'Duinn taóireach na toġla,
Cuing na ccrpaireach caat-órda."

"Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,
A vigorous band who rout in battle,
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,
Hero of the golden battle-spears."

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

"Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama" [i. e.
dog of Slieve Bloom], "son of Connell, son of
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory."

The present recognised head of this family is
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish
documents ; but it has not yet been connected
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-
lection, No. 635), and another in the British
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray
the expenses attending the erection of it he
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,
which his successors continued to extort down
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or
O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,
LL. D., T. C. D., "a good scholar, and a
zealous Protestant," who died without issue ;
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord^b of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the North to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillippstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac peblimio mic Ruaidhri uí concobair do marbad la cloinn Ruaidhri meic catal uí concobair toirpdelbac 7 Diarmaite.

Ταῦθ ὅcc mac ταῦθ mac giollacolaínn uí uiginn ppiomioide aopa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naítrige i cill conbla, 7 a adnacal i manirtip ata lftain.

Διαρμαίτ mac eoíain mic maírganna uí dalaiḡ ollam fear mīde uile paoi foglainntiḡ 7 pīr dána décc, 7 a adnacal i ndurinaḡ colaimm cille.

laud belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doyne, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

^b *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

“ A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

ⁱ *Cill Conbla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillico-lum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla¹, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille^k.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

^k Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffeelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffeelim ffitz ffeelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffeelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffeelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffeelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscommon, & ffeelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulsy, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffeelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

Aois Críost, 1449.

Aois Críost, míle, cethre céid, cétphácat, a naoi.

Donnchað mac tigeapnán óig tigeapna bpeirne iar do écc iar ná bhí hí peircegalair oéta pe bliaðain lám, 7 tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairic do éoga ina ionað láran mbpeirne iar.

Eoghan mac ríam tigeapna muinpeir maoilmoíra do écc, 7 Sían ua Raḡaillig a mac ríam do éoga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la phiocht Sían ui Raḡaillig, 7 fearḡal ua Raḡaillig, .i. mac tomair móir, do éoga lá phiocht maḡamna ui Raḡaillig, 7 lá gallaib gur po fear coccad 7 combuaiḡpead eatorra. Tamicc an luptir 7 iarla uimman do congnam lá fearḡal ua Raḡallaig, 7 tuc Sían ua Raḡaillig cona roḡraide aminur for éorrad an tḡlaig gur po marbad 7 gur po ḡabad tḡ ríct oíob im mac toirpḡealḡaig 7 im mac uoinnaill bain ui Raḡaillig.

brian ócc o néill décc.

Móir ingín aoda mic Ríib na tuaiḡe méḡuioir bhí airt mic eogain uí néill décc.

Maḡnur buide mac cairpḡe meic uinn méḡuioir décc.

bpeirpḡaíom lá mac uioilín for muirceapḡad puad ua neill dú in po

“A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O’neachtyn’s son, with many others.

“A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Edh boy O’feargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O’feargail, died by that plague.

“Edh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

“Ffelim O’Duinn being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “by Cu-coigrichy O’Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

“The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being” [*recte* was] “killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

“Warr betwixt the sonnys of Morty backach O’Conner, & the sonnys of Brien ffitz-Daniel O’Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien’s son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonnys was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

“Brien Mac Donnaghye’s son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye’s son, & has” [had?] “driven it towards O’Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O’Ruairk’s Residence, & Thady O’Ruairk his sonnys persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O’Ruairk’s two sonnys were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^a Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapggalan octa*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruarik, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruarik's son was ordayne to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [im] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

^a *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, *briſmárom*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin *for*” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neil's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac maoilmuirpe mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac
mec domnaill na halban, γ pocharde oile immaille ppiú.

Coccaδ mór ειςτιρ conalleail buððem, γ moran do millead.

Ua fialám γ giollacriopt mac an baird décc.

Αοδ mac loclann mic Seappraioδ τιγεαρμα cloinne catail mic muirpead-
aig muillstain pé hfo imcian iar tpeccad a τιγεαρμαir ap gpaδ de, γ iar
naonτυγαδ διαριματτα mic Seppraioδ ui plannagán do éor ina ionad decc.

Diuce deiopie do tect ι nepinnco nonóir mór, γ iarlaða epeann do tect
ina tcaδ, γ gaoiðil leitimil mðe, γ a bpeit pfin do maptaib do tabairt do
do cum a éiptimige.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

^p *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Couallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D.F.

^a *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faolain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancabhill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

^t Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffeilin his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffeilin Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'flannagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilian & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^a and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal^r, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffry O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand^r.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballinudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buidhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coille Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of lechtyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt sueing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe ḱeo caoccat.

Αιρδεppop condaḱt, .i. mac an pſpſúm mic mic Seóinín búpc do écc i nḡaillín.

Πιαppup máḡuḱip eppcop cloḱaip décc i cclaóinim, ḡ a aḱnacal illiop ḡaḱal.

Αν τεppcop ua ḡallcoḱaip décc.

Abb eppa Ruaiḱ, .i. émann, décc.

Concoḱaip ua domnacall tanaiṛi tṛipe conacall décc.

Niocolar ua plannaḡáin peapſún daiṛimṛi décc ipóim iai uḱol do dénam tṛaiṛ.

Μάḡ uḱḱip tomáṛ mac tomáṛ mic Pilib na tṛaiḡe do ḱul dia oḱṛpe don póim, hi cṛḱo peḱtmaine iapṛṛaiṛ taimcc donnchaḱ dúncaḱaḱ Mac aṛai do maḡuḱip, .i. tomar occ, do poiḡiḱ caṛcal mic meḡuḱip ḡup po ḡaḱ é ma ionaḱ (no ma ṛiḡ) péim hi ccnuc ninḱiḱ. Rucc leiṛ é cona ḱpeḱ ḡo ḡopṛ an pſóain, ḡ po maṛḱ ann rin é. Do éuaiḱ iapom co teallac ndúncaḱa hi ccoccaḱ ai emann ḡ ai donnchaḱ maḡuḱip. Taimcc tṛa hi cṛḱo pee iai rin, donnchaḱ dúncaḱaḱ i ccuinne do poiḡiḱ emann ḡ donnchaḱ, ḡ do pón-ṛat piṛ pe apoiḱe, ai a aoi po ḡaḱ Emann pá ḱeóḱ donnchaḱ dúnchaḱach hi nḡaḱal líim, ḡ do paḱ laiṛ é ḡo hachaḱ upḱaiṛ, ḡ po bſn cop ḡ laiḱ ḱe i noioḡail maṛḱṛa caṛcal.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffeargall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

^u *Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D.F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

^w *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe. •

^x *Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuín, the son of Mac Seoinín Burke^a, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe^w, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^x, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^y, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^z, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin^b, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

^y *Step-brother*, mac aṣap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^z *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

^a *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall Gobla liuin i n-Duapnoige Com-

Μυρρέριταὶς υἱά φλάνναζάιν ταοίρεαὶς τυαίτε πατά δο δὺλ δια οιλίρι δοῖν
 ποίμ, ἡ αἰ ἐκκ ιαρ μβυαὶδ ναίτριζε, ἡ αἰ δεαρβραταίρι κορβμαίς δο ζαβαίλ α
 ιοναίδ.

Σλόιζεαὶς δο ὁνομή λά ήήνρί ο νέιλλ λά ήαρτ υἱά νείλλ, ἡ λά mac εοζάιν
 υἱά νείλλ ήι τερριαν congail δο congnaím lé mac μιδίλν. Νιάλλ mac εηρί μνι
 εοζάιν δο δὺλ αρ ερείς αρ μυρρεαριταὶς mac υι νείλλ βυίδε, ἡ πο ζαβρατ
 ζαβαλα. Mac υἱά νέιλλ βυίδε ἡ εοζάιν mac ήριαν όιζ υι νέιλλ δο ήρίε αρ
 μάλ, ἡ ήραοίνεαὶς πορ α μννιτιρ. Δο παδ εοζάιν mac ήριαν όιζ μνι ήριαν
 μόρι μνι εηρι αιμπίείδ δια πορζάιν δια ήλειζ πορ μάλ ζυρ βό μαρβ δε, ἡ πο
 ήαδναίεαὶς ι ηΑρδ μάα co nonóir μόρι.

Σίτ δο ὁναίμ δο ήεαν mac εοζάιν υι Ραζαίλλιζ ἡ δο δομνάλ βάν υἱά
 Ραζαίλλιζ pe αποίλε, ἡ ήρίζαλ mac τομαίρ μοιρ δο έορ α τιζεαρναρ, ἡ αν
 ήρεινε υίλε δο ήρίε αζ ήεαν mac εοζάιν, ἡ ήεαρίζαλ δο ζαβαίλ τυαρυρταίλ
 υαδα.

Ταδζ mac Ρίλιβ μνι τομαίρ μέζυιδίρ δο μάρβαδ λα ελοινν κορβμαίς
 μεc Samraðan, ἡ α αδναcál ιλλιορ ζαβαίλ.

Ανδρεαρ mac ζιλλαεριορτ υἱά ὁπομα ήασί εαζναὶς εραιβδεαὶς δεcc ιαρ
 δτιονντιύδ ό ποίμ.

Ο cαιριδε cύλε, ταδζ mac ιόρερ ολλαίμ ήεαρμαναὶς le leizfir decc.

Ο ηυιζινδ, ι. τυαταλ ήριόμνιουδε αορα δάνα ερεανν δο έζ δο ζαλαρ obann.

Οιριζε μόρια δο ὁνομή λά mac μεζεοcαζάιν πορ ζαλλαίβ υαρ πο ερεαc-

μνιρ αζυρ α ζ-cón loá h-Είρνε. Comhgall of
 Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of
 Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of
 D. F., as in F. I. 18, the going of O'Flanagan
 and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of
 the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of
 Fermanagh, and O'Flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

^d *Trián Chongail.*—This was the ancient name
 of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,
 extending into the present counties of Down
 and Antrim.

^e *Of which he died.*—The 'translation here is,
 perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the
 body of Niall and slew him."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of
 vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the
 county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish
 of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, with-
 out the prefix O. This family possessed the
 hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-
 awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuill*, now Coole, a barony in the county of
 Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows
 in the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^e to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance ; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail^d, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys ; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died^e, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other ; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship ; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen ; and Farrell received wages from him^f.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^k, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

^k "Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput sue nationis*, and cheife master of the Æs-dana of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

^l *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English : he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy ; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy ; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

λοῖρε Ραῖτ γυαιρε, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, ⁊ cill bicriḡe. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoiḡriḡ mic porra, ⁊ po marbad dā mac mic teabóid mec hoibeire lair ar an ccogad rin. Ro marbad beór brian mac laoiḡriḡ mic Rorra lair i mbaile móir locha reiniḡe. Adt éna bá díriin in po millead lair don coccad rin. Tangadair goill miḡe ⁊ diúice deioipe, ⁊ bpatad an riḡ conḡe an muilinn ceairr, ⁊ tainice mac méḡ eoacḡáin marcpluaḡ móir eoiḡte co bél aḡa ḡlar ariḡriach in ccoinne ḡall conid í comairle do rónrat ḡall ainioiḡe riḡ do denaín rriur, ⁊ po maḡriḡe dó uile a ndearna porra do éionn riḡda dpaḡail uaiḡ.

Dondehad o ḡallcubhair comorba Adhamnám decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1451.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe ced, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec reóriar do écc fori rliḡead na riḡina iar nḡnouccad eppcopoide tnamā.

Μαμριτιρ an cabáin do lopccad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuairé by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note ^a, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Pointel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semuididhe*, now Ballymore Lough-ewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc Semuide,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

^a *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Corinac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^m, Cill-Lucainⁿ, Baile-Portel^o, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Sembdidhe^p. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-athla-glas-arnarach^q, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against theire owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sonnns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, ED.] “son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in ffrance was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρεέε ινḡλν υι ḡρḡαλλ (ταδḡ) ḡλν υι concobairi pailḡiḡ (an calbaḡ) ḡλν αρ pḡrri baoi ina haumriri i nepinn uair αρ í tucc ḡairim emiḡ pá ḡó i naoiḡ bliaḡaim ḡo luḡt iarraḡa neḡ ḡécc iar mbuaḡ ḡnḡḡa ḡ aḡririḡe iar mbreirḡ buaḡa ó ḡomān ḡ o ḡeamam.

ḡeḡlimiḡ uā concobairi mac an ḡalbaḡiḡ, ḡ na margrege cḡḡna áḡḡair ḡiḡearna uā pḡailḡe pḡrri bá mór ainm ḡ oirḡearcur ḡécc iar mbḡit ḡi pḡpḡḡalair pḡrri mḡe pḡḡa pḡime pḡn, ḡ ní baoi áḡt aon oḡḡe eiriri a néḡrḡḡe.

Murcāḡ uā maḡaḡaim ḡiḡearna pḡl nanmḡāḡa pḡrri bá coimririḡe ara ḡuḡaiḡ pḡn, ḡ ḡo ba cḡḡa lam, ḡ bá pḡairi pḡaḡt ḡo écc.

Ruairi mac maḡilmorḡa pḡaḡiḡ υι concobairi ḡo écc.

ḡoḡan mac concobairi mec ḡilleḡinnén mac ḡoiriḡ muintipe ḡeḡaḡam ḡ ḡiollapatraice buḡḡe mac ḡille pḡnnén ḡo marḡaḡ la Conconnaḡt mac Seāam mic conconnaḡt mḡḡ uḡḡiri an .6. iḡ pḡbpu.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeding.

"Mae-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loughlin of Moy-luig, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

¹ *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of graee" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungratious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sinchell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that aecompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-namh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Maelin O'Maelconry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations^r of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards^u, died, after the victory of Unction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction^w, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most flaine, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

^u *Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luét iappata neť*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

^w *Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silannchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór aḡ maineachaib, ⁊ ó concóbaip donn do ðul do cōpnam uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ tuc a mac ⁊ diaṛ bṛaḡaḡ oile dó ⁊ ngeall pé píce maḡ do ḡreapṛ, .i. cñṛe maḡ décc fearainn na ríte fuapaṛṛapṛ mainiḡ hi cceannað o cōipṛdealbáð ócc maṛ an tan rin, ⁊ tuc aḡ uā concóbaip rin ipṛeað, ⁊ pé maṛcc oile pop maḡ eocaḡáin [*recte* mac eochaḡa] don coḡaḡ rin, ⁊ do copain pé uā ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Caipṛén copað pinne do denon lá mac uilliam clonni maṛapṛ.

Caṭal duib mac tomaltaḡ óiḡ mec donnchaḡ do maṛbāð.

Caṭal mac bṛian mec donnchaḡ do maṛbāð lá bṛian pṛin do upcūp do pṛín, ⁊ pé occa íápuccāð pó a comaiḡḡe.

Ṭpí meic maōileaclainn uī bṛin ṭaḡḡ, uilliam, ⁊ donnchaḡ do maṛbāð hi ccluan cṛeaṁa ⁊ naon uap lá pṛioct maōileaclainn méḡ maḡnaill, ⁊ lá domnall mac bṛian uī bṛin.

Cṛeað lá pṛḡlinið uā concóbaip pop uā nḡaḡṛa, ⁊ cṛeað lá hua nḡaḡṛa pop luct baile móip hí pṛoinn.

Ḍiapmaḡ mac ṭaḡḡ mic copbmaic meḡ capṛṭaiḡ do maṛbāð.

Ḍiapmaḡ mac uí Suilleabáin móip do maṛbāð ma ḡioḡail pṛiðe.

Caṭal puað mac caṭail duib uī concóbaip do écc.

Ḣiollapaṛaṛaicc óḡ ó pialan paí pṛp ḡána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. I. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Connor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Connor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

‡ *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly^x, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith^y, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee^b.

The three sons of Melaghlín O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlín Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken^d by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagán* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

^b *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

^e *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

^f *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

Aois Críost, 1452.

Αοίρ Críoste, míle, cepte céo, caogattu, a dó.

Neachtain ua domhnall (.i. mac toirpdealbais an éiona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, innri heoghan 7 na ccoicepioc ccomhpogur, éirí epóda corantach, ceinnlitir píóda 7 coccas an tuairceir do marbas le cloinn neill uí domhnall a ósbrátair i nduibur oíde féile brenaimn do pómpradh uair po iondarprom an élaun rin néill a tír conaill píaran tan rin .i. domhnall 7 Aodh ruadh. Seapca bliadan ba plan do Neachtain an tan do éirí.

Ro éirig comphuachaó coccas 7 sraonta anbpóill eitir domhnall mac Neill gairb 7 Ruðraige mac Neachtain uí domhnall in éigínur thípe conaill, gur po mfpccbuaidpeas an tír ftoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comafhtas céatar nae aca ag rogal, 7 acc díbearg for apóile. Do ponaó marbas 7 muadaó dafine, aigthe 7 cpeacha iolarpa ftoppa adú 7 anall.

Slóigeas lá hua néill (Eogan) ir na peasas do coccas ar gallas maáipe oirgiall, 7 maguoir do dol for an plóiceas rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muinir még uoir do dul for cpeic ar gallas co cloic an bodas 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longpor. Goill 7 muinir még mátganna 7 a bpaíri dia línman hi toraigeas go pangattar an longpor. Ua néill 7 maguoir cona muinir do eirge ina nasas. Ro pígeas sígal ftoppa 7 po marbas mac domhnall galloclac, .i. Somairle mor co rochaidib iondas immaile ppur, 7 po gabas apall don eplóg. O neill do píóas

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sons of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha^b, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaighⁱ to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriell, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

ua longporc an oide rin co bfeircc mór. Enrí a mac (iar na cluinnin rin) do éoct ina óál. Tainne Mág maégaínn a iarom hi cefin ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do ponpat rít pe apoile, 7 do raada éraic a earonopa ua neill lá taob éra mec doinnail.

Iarla upmúan 7 iurc ná héreann do bñreab cairlén uaíne for con-cobar ua maolmáan, 7 do gabail cairlén leige for uib diomurais co tuc-pat cfo rligé dó co hairtem, do buain mic mec féorair amac do baol illann ann. Ro loirc aitem iarrin. Do cóid aipride i nuib pailge, 7 tainne ua con-cobair ina éaé éuige i ngeall pé mac mec féorair do légeab amac. Aipride iur anéale co tainne ua feargail ina éaé, 7 gur po géall naoi ppeit marp do cionn a ríoda. Do deacádar uiblinib go maé mbriégaíne, 7 po bñreab cairlén barrica leó, 7 po mullre upmór a narbann. Uib aipride go fabar, 7 aipride co maé maine. Tangatari muirir Ragallais ina éaé 7 tucpat a mar dó. Aipride go macaire aipgiall co tucpat méé maé-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

¹ *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

^m *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captain of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Ifaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghligremany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muinter-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric^l for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^m, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Ownyⁿ upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Bermingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

ⁿ *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

^o *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrulc, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrulc, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrulc, and county of Longford.—See note ^q under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifne, which is now called the county of Cavan.

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace^u [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage^w occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief^x of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

^w *A sure, wonderful presage*, oearbairpoe, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

^x *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruifion. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruifion in the north of Hy-Many.

Catal mac uilliam mic Sfein mic domhnall ui feargail do marbhadh dúpéar gha iar lórcadh fobair leó.

Giolla na naomh mac aodha uí ainliúe tigeapna cenel doibte do ég hi celuam corppéi iar ná bhí eó cian dall innte iar tpegeadh a tigeapnair dó.

Lochlann ócc ua hainliú tairpeé cenél doibte do marbhadh i meabail for epannóig loá lepi lá mac Murchaid mic giolla na naomh ui ainliú, 7 la mac Uairne mic giolla na nash, iar na bpat da muintir fín 7 la domhnall carpac ua maolbriúe 7 a mac, 7 tomair mac giolléporag uí maolbriúe 7 tairpeach do énam do Ruaidri búiúe mac giollananaomh, 7 an triair maor rin dá muintir fín do feall for lochlann, Ro epochaó iat lár an Ruaidri rin ina míghíom.

Tígh munna do cpeacloragá lá fírgal mág eocagáin.

Mág carpaig piabac (.i. donnchaó) tigeapna ua ccairpre décc, 7 uairmaid an dúnao do óiríneadh na ionaó.

Brian mac an éalbag uí conóobair 7 mairgrege do marbhadh lá heargar.

Feargal puad ócc mac feargail puad mic feargail puad mic donnchaó mic muirceapraig móir mécc eocagáin énd fóna bá mór clú 7 allad ina aimir do marbhadh lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Briair da-latún hi cpuac áball, 7 a diéfnadh leó, 7 a énd do bhíe hi tairpbénad leo co haé trum, 7 co haé cliaé, 7 a éabairt tairair doiríoir, 7 a adnacal air aon lia éoloinn i ndurmag colaim éille.

Maoleaclann mac iorair uí maolconaire do écc do galap meóoin lá féle micíl dia haime do ronnradh.

² *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they” [*recte* he] “had burned Fobhyr.”

³ *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—“Gill-na-naemh fitz Aedh O'Hanly, *Dux* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship.”—D. F.

^b *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called *Priórún a' Dubhaltach*, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

^c *These three stewards*, an triair maor.—D. F. translates it: “And the three said sergeants that committed the murder were by him hanged.”

^d *Teagh Munna*, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin², after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa³, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise⁴ by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards⁵ of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna⁴ was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Connor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain⁶ of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall⁷, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

⁶ *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz ffeargal Roe flitz Roe flitz Donagh flitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

⁷ *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobtaigh, .i. aod mac an clapraig paoí lé dán 7 le tigfóur do écc don pláig in pshuib tulaic.

Cúconnaict ua rialáin 7 giolla íora ua rialán décc.

Ua duibgennan baile caillead poḡair, .i. Magnur mac maoleaclaunn puaid déḡ.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Pilib na tuaiḡe még uidiu do mairbad in ceapléu uí Ruairc (.i. tigearnann mac taidḡ mic tigearnán) lá brian mac donnchaic mic aoda méguidiu, an .ui. iour Appl.

Concobair mac gillepinnéin tairieac muintriye pēodaicáin décc an .ui. Callaunn Appl.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceḡre éed, caoccat, a tri.

Mag matḡanna aod puaid mac Ruḡraigē, psh conuail epaidēac ḡo neineac ḡo naitne 7 ḡo neolur ar ḡac nealaḡan ḡo nḡḡnān, 7 co noirbearp

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

* *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^b *Baile-Cuille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note^c, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

¹ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of and Conner eseaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^g.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair^h, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of Aprilⁱ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“ A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “ it was : certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

dhécc oídhé cáirg ina tigh fínn i n lárġam, 7 a adnacaíl hiccclann eodair, 7 feóilinnid mac brian mész matġamína do oiridnead ina ionad for oirġiallaib.

Corbmair mac an ġiollauid mic aóda mic Pilib mic duinn cárraig mész uidir dhé an. 16. Callann Iul.

Ruaidri mac aóda uí concobair do mairbad la mac Sfaín a búrc i Conmaicne dúin móir.

Ruaidri mac caíal mic Ruaidri uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora commáin.

Muircristac mac eoġann mic doinnall uí concobair do mairbad lá a braitirib fínn, doinnall 7 caíal.

Eoġann mac doinnall báin uí Raigillig, 7 Pilib mac Seann uí Raigillig do écc.

Emann mac toirpdealbair uí Raigillig do mairbad lá gallaib.

Maidm deapmair for cloinn aóda buide uí néill i nard ġlairpe lá raí-aóircaíab, 7 lá gallaib aía cliaí do deachaid loingir lán móir for an bfairrige buó éuaí i ndeaidhaí loingir coccaí do briotáineachaib léir pladaí loingear aía cliaí, 7 léir ġabaid airdeppcop aía cliaí deóir. Do mala Enri mac uí néill buide ainhíde i nard ġlair for a ccionn, 7 po ġabaid é lá gallaib. Ro mairbad cuulaí mac caíabair meġ aonġura adbar tigeapma ua neacóac ainhir, 7 aóí maġ aonġura, 7 mac airten, 7 ceitíri cind feadna dhécc don rúta imá paon rúí. Ro bí a nearbaid uile ríde ar éuice ceuaib.

Brian mac concobair mec donnchaí do ġabail toirrigeáa ua noilealla. 7 taóġ mac donnchaí do érégead dia cáiruib buó dhéin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. *Ædli cæch* O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett."

ⁱ *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

^k *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

^l *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the "skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan^j, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordshipⁿ of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nialls, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Ciannaboy.

^m *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

ⁿ *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma^q. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request^r) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements^s of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapatrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slain as soon as his enemies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the top of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

^s *Battlements*, ταβλιθ.—This is the word used

(ο τῆς Σλιοῦτ αὐθα cloinne hamlaoiḃ) mic amlaoiḃ mic Þibb mic amlaoiḃ mic duinn cāppaiḡ ȳc.

Ὀριαν mac donnchaioḃ ταιοίρεαḃ εἶπε hoilealla do écc ipin aoíne pía cal-lainn Ianuari, 7 a aḃnacal 1 maniptir Slíccig iar nonḡaḃ, 7 iar naítpiḡe dionḡmala.

Αὐθ mac néill ui maosílnuaioḃ τιḡeapna pεap cceall do écc, 7 aḡnac cúcoicpíce do ḡabáil a ionaio. Cúcoicpíce cona foḃraide do ðul 1 naipḡeap pεap cceall 1 naḡaioḃ ḡeabóio ui maosílnuaioḃ baoi occ iarppaioḃ τοιριḡεḡτα dó pḡin, 7 cpeaḃa mópa do ḡabáil dóib, 7 ḡeabóio do páḡbáil a ḡaḡḡin 7 a bó pḡtaib, 7 an pluaḡ do imḡeḡt lá a névalaib, 7 mac uí maosílnuaioḃ do páḡ-báil in uaḡaioḃ plóig 1 nḡeóioḃ na cpeaḃ. Ἐαπόιτ, 7 clann aḡa buiḡe méḡ eoḃaḡán 7 hí píaḃán do lḡnḡiam na cpeaḃ, 7 puḡpaτ pεp mac uí maosílnuaioḃ 1 nuḡt móna, 7 po maḡbaioḃ é annipin, 7 ḡponḡ oile immaile pḡip. Ro ḡaḃpaτ τaḡḡ ua ceapbaill. Do paḡaioḃ τοιριḡεḡt do ḡeabóioτ 7 do mac mic an cop-naḡaiḡ uí maosílnuaioḃ 1 naḡaioḃ aḡoile.

Ua doḡnallán plann mac copbmaic décc.

Ὀḡnaḡaḃ mac caḡal uí maḡaḡaḡin do maḡbaioḃ la cloinn uilliam in ceal-laiḡ.

Siḡéḡbaḡo lupḡap, lupḡip na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaḡt cille ḡapa do ḡabáil do mac pεaain caim mic an iarla, 7 lupḡip do ḡénaḡ ḡe iar nécc Siḡ éḡbaḡo lḡpḡáḡ.

Ua bḡain do maḡbaioḃ 1 meabail lá mac a ḡeapbḡaḡaḡi pḡin aḡ páḡbáil cille manḡain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

^c *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fermanagh.

^a *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Donagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

^{*} *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cucogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley^r), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^a, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Unction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy^w, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan^x, followed in pursuit of the preys. and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain^y.

so that with O'Mælmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Mælmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Mælmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i. nuée móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Mælmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that conzæ Chille

Féigal ruad mág eodagán do érégead a éigearnair, 7 a dul go duirmag colaim éille iar nót a ruadair, 7 mall mag eodagán do gabáil a ionaid.

Toirrdealbác dail mac toirrdealbáis óig uí concobair do écc do galair aitéar.

Toirrdealbác mac muiréirteag mic aoda uí concobair do marbad la cloinn ceitíreag.

AOIS CRIOST, 1455.

Áoir Crioστ, míle, ceití céu, caoccat, a cúicc.

Tomar ua cairnéen ppióir aéta luain ceann eagha 7 eolupa connaét ma amuir décc.

Toirrdealbác carpaé mac doinnail mic muirceartag éigearna rligiú décc.

Caéaoir mac muirchaó uí concobair faigig do marbad lá taóð mac an calbáis uí concobair 7 eulén ua diomuirag do marbad lair ip in ló céona.

Cumhréac mac concobair uí raigillig décc.

Coccaó déirge eair Pílip mac tomáir méguoir aóbar ticeirna fíri manach, 7 Mág raípraóain. Pílip do denaíi forlongruir acc bfinn eachlabra, 7 Clann Pílip (brian, 7 toirrdealbác) do dol ua fíri décc ar eachaib,

Manzám is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“O’Broin” [was] “slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother’s son, he coming from Killmantan.”

² *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . nech.

“An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

“Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

“Isabell (daughter to Thady O’Carole) whose

first husband was James O’Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

“Mælrwany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

“Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

“Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O’Conner O’hara’s wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

“Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicolai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O’Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.

Thomas O'Cairmen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra^c; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et prapósito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

^a *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

^c *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Biun Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

ἡ μοιρηρεαρ ἀρ ῥίετ δια εοοιρ. Ρο λορρερερερε βαλε μέγ ραῖρηαδαιν, ἡ ερῖορ ἀν τίρε, μαρῖβαιτ Μαοιλεαχλαινν οὐβ μαε ραῖρηαδῶαιν, ἡ ορρηε μορ δια μυινητ, ἡ ροαε ιαρ μβυαῖο δια τεῖγιβη.

Τοιρηδεαλβαε μαε Ρίλιρ μεγυοιρ οο ὀολ ἡο λοχ μελγε, ἡ ερῖανόεε βαοί αε μάε ρλανεαῖο οο ἡαῖαι, ἡ α ἡαρεεαιν λαιρ.

Εοἡαν υα νελλ οο εῦμρεεεεαῖο ἀρ α ῥλαῖεῖρ λα α ῖμαε ρῖν Εηρῖ μαε εοἡαιν. Κομαρβα Ραεραεε, Μάγυοιρ, Μάε μαῖεαῖινα, ὁ καῖαιν, ἡ ελῖανῖα νελλ υιλε οο οολ λα ηενρῖ μαε Εοεεαῖν μιε νελλ ὀεεε εο τυλαε ὀεεε δια οιρνεαῖο ἡ ρο ἡοιρηε ὁ νελλ οε αῖαιλ ρο βαοη ὀοιρ.

Εηρῖ μαε υί Νελλ βυοηε οο εῖεεε ἀρ α ἡῖμειλ ο ἡαλλαιβη.

Καῖρλέν αῖτα λυαιν οο ἡαῖαι ρορ ἡαλλοιῖ ιαρ ἡα βραε οο ῖνῖαοί βοί αιν.

Καῖρλέν ἡα ρραοε οο βυρηαῖο λα ἡυα ρῥῖῖῖαῖ, ἡ μαε μεε ἡοιρηερε οο μαρῖαῖο λαιρ αεε ἡαῖαι ἀν εῖαῖρλέιν.

Μαοιρυαῖαῖο μαε εονεοβαρῖ μιε καῖαιλ ρυαῖο μέε ραῖρηαῖιλ ὀεεε.

Σεῖρρηαῖο μαε μυρηαῖο οεεε μιε μυρηαῖοα μῖοιρ, μεε καῖαιλ τεεεῖρηῖα ελῖνῖε Αῖοα ἀν ερλεβε ὀεεε.

Εοεεαῖν μαε ὀιαρηατα ρυαῖο τεεεῖρηῖα ἡα εοοιλλεαῖο οο ῖαρηαῖο λα α ὀῖρηεῖρηε.

Μαηε μαε μαοιλεελαινν μέε εαβα, αῖοβαρ εονρηαῖαι ἀν ὀα βρηεῖρηε, Αῖρηῖαῖιλ, ἡ ρῥῖρηαναε ὀεεε.

Ο καῖρηε εῖιλε, .i. ὀιαρηαιτ ρυαῖο μαε νελλ ρυαῖοη οο εεε.

^d *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neil was deposed by his own son Henry O'neil."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

^l *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town^d, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlín Duv Magauran and a great number of his people ; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died^o.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^m *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*.”

AOIS CRIOST, 1456.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceíte ceó, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eogan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccaó mór eirir domnall mac neill gairb̃ tigeapna éirre conaill, γ ó neill éirí iar mionnapbaó cloinne neaótain uí domnall lá hua ndomnall h̃i tír eogain. Taimcc tra ó néill γ mag uíoir lá cloinn neaótain h̃i mhir eogain, γ ní po anpat sup po gabpat longport 1 comfócpaib̃ cúile meic an tpeóin. An tan aó clor lá hua ndomnall an ní rin do cóio ríde, γ aódh ruas̃ a deapbraéair, γ mac mec Suibne panas̃ (maolmuire) for a neaóab̃ go tinneapnaó gan aóin neaó oile ina bparpas̃ aóe iate buó déin ina tpiúr do cóp barpas̃ h̃i ccairlén cuile meic an tpeóin ap cionn an tplóig̃ móir rin po éairpings̃fe clann neaótain. Iar bragbáil an baile do domnall co na b̃f̃g buóin aó connas̃ap an pluas̃ naile pas̃apc forira, γ léig̃id ina ndeóid̃ amail ap déine conpangas̃ap, γ iar mbreic̃ forira ní po pas̃as̃ f̃ir f̃ir ná comlann f̃ó coml̃ion d̃óib̃ aóe po éinn an tiolap ap uas̃as̃ sup po marpas̃as̃ ó domnall, domnall mac neill gairb̃ annir̃in (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia has̃óine do r̃onnap̃as̃), γ po pas̃as̃ aó ruas̃ γ mac mec ruib̃ne, γ po gab̃ toirp̃dealb̃as̃ capbreas̃ mac neaótain tigeapnur̃ tpe conaill.

F̃h̃g̃al mac concobair̃ mec diarmas̃as̃ tanair̃i maig̃e luir̃g̃, γ lapair̃p̃iona ing̃f̃n an f̃h̃g̃ail céona b̃f̃n cairp̃pe uí concobair̃ décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1457.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceíte ceó, coeccatt, a Seaóe.

Oruan mac Dilib na tuais̃e m̃éγ uíoir mac tigeapna fearmanas̃as̃ décc iar mbuas̃as̃ ong̃as̃ γ aitérig̃e.

Coccaó eirir m̃ág̃uoir̃ γ clann Ruóir̃ais̃e meγ mat̃g̃am̃na. Maguoir̃i do éionol a éirre do óul in oir̃g̃iallaib̃. Ar ná clunir̃in rin do cloinn meγ

^p *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note^z, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

^q *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματζαμνα δο εόιδρτε εο να ιμβυαρ ινα νδανηγιζτίβ, .ι. αρ αν εοζαναζ γ πά ριαβ μυζδορν. Τέο ιαρομ μάγυιόρ γ Ρίλιρ ι νδαρπαιζε κοινηρι, γ ό ναε ρυεερατ αρ ερεαχαίβ, ρο λοιργτε ναρπαιζε υλε, γ βαλε εοζαιν μιε ρυδραζ μεζ ματζαμνα, .ι. λορ να ηγαβαρ, γ ταηατταρ δια τιζίβ ιαρ ριν.

Ρίλιρ μαε τομάρ μέγυιόρ, γ α ελανν δο όολ ρλόιζεαό ι μβρειρνε υί Ρυαιρ, γ ρο κυρ ό ρυαιρ α βυαρ αρ νανηγιζτίβ αν τίρε ρεμπα. Δο εόιό τρα Ρίλιρ ζο βαλε υί Ρυαιρ. Ρο λοιρρεαό αν βαλε γ αν τίρ υλε αρ εόνα λαρ, ρυζ υα Ρυαιρ αρ ρίλιρ, γ ρο ριχεαό ιομαρπεαεε ςτορρα, γ τορέαρ τιζεαρνάη μαε ταιόζ υί Ρυαιρ, γ μαε μαζημπα ζρυμαζ μιε εατάι βυιόρ υι Ρυαιρ, γ ροχαίθε υιλε εέν μο έατ λά ρήραίβ μαηαέ δον έυρ ριν.

Όριαν μαε μυρπεαρταιζ όίεε υι ρεαρζαίλ τιζεαρνα ελοιννε ηαηλαίβ υι ρεαρζαίλ δέεε.

^r *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghnamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

^s *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirgiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

^t *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

^u *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died."

^v The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach^r and Sliabh Mughdhorn^s. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar^r; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe^u O'Farrell, died.^v

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Bel-atha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zucabapceiēepn megiuōir uī. cinn dēg leō do uairlīb muinnceipe huī Ruairce co baile megiuōir, 7 do cuirfō ap cuailleac gappōa megiuōir iaz.”—See note ^w, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *gappōa*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *gappōa*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilerrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceirre céu, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teamhall achad beite go nomad do leabrab dñrcaigte do lopccad ann ón óirpiceil, .i. Niall mac mec cpiat̃ mec matgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbác capbheac, ⁊ tainicc ua néill enpi dia commorad Rangattar céur co hioctar connact lotar iarom don bpepne. Ro millead ⁊ po loirccead leó o rliab riar, ⁊ po loirccead baile uí Ruairc dpuim dá etiar, ⁊ po gabrat bpaigde ioctar connact, ⁊ do raodad illaím uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iarom dia tciuib.

O concobair pailge, an calbac mór mac muirchad na madmann tigeapna ua bpaile uile fear nár diúlt pe opec nduine tigeapna (do laiguib) ar mó puar do comitab ó gallaib, ⁊ o gaoidealaib nó bítir ina aghad do écc, ⁊ conn o concobair a mac pfin do óirpnead ina ionad piarú po hadnaicead epum i ccill achad.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclann mac taidg lectigeapna na bpepne décc.

Apt ó néill mac eoigan mic neill óicc cfnn oimig ⁊ eangnaia cenél eoigan décc.

Mac paipadain tomár mac pñgail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diaimada tigeapna maige luircc aipitig ⁊ tpe tuatail, etccetera, pccññ coitcññ do damab epeann fear toirbcairta móir damrab ⁊ daoip tuaruidail do écc adhaig pele Paoláin, ⁊ a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

^w *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

^x *Murrough-na-madhmán*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmán (i. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died ; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries ; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broad cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place : afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

^y *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár diúlt pe opec nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.

The church of Achadh-beithe^w, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhmunn^x, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man^y, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

^z *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdom of Connacht thorough his greates expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buried in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονγμάλα κατέλ μαε διαριμάδα δο έεε κοιετιδιρ για παν ταν ριν, γ α ναδνα-
 cal διβλίμβ ι μαριντιρ να βύλλε. Αεδ μαε concobair mec διαριμάδα δο
 γαβάλ ιοναδ τομαλταιγ.

Seppaid mac emaind mic tomáir uí feargail do mairbad lá Sfan mac
 doimnall Mic Seadan uí fírgail, γ lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiγreae, etcetera.

Emann a búipe τιγεαρινα γαλλ connaeτ, γ μορανν dá γαιοδεαλαιβ αον πογα
 γαλλ epeann ap cruε ap δελβ ap δένam ap uairle, ap emeae ap ιετ, γ ap
 piriinne décc ι ndeipfo na bliadna po.

Feargal ruad mag eoagann τιγεαρινα cenel fiachaé décc an xiii. fe-
 bpu.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle cfiεpe ééδ, coeccaττ, α ναοι.

O brian τοιρρδεαλβαé τιγεαρινα τυαδmuman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do mairbad ι mebal.

Conmla mág eoagán τιγεαρινα cenel fiachaé do mairbad la mac aipτ
 uí maileacélaun.

O binn, brian, τοίρεαé ετιpe bpiúun décc.

Fírgal mac tomair uí Raγallaiγ décc.

Maδm mór do εabairτ lá hiarla cille dapa ap ua cconcobair ppaigi
 conn mac an éalδaiγ dú in po γabaδ conn pειpιν, γ in po mairbad mac mic
 uilliam uí éallaiγ γ pochaiδe mór dia muinτιp.

Cpeaéa éneóil duaéain lá brian mac Pilib mic tomair méguiδip

Cpeaéa maiγe pléετ do δénon la máguiδip tomair occ, γ baile mec
 Saipraδann do lopcaδ laip don τυpup ριν.

^a *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God’s blessing be on him.”

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, Dux of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii^o. Kal. februarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deccite.”—D. F.

^d *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick’s time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke^a, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan^b, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara^c was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht^d were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḡlaipne mac concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbaid lá cloinn ruḡraige méḡ maḡḡaíḡna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡain do tabairt plóig ḡall laip co cairlén na hoḡmaige dia ḡabail ap cloinn aip uí neill, ḡ riḡ do ḡenaim ḡoib ré apoile.

Sían cam mac conulaḡ mec an ḡairḡ decc.

Ua cíurinn, Maḡnur, ollaim uí Ruairc lé Seancur décc.

Maolmaire ua cianáin aḡḡar ruaid lé reancur ḡ lé dan décc.

Muircírtaḡ ua dálaig raoid lé dan décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cíḡpe céḡ, Seapccatt.

Máineprip na Maighe hi típ Amalḡaḡa i neppcopoiteḡt cille halaḡ i cconnacḡtaib do éḡḡbail la Mac uilliam bupc ap imripḡe Nehemiar uí donnchaḡha an ceḡ biocairp ppiuinpi baoid i neppinḡ aḡ opḡ .S. ppiarpeip don obpepuanḡia.

An teppcob o brian, eppcop cille ḡa lua do marbaid lá brian an éoblaig mic donnchaḡ mic maḡḡaíḡna uí brian i ninip cluana paipḡḡa.

Ruaidpi mac maḡnuira uí moḡám ppiocairpi oile pinḡ decc.

Aḡḡ ruaid mac néill ḡairḡ uí ḡoimnail, ḡ mac mec ruibne pánat maolmuire do léccat ap a mbraiḡḡḡnur lá hua néill énpí rap na mbíḡt cíḡpi bliḡḡna comlana illaim occa ap po ba oile laip clann neḡtam olḡat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmoghagh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighin*, Máigim, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

“ A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmhaigh^c, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirmin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

^g *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. l. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly¹, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabeⁿ, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail², Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn^p; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley^q, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Fergail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall."

^o *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

^p *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

^q *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

δο ὅλ ἀρ γιυβάλ λοηγρι λά ελοινν υἱ βριαν ι εcorca βαιρεινν φορ mac ματ-
γαῖννα, γ α μαρβὰδ α περιύρ γιαγύ πανδαοαρ α longa, γ δοῖνall ua βριαν
δο ḡabál, γ ματḡaῖννain ua βριαν δο lot αγ δολ δο ῖοιγῖδ α λοηγε, γ α
bátaδ για ποτταν na luinge hírin. Ro cuiread ár a muinntire don turur rin.

βριαν ua máille δο μαρβὰδ λά α δεαριβράταιρ αοδ ua maille τρια ιομα-
gallain ταπλα εατυρια. Dá mac ταιδḡ υἱ máilli ιαυριδε.

Μαμπτρι δο τογβαλ ι νομγ Arcain ιριν muman ι neppcopoizteét Ruir
δο βραιτιβ .S. Ppanreir ι νουεταḡ υἱ ειτιριρεσίλ ατα ιμγ Arcain.

Μανερτιρ ινρι κορτάδ ι λαιγῖνβ ι neppcopóizteét fḡina αρ βρύ na habann
υιαναδ αννν Sláine δο τογβαλ δο βραιτηριβ .S. Ppanreir.

Αν ελτραῖναδ Εδυαρν δο ρίογὰδ ορ Σαχαῖν .4. μαρτα.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1461.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceḡre céδ, Seapcar, α haon.

Pelim mac eoḡam mic néill óicc υἱ néill décc δο bḡδ ραοί αρ eneaδ γ αρ
ínḡanam cḡnn δánn γ δεόραδ, neaδ αρ mó ρο éḡnuaḡ δο ὀάνταῖν, γ ρο ba mó
υιαναγρε ινα αμπτρι δέcc ιαρ ινβριετ buaḡa ο δοῖμαν γ δεaḡian.

Αοδ mac τοιρρδεαλδαḡ óḡ υἱ concobaḡ leḡtiḡearna connaét ι naḡaḡo

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shippes, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

^r *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^s *Inis-Arcain*, now Inishercan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn^r, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain^s, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh^t, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine^u, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^w was make King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught^x, in oppo-

^t *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *uir cópṛaḁ*, pronounced *uir cópṛa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Waro's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

^u *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μαδονος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^w *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

^x *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals of D. F.* he is called "half King of Connaught," thus :

ταιὸς υἱὸν concobair, διὸ ἐοικεὶὸ connaēt do níg ar cruē ar cāóinbelb ar
 époācēt ar cōccā ar aoiðeaðcairi ðeiccríb, ἡ δὲ γὰρ αὖθις νό μίγεαδ α ἱρ
 do éγ i mbairle tobairi bhuíge in íd Maí, iarí nongað ἡ iarí naícrige iṛ in
 .lxi. α αοίρ, ἡ α αὐnacal i nup commain.

Clann neill gairb uí domnaill aod ruad, conn, ἡ eogan do éfhlamað líon
 α ττιονόι do ðul co fanaid do poíxíð mic mec Suibne maelmuire uair basí
 ua domnaill toirpðealbāc cairpbeac áz imbirr α aicrídē forí mac mec
 ruibne ἡ forí fánaid uile tria na cāraðpað la cloinn neill. Baðar ðna
 clann néill ἡ mac mec ruibne áz repuðā α ccomairle ðup cionnur do gén-
 ðaoír α nūmóíðñ ar cloin neétain cona poápaide ar po batari acc aite α
 neccpaide ἡ α nanpolað forípa. Iarí bpior pcel ðua domnaill ἡ do cloinn
 neétain clann néill do ðul i fánait do cōíð pídē co na bpaicríb, ἡ co na
 cōicrítal, ἡ go ccópuccāð albanac basí immaile ppiṛ ina nðiað go po gab
 longpōir α ccfñ mágair do cōmaipir, ἡ do cōimēd ar cloinn neill uí dom-
 naill, ἡ arí maelmuire do basí áz ðul leo ar an tri ἡ do cūalabaí clann neill
 uí domnaill ἡ muintri fanad pín arí cōmaipir do pónpat gan an cōnair do
 pēacna no do iongaðail do líon plóíx no poápaide ða mbasí pñmpa, ἡ o po
 cūnēað forí an ccomairle pín aca, tangatari clann neill uí domnaill ἡ
 Maelmuire mac ruibne ἡ eogan bacac mac Suibne, ἡ γὰρ arí gab leo do
 muintri fanat i ccomne ἡ i ccomðail uí domnaill ἡ cloinne neétain go cññ
 mágair, ἡ ópo cōmpoiccrigpñc ðia poile ni po lampat gan ionnpōíxíð α cele
 pobit α bpiocā, ἡ α bpolað, α naðbair, ἡ α nñraenta pe apōile gó pín. Tuc-
 pat trioir ἡ paðar ðioğair ðapaétac ðia poile anpín go paóimēað forí
 ua ndomnaill, toirpðealbāc cairpbeac, ἡ arí cloinn neétain, ἡ po gabað
 ua domnaill, Ro marbað Mágaur α ðeapbpaétair co pochaíð oile immaile
 ppiṛ, ἡ po hionpcoétāð toirpðealbāc cairpbeac iarpetain. Tangatari na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, aflabilitie, and hospitalitic to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon."

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon.

² *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmaerenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde^y, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Unction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair^z to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed^a. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

^a *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb πο βιωμασθαι, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus nu-

maíte rin iarran maíompi cinn maígar go cill mec nenain, 7 do gairfó tig-
earna daéð ruad mac neill gairb amail ro ba dír 7 do gair o doínnail .i.
aéð ruad Mac Suibne fanat do maelmuirpe mac Suibne.

Magur mac brian núc doínnail núc muirceprtaíḡ tigearna cairbre
decc.

Mac caímaoil .i. brian tigearna cenél fíraohaiḡ decc 7 tigírna do
denamí deogan mac caíhmaoil.

Feargal ua gaíra tanairi cuile o fírin do marbað la mac goirdebaíḡ.

An deccanaé ua maíleoin raí epenn uile decc i ccluain muc noir mic
ríobaíḡ.

Aongar maí epaíḡ raí le dan, Niall occ ó huiccinn, 7 mall mac fear-
gal ui uiccinn decc.

Matgáman mac uilliam uí fírgal decc.

Uilliam ua flannaccain Saccap 7 cananaé coraé i noírin decc.

Fíolm fíonn ua concobaíḡ do gabail dia bpaíḡrib fín .i. cloinn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

^b *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwel by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Caniphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhcēl*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Maleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fíodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magrath*.—"Ængus Mageraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^h *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

ⁱ *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreeement) Felim flinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooc after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Ængus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branán on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim flinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig 7 do Ruaidhri mac ui concobair duinn a tair na bliadhna ra gur far coccað 7 commbuaidheað a riol muirtheadhais dñir na ngabala rin, 7 po gabað taðg ua concobair fñin la a braitpib.

Sloicceað la mac uilliam bupe co na braitpib co macaire connac̃t do rñiduccað feidlim pinn o mac briain ballaig, 7 tucirac̃t dó a bñt̃ fñin ar a maite connac̃t a coor pñir, 7 po lñicceað feidlim a gñimel. Rugrom na maite rin lair co capñ pñaoic̃ mic fiodhais foltruaid̃, 7 do cñir mac diarmada a brocc fair iar na cñnac̃, 7 do gabrac̃t bñaisde rñt̃ta ona mic aen-gura 7 na mbriuin, 7 do imraig̃ Mac uilliam iar bñagbail na mbñagac̃t rin ag mac briain ballaig. Iar na clunpñin rin do cñoinn ui concobair Ruaid̃ po puarlaic̃cñt taðg ua concobair ar lñt̃ baile an cñair o ua concobair nñonn, do cñó pñot a lñt̃ cñoinne concobair mec bñanain iarpetann.

Coccað mor ag gallaib̃ mñde 7 laigñin gur mñleað mñpñan don mñde don coccað rin. Ua concobair fairge 7 mac Rñpñep̃t bñit̃lep̃ do t̃c̃t co dñuim tñpñlñme d̃eich c̃c̃ed no m ar uille do mñpñlñg̃ co c̃c̃ñmññpñt̃ib̃ pñpñib̃ uile 7 bñadpññde cen oman gan imec̃cla ag cñait̃ñ a neac̃, 7 a pñuag̃ 7 a pññt̃e acc cñeac̃l̃op̃c̃c̃að na mñde ina t̃c̃imc̃eall co nona. Da ar an coccað pñmpñac̃te po gabað mac feidlimñd̃ mic an calñag̃ í concobair la Sñan mac

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, po lñicceað feidlim a gñimel.—D. F. renders this: “He lett Felim out of his givves.” The literal translation is: “Felim was let out from fetters.”

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O’Conor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tusk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O’Rourkes, O’Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Duu-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty^k. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruidh^l; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlhair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Druim-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

^q *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

^r *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpaíctō a neac*.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner faly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them" [*7 baap riōe ag cpaícteo a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a ripte acc cpeactopccaō na mīoe i na taimceall*], "until it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

míe tomair. Comta mopa d'fagbail d'ua concobair o gallaib do ciond Síoda amail fa gnaí le p'í a ionaid do g'ier.

C'peaca mopa la mag eócaíam for barun dealbna 7 c'peaca mopa ele beor for leóúraíab gur aircc an t'ir co h'íne.

C'peaca Puirclomain la cloinn irial 1 p'ígal.

Maoleaclann mac ploinn ui domnallan decc.

T'eboid ua maolmuaid t'igearna líte fear cceall do marb'ad lá hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

⁵ *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

⁶ *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

⁷ *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Lomán Loch a h-Uair : ir ón Lomán pin zugaó Port-Lomám a n-lapmíde. Loman of Loch Uair : it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called *Loch Uail* ; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced *Loch Uail*, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, *a, b*), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent : "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum ; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

⁸ *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coilleý."—D. F.

⁹ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylics, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations^s were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell^t plundered Port-Lomain^u.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^w, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^x.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape through-out all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Concoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raitli-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mor-tui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a couragious man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

Aois Críost, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe céo, Sírecca, a do.

Μαμυρτιρ βραθαρ μινυρ do ειονηρεκαο ι μινεαχάν le linn peiðlimiðh mic ðriain mic apðgaíl méz maðzainna do bñtñ na tizñina ι noipgiallaibh.

Þprioir ðaímuyi .i. Þap̃talon mac Αοða uí plannaccain ðecc ap loc ðeapcc.

Þriain mac Þilip mezuðir þñ a aoiri ba þñpp eineaé, 7 ñzñam ι ccoicceð ulað uile do maðbað a tpoðaiðeéτ a cpeiche la cloinn Αιρτ uí néill, .i. la Ruaoðir co na bpaíribh iar ppaemáð a anacail, 7 iar mbñé aθaið aca illaimh. Emann Ruaoð mac Sñain mézuðir do maðbað leir an Ruaoðir cceðna.

Ταðcc mac Eocchann uí concobaip ticcñina caipbpe ðecc.

Μαðm la ταðcc ua cconcobair 7 la a bpaírib þop cloinn þriain ballaiz in po maðbað ðiapmaττ mac ðonncaða mic þriain, 7 Sñan mac ταιðcc mic tizðeapnám na coppa, 7 cuipéñ iað do ðpuim a ttipe 7 a nuile maíéñra. Tiaðzait ða mac þriain þññ hi Scén hi cñññ mec ðpanám ap in ñzpeanchaiz, 7 po bñccñ do Mac ðpanain a tpeñccñ zo po cuipit ap poðpa o éñ co típ, 7 po hionnarbað Mac ðpanain þñpñ ap a ðuθhaiz ipñ Αñgaile. Ro ñab ó þññgaíl þpup, 7 do pað þññann ðia cñθpaibh 7 cionmññ típe ðia muuñtiρ.

¹ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

² *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

³ *In pursuit of a prey*, a τποαιðeéτ a cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

⁴ *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victuals, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan^y, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^z, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey^a, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor^b and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people^c in his territory.

O'Connor went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Connor's country, and burnt some of them. O'Connor having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a spear to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Connor from thenceforth."

^c *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eirigh na meachair, .i. Tadcc cona cómañtairib doibh gur marbad uilliam búric mac mic uilliam dafu upcóir gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcóir rin pucc ua mfechar co na rloḡ ar. An tna mfechar rin ticcfina ua ccairin decc iarptain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac Branain, .i. Tomaltach caprach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian air.

Iarla ócc upmumán do tēct i nepinn co pochaidē moir do Shaxoib. Ro páp coccaó moir etir Iarla upmumán, 7 dearmumán dia po gabad Ḥepoio mac Iarla dſmumán la buitilepachairb. Ro gabad leo bſor Port lairge. Ro chinncſe iaram cat do tabairt diaoile co po ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar paruccad Iarla upmumán do deachaid Mac Riróſir do tabairt an cat a an la hirin. Cio pil ann tſia acſe po rraoínead an cat ſair, 7 po gabad é buó dſin. Acſſſſat aoile co po haónaice dſichnebar ar cſeſſſe cſeo

“quarters to his men.” Do rād commſſō tſipe dia munitir means that he billeted Mac Branain’s people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplied his place.”

^f *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

^g *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

^h *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargy was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^d, where O'Meagher, i.e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin^e; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan^f, i.e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^s came to Ireland with a great number of Saxonsⁿ [i.e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i.e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmōtá a nouadap com 7 eaḃaibeasá]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four ships of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. 6, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession untill Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

níb cenmóta a nduaoar com 7 eaéaiofa. Gabait dona ghraltaiḡ cell cainniḡ, 7 bailte mopa epiche builepaé iap ceop a náip ip in cath rin. Agus bai an tiapla ooc upmumán rin cona shaxoib i mbaile dainḡn, 7 nochap réaḡaḡ a éḡail. Dpaḡaip ele don iapla rin do teét i nEimn, 7 ceithre longa co na mbaói innḡib do ḡabail dó do loimḡsr iapla dŕimúman for in ppaipḡe, 7 nípt mop do ḡabail do builepaacab tpeota.

Maóim for ua pŕŕḡail la mac cuinn uí maoleclainn, la díolmuineacabhb 7 la laoiḡhreach mac Ropra ipin nuacóngbail in pō ḡabaḡ Eḡann mac uí pŕŕḡail, 7 aomŕŕ dócc do pŕioét múipŕŕḡaiḡ óicc uí pŕŕḡail. Seétmoḡat a níŕbaḡa eḡip maŕbaḡh 7 ḡabail.

Tomap mac caḡail mic tomair uí pŕŕ ḡail tánaip na hAngale do maŕbaḡ i mbeol aḡa na Paipri ip in oíḡce for loŕce a éŕeiche la dŕŕim do díolmuineacabhb, la cloim Concoḡap, 7 la macaib Múipŕŕḡaiḡ co pucraḡ a cŕnḡ 7 a éŕeacḡ iap na pḡḡbáil i nuacḡaḡh amail pob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ *Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds* [of prey], cenmóta a nduaoar com 7 eaéaiofa. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and fowles of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Duaoar is the third person plural, past tense of iēm, I eat; and the word eaéaiofa, the plural of eaéaioe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 cŕḡepnaíḡ do iapcaib in mapá, 7 do eaéaieib in nūm, 7 do na huilb annamnaib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

^j *O'Farrell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeat was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

^k *Nuachongbail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of preyⁱ]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell^j was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise^l, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna earpoc o Nuachongbhail in Iapmíde."

ⁱ *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgny, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

^m Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mae Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceitpe céo, Sepecca, a tpi.

Ἰολλαcριορτ mac edigen biocairpe tēmpaill Paττepaicc i noilfinn ἡ caná-nać coraō do ecc.

Concoḃar mac caτaīl Ruaiō méz paḡnaill tigeapna cloinne bibpaiḡ décc. Sémur mac ḡeapoiō iaḡla deapmuīnan décc.

Ἰαpmaio mopi mac διαpματτα í concoḃair do mapḃaō la cloinn ταιōcc ui concoḃair occ eap ὅα conna pop būll.

Cuīlén ua diomupaiḡ do mapḃaō la ḡallaib.

Copbmac ballać mac concoḃair mec donnchaō an mac oippiḡ pob oip-ōḡica omeać ἡ ἄḡnaīn, ba pḡp aītne ἡ eolup ai ḡać nealaōam ὅa paiḃe i moćtar cōnnaćt décc iaḡ mbuaō nonḡća ἡ naītḡḡe.

Ἰnoḡaiccio la huīlliam bupe mac Ripoḡḡiō pop cailen muīlunn auam i nepac a ḡula ḡup leanaō é a ττοpαιḡeaćt co boḡo baile in moτaiḡ ḡo po iompaiōḡioīn pḡpīn tōḡaiḡ ἡ po mapḃaō cuicc pḡp ὅécc don τοpαιḡ laiḡ pa mac maḡnuḡa moe διαpμαḡa mec donnchaō, ἡ pa macaib hí neīll, do bḡn a ḡuīl appam pḡn occ an ccaiplen iin pēćt pīaīn.

Mac mau baipeo tigeapna típe hamalḡaō, ἡ Siacup cam mac pḡḡaīl tigeapna cloinne hamlaioib ui pḡḡaīl décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (age, i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Neill, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

"*Gillehrceest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

° *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

ᵖ *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Daghonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.

Gilchreest Mac Edigen^a, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh^c, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna^p, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^q, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilem-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^r, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam^s, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^t, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always eop uí fíolainn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

^q *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mae Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Uinction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^r *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it *about* the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^s *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^t *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḡrainne inghín taidḡ uí Ruairc bhn̄ mec donnchaíð decc.

Ṭaidḡ mac domnaill móir mec donnchaíð tigh̄irna ríde for̄ leṭ tipe
hoilealla ḡ a écc.

Enn̄i mac feilim uí ragaillig do marb̄aíð la donnchaíð mac tomaiṛ óicc
meḡuioir.

Aod mac ḡiolla-patṛaice meḡuioir décc.

Rí Saṛan do éor̄ tiod̄laicf̄o ḡo hua neill enn̄i mac eoḡain, .i. oṭ̄ r̄lata
ḡ da rícf̄e do r̄ḡairl̄aíð, ḡ ió oir̄ et̄ cet̄era.

O neill do tabairṫ tuairb̄aíð do tigh̄earna tuad̄mum̄an do taidḡ mac
toirp̄dealb̄aig uí b̄riain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1464.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, m̄le, ceit̄pe ceo, S̄f̄raṭṫ, a c̄f̄aiṛ.

Ṙearḡit̄e m̄ág duibne epp̄cop an da b̄reip̄ne décc.

Ḍiarr̄maṭṫ mac mup̄aíðain r̄acair̄ toccaíðe decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

^u *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

^w Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [w̄ere] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maceoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshipps and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages^u to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest^x, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clannalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tnam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

^x *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhain, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Ταὸς υα concobair do ecc an patain iap cced feil muire ⁊ a adlacad co honorać hi Ror comain la phioct caťail epuibdeirg tiap ⁊ toir, ⁊ la tuathairb pil muirfhoiaig apćeana.

Cedać υα morđa ticćřina laoiđri decc do tpeazait.

Domnall υα Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiđ oicc υi řřřail, Maoileaclann mac brian mic muirceartaiđ oicc υi řřřail co na řřnaoi, Mor inđean tpeťmaiř υi ćřinneioiđ břn mēđ eoćaccain co na hingin ⁊ muirceartac mac řřain υi duibđřndain decc don tpeřřait cedna.

Muirceřřtac mac airt υi maoileaclann, ⁊ a břn ingřn ř cobćaiđ, ⁊ tpeiař eile amaille řřiu do dol decc in aen lo co noioce tpe řęđad eic do euaiđ do na enapaib cedna.

Remann mac an řřřōpa mic loćlainn υi řřřail decc don tpeřřait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnachad decc.

Mac diarmata řuad, .i. diarmait mac maoilećlunn, Caťal bacac mac copbmaic na řopmaoile, ⁊ břnnunřan ingřn υi plannagain decc.

Cono mac neill řairb υi domnall, ⁊ aengur mac neill υi domnall do marbad la heicneacćan mac neactain υi domnall hi řindřuim an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacřluaićcedad la hua neill, ⁊ la cloinn neactain ř domnall ⁊ tpeř conaill iap marbad cunnad υi domnall řop loirceřć an tpe co hać řeanaig co ruđrat řpoidę, ⁊ bř iomđa. Aćť ćřna nř deachad řan diođail uair řo řađaib řioť luagř a řuccrat, .i. brian mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruad međuioř řaoi ap eimeac, ap řņđnař, ⁊ řřř tige aoiđeac coitćřnd co noćtar ap řićť don tpeřluagř do marbad maraon řup.

¹ *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mullehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body; and too" [*recte* and also] "it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought."

² *Formaol*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Beanmunhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁴ *Findrum*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor^y died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crovderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the 'same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died. ◆

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil^z; and Beanmunhan^a, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^b, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoys, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, *speacpluaccceao*.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Ὀρρίσλ mac donnchaíð uí céallaiḡ ἡ maíleacláinn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ baí hí pppitbearc ppi apoile im tigeapnnaḡ ua maíne decc í naíon tpeéctmaí 1 ndepeað appil, apí a dubairc bpeapal an tan taimc ḡíolla maíleacláinn díá ppor 1 nḡalap a báir, ḡabaim coíinne le maíleaclóinn hí ppiad náiri ap tigeapnna díblinib pía ccíonn Síctmaíne ἡ dí ppeḡpaccap apáon an coíinne hírim.

Coccað mop etip cloínn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, ἡ clann donnchaíð uí céallaiḡ íap necc hriḡail ἡ maíleacláinn.

Mac Ríphríð buitiler an taoín pcap bá haírde clu ἡ oirdeapcur dí gallaib epeann maí pe dí ecc.

IR mac catail Ruad meḡ paḡnaill ba tanairi ppor a dúchaḡ pín, ἡ a díol dí tigeapnna ap íoct ἡ ap ppiunne decc pécctmaí pía ppeíl mícil, ἡ IR mac uilliam meḡ paḡnaill dí marbað la ḡílla nḡlap díolmaí ip im tpeéctmaí ceóna díen poptaí dí ḡa íap mbíct hí bpaípaíð deapbpaácap a maácap dí .i. uilliam dalaun.

Domnall mac muirceaptauḡ bacaiḡ uí concobaip tigeapnna caipppi díoma cliað (co na hpaícpib acct mað beacc) dí marbað la cloínn eoḡaí uí concobaip, ἡ tigeapnna dí denam dí Ruadpí mac hpaíam uí concobaip maí íonað.

^d *Bresal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Bresal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April ; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), 'I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended : ' and they both answered the said meeting."

^e *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards ; but the sept of tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace."

^f *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died."

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as "Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl." This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115 :

"A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Connor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^g *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualities, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdelloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mæleonry, died,

Feidlim mac donnchaí mic tíghearnan oícc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc ⁊ aed mac taidécc uí Ruairc do gabail la tíghearnan oícc mac donnchaí iar rin ina díogail.

Tomaltaic oícc ua gáðra do marbáð i ngráir oíche por ríab luga la Muirgí mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall ⁊ la hemann an macaíre mac goirdeibaiḡ.

Lochlainn mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iar tpeblaitt foda ⁊ iar mbuaíð naíéiríge, ⁊ a aulacaíð i noilpín.

Lochlainn mac pircuirpne uí uccinn decc.

Tomar greamaic ⁊ domnall da mac duinn meguíðir do marbáð la na ndearbriatáir, .i. Ruairí gíap.

Creachrusaíar la cloim uí ceallaiḡ, .i. colla ppríoir tíghe eoin, ⁊ Ruairí ua cellaiḡ tpe poraílm brian uí briaóin bríḡmuine, ⁊ cloinne Rora mic muirceaptaíḡ míoíḡ uí fírgail, ⁊ tamic a domaoín doib dúbliuib uair do marbáð da mac uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ íe pír decc dia muirpí amaille ppiu.

Brian ua brian co noícheabair dia muirpí, ⁊ deícheabair ele do luét an éalaíð fa uilliam mac donnchaí mic an ppríora uí fírgail do marbáð la magamalḡaio.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, ⁊ morai do ḡaoidelaib, ⁊ do gallaib epeann amaille ppiu do dól co haé cliaé dúbliinne hī ccfh tomair iarla dírmuían iurpí na hepeann an tan fa, ⁊ pann ⁊ cñḡal do denann doib ppiir.

Tír tuatáil do creacaí la haó mac diarmada tíghearna muige lúpc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^b *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'ffeargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalḡy" [Magawley].

ⁱ *Brawnny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawnny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teflia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke ; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion^h was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawnyⁱ, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell ; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh^j, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly^k.

O'Donnell^l, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

^l *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority :

^m *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

γ mac διαρμὰδα γὰλλ co ματιῶ εἴπε τυαῖαιλ do τεαῖτ αρτεαῖ ταρ εῖνο α ερεαῖ, γ βραιῖδε do ταῖαιρε doαῖδ ὅρι βατταρροῖν αῖ εῖοιν do donnchaḡ ὁ βαρ τομαλταῖγ mec διαρμὰδα conuicce ριν.

Ναονβαρ do μυντιρ an ιυρτιρ do μαρβαḡ hi ρρῖne γὰλλ εἴπε comairle eppuic na mḡde. An ιυρτιρ, an τεppcop, γ an ϐρῖορτυναῖ do doḡ co τεῖ an ρῖγ do mecopaḡit ρop apoile.

Τομαρ ιαῖλα dearmuḡan do oteaῖτ ρop ccula ὁ τιῖγ ρῖγ Saḡan co monaττ ρῖγ λειρ ι neppinn ḡeo ττιοḡλαῖεῖḡ moḡa oḡaḡbaḡ ὁḡ on ρῖγ.

Ρειḡlimḡ uα Ruairc, γ aḡḡ mac ταḡḡ uῖ Ruairc do leiḡean amaῖ an ḡaῖ ταιḡḡ γ ρῖḡ na bḡeḡne do denaḡ.

Uilliam mac maine mḡc aḡḡa τιḡeaḡna ρleaῖta concobaḡi mec bḡanaḡ decc.

Domuall cam mac concobaḡi mec donnchaḡ decc.

Μαινερτιρ .S. ϐpanḡeḡ, ι nAḡḡ dapa ιḡḡḡ muḡam ι neppcopoḡteῖτ luim-
mḡḡ do denaḡ an bḡḡ na Mḡḡḡ la toμαρ ιαῖλα cille dapa, γ la Siobaḡ
mḡḡḡ τSemaḡi ιαῖλα dearmuḡan, γ tumba do denoḡḡ doḡḡ mḡḡte.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shannon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle; and on the west and north by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was called Coillte-Chonchubhair.—See note under the year 1471. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of Moylurg, took the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

ⁿ *Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle of Desmond came from the King of England’s house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

^o *Felim O’Rourke*.—“Felim O’Ruairc released. The Brehnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O’Ruairc was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

^p *William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane, died.”—D. F.

^q *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a small town on the River Mague, in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine miles south-west of the city of Limerick. According to Ware, in his *Monasticon*, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded here a convent of Minorites of the Observance, in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III., at the east side of the town of Athdare.

^r Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“Maccaba, Daniel O’Ruairc, John, son to the Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O’ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond^a, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branau, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^q, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugeneane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Maelaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Margeochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Ticonell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sons of Brian Mac Donaghy

AOIS CRIOST, 1465.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, cúlre ced, Sfarcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic maéa abb líra gabail décc.

Ḵormlaíe caomhaíe (mígh meic murchaíe mí laiígh) bíh í neill do écc.

Aíð mac concóbar meic diaimada tígearna muicée luircce do ecc, 7 concóbar occ meic concóbar meic diaimada do gabail a ionaí do meir toíga pleacéa aóda meic diaimada etir cill, 7 tuaié, acé clann Ruaióir meic diaimada namá, 7 tannic a domaoín doibírlín ar do gabad la comne leó ar eam ppaíe, ua concóbar donn, donnchaíe ua ceallaií, 7 clann Ruaióir don dapa líe, Mac diaimada 7 a tír don líe apail. Paraió deabaió ítoppa Ḵor marbaíe diaimada meic Ruaióir meic diaimada, 7 ba heé mór ma tír eiríe. Ro gabad tadé meic Ruaióir buíe, 7 mí maímaígead ua concóbar donn.

Sían dub meic donnchaíe mic aeóa meíuoir do marbaíe la Sían meic píib meíuoir.

Eom meic alarópann mic eom mír meic domnaill do marbaíe la eom meic aeóa buíe í nell.

Maíleclann ua bír paíreac típe bíuun na Síonna, 7 a meic occ .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

“Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“The preyes of Murcherty's sonns and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“The Sraid [street] of Moybreeray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“Great warr betwixt the sonns of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sonns of Eogan's daughter, and the sonns of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^s, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitable, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

^s *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

γιόλλα σου) Μαοιρφέλαινη α αινν, δο μαρβαδ γ δο λορρεαδ οα βραιτέρν
 ρίν, γ οα οίρεαδτ αν δομναδ ρια ραμαιν, γ α mac ele cainprip uα βιρη δο
 μαρβαδ οαen υπόρη ραιγδε λαραν ορπινγ cεονα ιρη mβήρναγ mβαλν ιρ in
 mί cεονα.

Mac consnamha γ α mac δο μαρβαδ λα δομναλλ uα Ruairc γ λα α cλοιnn
 α meabail γ ρυδe δοιβ ina τίρ.

Αοδ mac ταιδcc uί Ruairc decc.

Corbmac mac διαρματα gall τιγεαρνα αρτιγ decc.

Αοδh mac Neachtain uί δομναλλ δο écc.

Μανηρτιρ chille Cρέδε ιρη munain ι neppcopóitect corcaige δο τογ-
 hal δο βραιτηρν .S. Ppanrrip λα ριολ cαρταγ, γ tumba onopaδ δο denom
 δοιβ ρρι haónacal α nuaral γ α naireach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-
 pany, was slaine by the sons of felimy More
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

^c *Melaghlín was his real name*, i. e. he usually
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
 lín or Malachy.

^d *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
 present.

^e *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced
 in Irish Mac Counawa, which is supposed by the
 peasantry to be compounded of mac an áta,
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-
 tuated between Lough Allen and the River
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were
 deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruairc and his
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

^f *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

^g *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

^h *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-
 termined. The following account of this abbey
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil
 History of Cork*, p. 203–208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.
 Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
 Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place
 it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition
 that he should not permit the friars to live in
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name^f), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh^u, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava^v and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh^w, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall^x, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe^y in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains^z.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Bearc, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

^z Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, chtëpe ceo, Sſpeccat, a pé.

Ὀριαν mac γιολλαπατραιcc meγυδιρ abb leapa gabail, 7 Domnall ua leannan cananaic do muintriρ leapa gabail decc.

Peiolim mac brian meγ maτγanna τιγεapna oipγiall decc.

Ὀριαν mac αιmlaoib meγυδιρ cſnn a αιcme pſnn, 7 τιγεapna cloinne ham-laoib decc.

Αιne ιηgn meγεoάγαιν bſn meγ υδιρ decc.

Concobaρ mac ui concobaρ Ruac decc.

Ὀριαν duib mac ταιde ui concobaρ decc an cuiccead la deγ do mapta.

Riocapoρ mac emann tipial, 7 tomap γallda mac emann tipial decc.

Uilliam bupe mac uateip a bupe, 7 uilliam bupe mac Sſann mic mic uateip decc.

Υα duibγſnnain cille ponain pεapγal 7 muipγſr cananaic mac conaing cananaic ui maolconape, 7 concobaρ mac ταιde mec bpanain decc.

Uate ne mac pεapγail ui Raγillig decc.

Donncha de mac muipεapταic ui ōalaiγ decc.

Μαιdim moρ do εταbart poρ γallaib macape apγiall la haed mac eoγain ui neill.

Sloiccead la γallaib mſde, 7 laiγſn i muib pailge, tionoilip ua concobaρ

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairi fitz Ruairi fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

^a *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

^b *Owney*, the son of *Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the *Annals of D. F.* as follows :

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.

Brian, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley^a, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branan, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th^h aforementioned 12 men, died."

^c *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecabry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmniry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

faillge .i. conn mac an calbaig a rochaide for a cionn 7 po marbað lair
ceóir Sían mac tomair an cñó fóna po ba fearr 7 pob airéda do gallaib,
7 ba banna nua fppair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do maomaiscú an
tiapla ar na máraic, 7 goill maille ppur, 7 gabtar lé buíem, 7 bñtar a arm
7 a eidead de 7 ioblaicead la taog ua concobair an tiapla a éliamain go
cairlén cairppie, 7 dponz mori don tplaig amaille nír. Ro gabadóna don
cúir rin, Crioitoir Plomgcéó, 7 ppúir tige muirpe aía tpuim 7 uilliam occ
uimrionn, An bearnaðalaic 7 rochaide oile amaille ppur. Dala a ndeachaib
irteach hi ccairlén cairppie ar in maíom rin tangettar gaill aía cliaí ma
ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat daímhéoin a nfrccarat tar a nair. No tñgóir
iarom rípte a huib faillge co tñmraig buó tuait, 7 co nár buíear 7 no bíoir
bpeiríng 7 airgialla acc cpeaclorccad na mibe for gaic lé gan tñrargan
gan toraigeét o rin amac go cñt tpeimrí iari rin.

Taog ua bpiam tigeapna tuadnuman do ðol pluaig lamhóir tar pionand
amach ir in Samrað do íonnpað go po cpeachað gaoibíl dñmumán 7 iari-
mumán lair, 7 do paorat gaoibíl laigñ beor a piarí ðó. Soair dia tigh iari
rin 7 iari ngabail cpióe cloinne huilliam 7 condae luimnig, 7 iari na uirpuccad
ðó on iapla do cionn ríóda tpaigal do féin 7 na éir 7 iari braigbail tpi

and Naas southwards, and that the Brehnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—Ed.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success^d to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien^f, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, *banna pía ppar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *banne pé ppar oo gallaib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicft maccc γὰρ βλιαθνα ó μυντιρ λυνμιγ co βριατ αδοατ do γαλαρ αγ α
τιγ buð ðéin, γ Concoðar mac τοιρðεαλβαιγ uí βριαιν δοιρðνεαð ina ιοναð.

Riocairð mac mec uilliam buric mic Riocairð óγ ταναιρ cloinne Ricairð
úéc.

Ua dubda γ α mac do μαρβαð ι meabail la cloinn maolpuanað mic
Ruairð ι í dubda.

Μαθm μορ do εαβαιρ la gallaib .i. na miðe αρ mág ματγamna dú
μαρ μαρβαð pocharðe, γ in po γabað aοð ócc μαγ ματγamna, γ mac δοm-
naill cloinne ceallaγ.

Εογαν, γ αεð duð da mac Ruairð mic caτail duib ui concoðair, γ ταðcc
mac βριαιν mic caτail do μαρβαð la διαρμαιτ mac τάιðcc ui concoðair, γ
la cloimð διαρματαττα Ruairð mic ταίðcc uí concoðair luan capcc πορ cuip-
reach liaτopoma.

Μαοιλεαclainn, γ Sfan da mac eογαν mec διαρματατ puaið decc in en
caeicðigir.

Εογαν mac ρfain mec donnchað, γ μυρκεαρταç mac cononnaçτ ui ðá-
laγ decc.

Μαμνιρτιρ oilein na τρinoiðe .i. πορ loç cé, co noñmaiγin na τρinoiðe do
loρccað lá comml.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

^a *The English of Meath*.—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1466. A great defeate by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædñ Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

^b *Trinity Island*.—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

ⁱ The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairý O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Magherý-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw ; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Magherý Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mae Branane stole from him towards Mae Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath^s gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^b in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle¹.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim ffinn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Malmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

• "Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mæluany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1467.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, ceirpe céo, Sírcat, a Seaót.

Senur ua pŕŕgail abb lŕpaṯa paoi ðepcaṯ ðeiŕeimiŕ Űécc.

Niall mac maṯŕamna meŕpaṯ oipicel loṯa hepne, 7 peapŕún mŕi caoín
Űécc.

Eoŕan mac Ruðpaige meŕ maṯŕamna tiŕŕapna oipŕiall Űécc, 7 Remann
mac Ruðpaige ðo ŕabail tiŕŕapnair dia eip.

Toipŕdealbāc Ruaṯ mac uí neill (Enŕi) Űécc.

O Raigillig, .i. caṯal mac eoŕan Űécc.

Mac caṯmaoil Eoŕan Űécc.

Αοṯ mac bŕiam uí ceallaiŕ tiŕŕapna ua maine Űécc, 7 a aṯlacāṯ i naṯ
luam, 7 Αοṯ na coilleaṯ mac uilliam uí céallaiŕ ðo ŕabail a ionaid.

Doimnall buiṯe ua peapŕail apṯaioipeaṯ na hangaile, 7 laoiŕpeaṯ mac
poŕa mic concobaip mic caṯail uí peapŕail Űécc.

IRial ua peapŕail i monaṯ doimnail, 7 Sŕan i monaṯ Iŕiail.

Αοṯ dub mac donnchaṯ mic bŕiam ballaiŕ, taṯŕ a bŕiaṯair, taṯŕ mac
bŕiam, 7 aṯ Ruaṯ mac diaŕmaṯa móip mic diaŕmaṯa ui concobaip ðo
maŕbaṯ a nŕpeip la diaŕmaṯ ua cconcobaip, 7 la cloinn diaŕmaṯa Ruaṯ
mic taṯŕ ui concobaip, 7 la caṯal mac Ruaṯŕi óicc uí concobaip.

Colla mac magnuŕa meŕ maṯŕamna, 7 aoim peapŕ Űécc dia muinṯip ðo
maŕbaṯ poŕ loŕcc a cpeíṯe peim la bŕeipneācaib.

Θαυṯ mac ŕoiŕdelbāiŕ ðo maŕbaṯ la tomap mac peopair.

Donnchaṯ mac peain mic maoleaclainn uí pŕŕgail Űécc poŕ plicíṯ na
Roma.

Sŕan mac emainn mic peapŕail ui Raigillig ðo maŕbaṯ.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocairṯ Űécc ðo ŕalap obann, ap m bí ŕlóip
paŕoŕalṯa naṯ dubaṯur a ðeipŕṯ.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann
on that jorney was burnt

^k *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop
Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel
fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith,
a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and begin-
ning of his happiues. Some thought that it
was envy that killed him. God rest his soule."
—D. F.

^l *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the
river Erne. See note ^b, p. 727, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell^m, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'Fergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Crioirtoir Plóingceó, Diarur mac Diarair d'álatun, Semur ócc mac remair d'álatun, 7 mac peitíúg an muilinn cipp .i. ppríoir an muilinn éíorr decc don pláig.

Sfan mac an d'álatunais do marbhad la a énel fíppín.

Tóirpdealbác mac catáil u concobair do marbhad i Rorr comáin la cloinn domnaill mic maghura caim í cellais.

Sloicéad la hua neill .i. enri i noipeadé i catáin 7 ip for an plóigead rín do marbhad tomar mac rilip meg uíoir fear a aoiri do bfeairi do duéais ina píníear.

Maíom crioiri moige crioinn for ua cceallais, 7 for cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird 7 la riol mbriain dín in ro marbhad uilliam caeé a bupc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uí éallais, 7 aed buíde mac toirpdelbais mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, 7 deicnebar duairib cloinne domnaill amaille ppir. Torcraatar beor oét ppiót gallocclac go rochaidé oile cennoéatpíde. Ua domnaill .i. aed ruad mac neill gairb do teaét i cconnaéatib do éioğail an maíoma rín ar bá pannaariat dó mac uilliam 7 ua ceallais, 7 pít do éín dó a cloinn Riocaird 7 imteét implan dia tíg.

INir loéa capparğin do gabail la hua cconcobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic peíólmíro for luét a coméda.

Cpeacá dúpíme la tadg ua concobair, la mag eoéagann, 7 la mac feópari for mag Tfeba gur aipeerfe an típ ó impir go baile mic uilliam.

^p *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called Domnac Chpuim Duib, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

“A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O’Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the cuntrye’s towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleag fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, cleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manús Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin^p, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin^q was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Tefia, and plundered the country from Imper^r to Baile-mic-William^s.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows :

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

^q *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^r *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Carplen cùilè maoile do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaò
 por phloct corbmaic mic donnchaò.

Iurair Sathanac do teòt i nEirinn, ⁊ tomair daitearraò, ní dia ttaimic
 millead epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirpe ced, Sfrccat, a hoct.

Concobair ua maoileaclaunn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomair iapla dfrmuhan, ⁊ po ba iurair i nepinn mac remair mic xapoiu
 deappraigteaò epeann ina aimpui dia cenel fcippin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmailly (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roseomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

"*Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary^u arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland^v.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond^w, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him ; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li^x, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil ; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More ; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha^y and Coillte-Luighne^z, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Connor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught ; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did ; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin^a, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

^z *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

^a *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac ísain uí pagailig doiríoneað i ttiḡearnuir na bñírne.
Ua caétain .i. magnuir decc.

Caétal ooc mac caétail ruaid meḡ pagnaill lantaíopeaé muintipe heolair
decc ina tigi fein ír in ced domnaé don corḡuir iarí mbuaíð nongéta ḡ naítrige
ḡ taoíreé do ḡairm da mac .i. taoḡ maḡ pagnaill, ḡ taípeaé ele beorí do
ḡairm duilliam maḡ pagnaill la rlióct maíleaclainn meḡ pagnaill.

Aríe mac cuinn uí maíleaclainn ttiḡearna míde do marbbaí h́í cenoc h́í
corcepaig máirte éarce do ronnraíð.

Ua mórdá ḡ mac ḡíolla patraice déḡ don tpeaḡait.

Óñmuíhan inḡean eoḡain uí concobaí bñ uí ceallaiḡ .i. aeó mac bñain
decc.

Emain an maíaire mac ḡoirḡelbaiḡ do marbbaí la a deapbpaéair uilliam
mac ḡoirḡelbaiḡ.

Concobaí buíde mac corbmaic meḡ bñain decc.

Uaíte mac meḡ eoḡain do marbbaí dupcorí do raigíó h́í ccairlen enuc
í corcepaig.

Ruaíorí mac diairmaḡa ruaid mic taíḡ uí concobaí, ḡ a bñ inḡean
cairppe í concobaí déḡ do ḡalari obann.

Taoḡ mac ttiḡearnaí bpuccáí cédaé conáicḡ, ḡ a bñ nuala inḡñ meḡ
donnchaí ruabaiḡ .i. fearḡal decc.

An ḡíolla duí mac corbmaic buíde meḡ donnchaí décc.

Concobaí mac emain mic maíleaclainn uí ainligí decc patairí minéaire.

Torna ua maíléonaípe ollam íl muípeaḡhaiḡ a rñcup ḡ a ríliḡeéct
decc ina tigi fñ in illior fearbain iarí bpeil patraice iarí mbuaíð naítrige,
ḡ a aḡnacal i noírfinn. Earíð ua maíléonaípe i nollamnaéct dia sípe.

Ua concobaí failḡe conn do ḡabail la ḡallab.

Cairlen bona ḡrobaoíri baí aḡ ua ndomnaill do éabairt óó ḡoríorí do
rlióct Mhuípeartaig bacaiḡ.

Ríocairí a buíe do toíḡeéct h́í muíḡ luípe ríó do óenamí óó fñí mac

^b *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockcosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmunhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain^c, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοδιαρματα, ἡ αὖτοὺς διβλινῖς ἰεκοιννε υἱὸς δομναίλλ, ἡ ὁ δομναίλλ τοῦ δόλ ταρ
 εἶρνε πέριυ τοῦ ριαέταταρροῖν, ἡ ζαν αὖ τειγμαίλ δά ἐεἰλε δον ἐυρ ριν.
 Ριοκαρὺς διομπρὺς ταρ αὖ ταρ ἰ μαέταρ ἐονναέτ, ἡ βραιζὺε τοῦ βρεῖτ λαίρ
 οὗ κλοινν υἱὸς κονκοβαίρ ριαῖδ, ἡ ρλιοέτ πεῖδλιν τοῦ βρῖνέτ λαίρ οὗ ναρ ρασῖρτα
 βραιζὺε δό.

Clann conmmaiz̃ tona do milleaδ la heimann mac uilliam pein co na
 cloinn tpe uabap ἡ διομυρ.

Κρεαάα διαίρνε λα ρῖδλιν ρῖονν ρορ υα ἐκονκοβαίρ νδονν, ἡ αὖ μβρῖνέ
 λαίρ ἰ μοιζ̃ λυρρε. Κρεαάα ανβα λῖρ αὖ huib̃ maine. Κρεαέ ele λαίρ ὁ ρλιοέτ
 πεῖδλιν κλειμζ̃ ἡ κρεαέ ὁ μυντιρ βῖρν co cill ἀτῖαέτα ἰεκοιννε Ριοκαρὺς α
 βυρρε κονα ρλυαζ̃, ἡ ρο κονζανῖ ρέ αν ρλυαζ̃ ζαν ρζαιολεαδ ὁ ριολε ρῖρ ρέ ρεέτ-
 maine ρορ αὖ lon ρῖν ἀνῖαν, ἡ το ρορὺρταδ ιαδ νί βα ρια δια νανδαοίρ αἰζε.
 Κρεαέ μορ ele το βρεῖτ λα πεῖδλινὺδ ὁ κιαρρῖαζε mec κῖνέρῖναζ̃, ἡ mac
 μῖε αέδα καοιέ υἱὸς κονκοβαίρ το μαρβαδ λαίρ αν λα ριν. Εμανν νιας uilliam
 δεῖρζε δό ρορ ιομαίρε υαράιν τῖρ ρῖέτ ζαλλόζλác τῖρ ρῖέτ το κῖνῖρῖν κόνζ-
 mala, ἡ μαρρελυαζ̃ αὖ τῖρε ρέιν. Ρο λοῖτεαδ μορῖαν ῖτορρα, ἡ ρο βῖνταδ αν
 κρεαέ ὅπεῖδλιν κενμοτα αὖ capall.

Μορῖαν τοῦ milleaδ ἰ μῖδε ἡ hι λαῖζνῖς λα ζεαρῖοδ mac ιαρλα ὅρῖμῖμῖαν
 αὖ νδίοζαἰ τομαίρ ιαρλα.

Ὁαἰλε υἱὸς Ραῖγγλῖζ̃ ἡ μαῖνῖρτιρ αν ἐάβαιν το λορρεαδ λα ζαλλαῖς ἡ λαίρ
 αν δαζαναέ λερ διεκῖνταδ ιαρλα ὅρῖμῖμῖαν.

Μαῖνῖν μορ το ἐάβαιρτε λα κων mac αέδα βυῖδε ἰ neill hι μβῖνδ υαῖνα
 ρορ ζαλλαῖς λῖνι κατέαἰ du in ρο ζαβαδ Μυρρεαρταέ Ρυαδ υα neill τῖζεαρῖνα
 κλοιννε αέδα βυῖδε in ρο μαρβαδ αεγυρ mac αλαχανοβαίρ mec δομναίλλ,
 Mac ροβερδ ραβαοίρ τῖζεαρῖνα λῖντε κατέαἰ, ἡ ροέανδ το ζαλλαῖς ἡ το
 ζαοῖδελαῖς κενμοτατῖρῖδε.

Κρεαάα ανβα λα πεῖλιν ρῖονν ἡ λα mac διαρματα, κονκοβαίρ mac
 κορβμαῖς ρορ βαἰλε αν τοβαίρ, ἡ υα κονκοβαίρ ρεῖν co βρῖνέτ ρορρα lion α

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

* *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherny*, now Clann-Keher-
 ny, a well-known district in the modern barony
 of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Ros-
 common. This district was also called Ciar-
 raighe-Aoi, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the
 county of Roscommon.

† *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Connor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Connor] took great preys from O'Connor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny^c ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Connor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain^f, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat^g and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^h, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Connor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^h *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^a, p. 1050, *supra*.

έτιονοιλ cennotat a éuaṫa, ἡ Ruaiṫori ua concobair lion a étiονοιλ co nṫriηηg moip do cloinn connmaig maraon riip, ἡ plioṫ mic feoilimio uile abur ṫŋrḡe doib diblinib. Clano diarmata mic Ruaiṫori mec diarmata, ἡ clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pporlongporṫ i mbeola coilleaṫ do bŋŋṫ porpa beṫŋ, ἡ pŋṫlim diṫteaṫ co haiṫŋraṫ ionlan conuice an pcor moip hi ccloinn caṫail mic muirṫeadaig. Feoilimio iapoŋ ἡ mac diarmata diompuṫ co cpoṫa corccrach ppiu ἡ ppaonmaidm pṫṫṫpanaṫ do tabairṫ porpa co na tabraṫ pŋi doib iapaṫṫ plaiṫe dia poile. Eḡan mac toiprṫelbaig doill mic toiprṫelbaig óicc uí concobair ἡ feoilimio mac toiprṫelbaig puaiṫ mic bŋiaim ballaig, do marbaṫ, ἡ pṫṫaíde do paorclanṫaib himaille ppiú, ἡ feoilimio do bŋŋṫ a cpeice leiip iap mbuaṫ, ἡ corccar, ἡ corccar, ἡ iap ppaḡbail a bioṫbaṫaib pṫ mela ἡ éuibṫeaṫ.

Ionraicchiṫ do ḡṫanaí lá donnchaṫ mac tomair meḡ uiṫŋ ar Philip mac cṫncṫonnacht meḡuiṫŋ i ṫṫip cŋŋŋṫoa, ἡ cpeaṫa moipa do tabairṫ laiip. Muinṫip donnṫaṫh do ḡol lá a cpeachaṫ hi ccloinn éallaiḡ, ἡ donnchaṫ ṫpṫḡbail doib ina uaṫhaṫ por ṫeipṫaṫ na cpeaṫ. Philip do bŋŋṫ paiip ip in iapmoipeṫṫ. Soḡair donnṫaṫh la mac conconnaṫṫ co po marbaṫ laiip é pŋin ἡ a mac don éup pŋm.

Ruaiṫori mac ḡorpaiṫ puaiṫ meḡuiṫŋ, ἡ maileclann mac donnchaṫ mic ḡarpaiṫ ḡécc.

Opŋḡ moip do cloinn ḡarpaiṫ do marbaṫ la cloinn aeṫa mic Philip na ṫuaigṫ meḡuiṫŋ in mac ḡarpaiṫ pŋin .i. donnchaṫ, immo mac feilim, ἡ imo ṫŋbŋraṫṫaiip .i. éoin, ἡ a mac pŋin ḡna diarmait mac eoin co ṫṫiari ele imaille ppiu.

¹ *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

² *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mae Dermot.

³ *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghacullia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

⁴ *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway^l, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both^l. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^k, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall^m, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlín, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

^m *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; MacDonnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keberny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̃ri cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buide mac r̃fain moir meʒepaiť coñap̃ba teap̃moir̃n dabeócc decc, 7 comap̃ba do ðenam̃ ina ionaó do ðiaip̃mat mac map̃cair mic muirir meʒ epaiť.

Más cáptaiʒ móri tiʒeap̃na d̃f̃muim̃an decc.

Aoó mac uilliam uí éallaiʒ tiʒeap̃na ua maine paoi epeann ap̃ eir̃eac̃ p̃ear ná pio diult p̃ri op̃eic̃ noir̃ine do map̃baó tpe p̃eill la p̃lioct̃ doñnchaíó uí éallaiʒ .i. lá cloir̃t b̃reap̃ail, 7 t̃aiócc mic doñnchaíó luan iñite an d̃apa la p̃ia p̃p̃eill beap̃aiʒh 7 d̃á ua éallaiʒ do ʒaip̃m ina noiaó .i. uilliam mac aeóa mic b̃riain, 7 t̃aóʒ caoó mac uilliam uí éallaiʒ.

Rip̃oep̃o occ ua Raiʒil̃iʒ tanap̃i b̃reip̃ne décc.

Doim̃nall mac b̃riain mic P̃ilip mic an ʒiolla d̃uib meʒuióir, 7 ʒiolla iora mac coip̃maic mic ʒiolla iora uí plannac̃an do map̃baó la cloir̃n aoóa meʒ uióir, 7 la muir̃ir manóain hi P̃op̃t aóaió iñbir in. 9. Calainn September.

Iñop̃aiʒhió do ðenam̃ do cloir̃n P̃ilip meʒuióir, 7 do cloir̃n tomap̃i ois p̃op̃ cloir̃n aeóa meʒuióir i muó̃bolcc, 7 cpeaóa moia do tabair̃t leo doñ d̃ul rin, 7 b̃riain maineac̃ mac doñnchaíó mic aeóa meʒuióir do map̃baó leó.

Iñop̃aiʒhió ele d̃na do ðenam̃ do cloir̃n an P̃ilip ceóna ap̃ cloir̃n an aoóa p̃eip̃raite hi lopec̃, eoʒan mac aeóa meʒ uióir, 7 p̃laiťbeap̃taó a mac do map̃baó leo doñ tur̃ur rin.

Toip̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ mac cat̃ail óicc mic maʒnuia meʒ uióir décc.

T̃aóʒ d̃uib̃r̃úleac̃ mac meccp̃aiť meʒuióir do map̃baó la cloir̃n aeóa meʒuióir.

Maip̃ʒp̃ecc m̃ʒh̃ P̃ilip mic an ʒiolla d̃uib meʒuióir b̃h̃n mec ʒille p̃innein, t̃aiócc mic b̃riain décc.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

^s *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

^t *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^u *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^a, died ; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maïrice Magrath, was made Coarb^r in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach ; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him^s, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^t, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg^u, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion ; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg^w, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach^x, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an τΣάβαίριεχ .i. Πατεραιε όεε, δο γάβαίλ le παίτεαάις η τιγεαριναρ leíte caτάίλ δο γάβαίλ δο .πατεραιε παίτ imaille le congnaím i neill .i. enpi, η mίc uídelin, η γαέ ap mair δο Shabaoipeachaib δο όop ap ionnarbaó doibh.

Ο γαόρα .i. eocán mac tomaltaiγ όicc mic tomaltaiγ mοir τιγεαρινα cúile ua ppinn décc eittip da féil muipe ipin ppoγmar, η a mac diongmala eogan décc δο γαλαp obann iapettain. Diapmaitt a mac naile δο γάβαίλ τιγεαριναιp i monao a aέap.

Ταόεε mac μαγνυρα mic Ssain mec bpanain ticcφina copc aτέlann δο mαpbaó a meabail la a deapbpaτάip buoéin, η la cloinn a deapbpaτάp pectman iap bpeil micíl η da ταοipeé δο γάβαίλ a ionaó, .i. doinnall mac copbmaic lap po mαpbaó pom η uilliam mac aeóa mac mic aeóa.

Ua ploinn τιγεαρινα píol maolpuain co na deapbpaτάip amaille ppup δο mαpbaó lá maοileacélaínn ua pploinn η maοileacéloinn δο γάβαίλ τοipigeéta iapom.

Mac dubgaill eogan mac eogan ele δο mαpbaó ina τιγ fein a meabail la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Αοó mac uaitne uí amlíγi, η ταόεε mac muiπέapptaié mic mic tomaltaiγ í ámlíγi decc. Ταόεε mac bpiann mic tomaltaiγ δο γάβαίλ τοipigeéta.

Εογαν mac aeóa bmoé még eóacagain tánairi cenél piachaé δο mαpbaó la cloinn colmán.

Ripdepo mac tomáip a bupe δο épεcceaó a éiγεαριναιp, η Ricapo mac emainn a bupe doiponeao ina ionaó.

Moppluacécaó tpa líp ó ndomnaill (aeó puao) co maítió cenel cconnaill, η co neipge amac ioétaip connacé, η ní po aipup co paimic δο paicéiό mec uilliam bupe Riocapo mac emainn, η taimic pióe maille lé humla hi cclno uí domnaill, η ippeao po cinnyft na maíte pin ina ccomaipele iapom dol ap mac uilliam cloinne Riocapo (uillecc mac uillicc an piona) δο óioγail a

^y *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an τΣabaoirig, an cpoάape gaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Απο Ulaó γann γopταέ,
Τίρ γαν αοibneap, γan απpeann,
Mac an τΣabaoirig an cpoάape Σοill,
Fear carγairz baipneac ppi h-uipéinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh^y, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlín O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hógh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain^z.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation^a, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

^y "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

^z *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanffolað 7 maðma cpoiri moige cpoind do bpiṛ mac uilliam cloinne piocaipð ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan pin. Aður Robðap aontaðaağ̃ for an ccomairle hírin do éoiðpíot iapom̃ i ccloinn Ricapð. Loipeçteap, 7 millteap leo cetup an machaire piabach. Baçtap aðhaið longpuip̃ i mbaile an élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipeit é iapettain. Báçtap açað amlað pin ađ milleað 7 ađ moipionnpað an tpe dá gaç leit díob̃. Mac uilliam imoipio, .i. uilleacc po tapraing̃ piðe 7 po éionoil cuicee clann uí bpiain, an giolla duð mac taid̃, 7 Muipce piac̃ gaib mac taid̃ce, 7 upoinçdiopma do maçib̃ ðáilecap immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluag̃ pein 7 co na leip̃ éionol ap ua ðom̃naill ađ págbail an tpe. Ro éuip̃ŕt mapçpluağ̃ mec uilliam, 7 piol mbpiain paig̃in iompuacc̃ta ap ðeipeað plóig̃ uí ðom̃naill ađ baile an duib̃ ap tur 7 po ppeccpað pin co ñmleap̃ce la mapçpluağ̃ uí ðom̃naill, 7 lá heccneacán mac neac̃tain uí ðom̃naill do ðonnpað baóí for ðeipeað plóig̃ uí ðom̃naill ġup̃ po ppaomeað po ðeoð for mapçpluağ̃ mec uilliam 7 pil mbpiain, 7 pomap̃bað ðon éup̃ pin ðom̃naill mac ui concobaip̃ copemoðpuað co poçhaiðib̃ oile naç aipim̃teap. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiain a poçpaide do piðipe, 7 do coib̃ŕt̃ i minneall 7 i noipuccað 7 po l̃np̃at a haon comairle iapom̃h an plocc̃ pin uí ðom̃naill hi tçópaig̃eaçt̃. Ap̃ a aoi ñp̃ ðo toip̃ba ðoib̃ uap̃ po pillŕt̃ pluag̃ uí ðom̃naill for mapçpluağ̃ mec uilliam, 7 pil mbpiain ađ an abainð ðianað ainn ġlanog̃, 7 ppaom̃teap ðopiðip̃i forpa annp̃in, 7 págbait̃t̃ ðaome eic̃, 7 éðala iom̃ða, 7 po im̃tiğ̃ ŕt̃ an cuib̃ oile díob̃ i maip̃m̃ m̃ioçop̃p̃cap̃. Cona Maip̃m̃ ġlanóicee m̃op̃in.

AOIS CRIOST, 1470.

AOÍP̃ CPIOP̃T̃, mile ceçpe céð, Seçt̃mog̃hat̃.

Pilip mac tomap̃ mic Pilip mic aeða puaið méġuiðhiṛi aðbap̃ tiğearna p̃ŕp̃inanach mac oip̃piğ̃h do b̃peap̃in ðh̃ip̃, 7 ðaonnach̃t̃, 7 ba p̃ŕp̃i ðp̃iop̃

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabhach*, i. e. the grey plain, a district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough Corrib. It is principally in the parish of Anadown.

^d *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain. This is the present Irish name of the village of Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn^b, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhadh^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh^e. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

^e *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^f *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaid ina aimir, 7 O Flannaccain tairpeac tuaithe raata corbmac mac
 giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghan hi cclonn Aoda buide i
 cclinn mec uídelín ra duibhtrian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cclonne
 aoda buide do dol ar cslích ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do
 bhríth forpae. Troid do éabairt doib dia roile, 7 bhirpead for cclonn
 Aoda buide. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,
 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bslór. Art mac domnaill éaoil í neill,
 7 Cairlén rgaé dhíccce do gabail la hua neill don cupur rin, 7 a éabairt
 ar laimh mec Uídelín dia coiméad.

Brian mac taidécc mec donnchaíð tigeapna áta chad an corainn do
 marbad la tadg mac brian mec donnchaíð, 7 a éapraigecht do bfin de, 7
 dpong móri díá muintri do marbad a maille rriy. Agus Mac mec donnchaíð
 toir do marbad ar ionpuaccaíð an la ceona.

Ruaidrí bacac mac uí neill do marbad la cclonn airt í néill, 7 la rlioct
 enri airmisíð. Enri 7 brian da mac Airt uí neill .i. ó néill, 7 csléap do
 rlioct enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ina díogail ren i naon ló. O neill
 co na cclonn do dol ra éairlen cclonne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua domnaill 7 clann neacéain do gabáil 7 do denam raim le
 cclonn Airt i naghaid uí neill.

Sían mac domnaill ballaig méguiridh do marbad le Ruaidrí mac brian
 me rilip meguiridh.

Domnaill 7 donnchaíð da mac Eógain mic uí concobair ruaid do marbad
 la Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, 7 caíal
 mac rídhlimíð rínn do gabail lair bslór.

Connla mac aoda buide meg eochaccáin tairpeac éenél ríachaíð do mar-
 bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh bhrighde baile áta an upcoir la mac

^s *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the
 county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or
 Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—
 See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^b *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch
 Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant
 on the western side of the island.—See the Ord-
 nance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

^l *Ath-Clíath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford
 of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in
 the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^m *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the
 Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian^g; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille^h, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caeli O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^k which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^l, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh^m, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidl. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmlaghⁿ.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^o, at Tigh-Bhrighde^p, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair^q, by the

^g *Oghmlagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

^p *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

^q *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρτ mic cuinn uí maoileachlainn, γ λα cloinn colmain a ndioḡail a átar
.i. αιρτ, do marbath lairpium feacht riamh.

Caiplen Sluicig do ḡabáil la hua ndomnaill for domnaill mac eoḡain
uí concobair iar mbíth aethaḡ foda in iomruide fair, γ a bñth flin dḡáḡail
dó cointoib dua domnaill don cúp rin la taob umla, γ cior éana o iocḡar
connaét. Bá don chur rin do rabaḡ dó an leabair ḡrpp, γ leabair na huiḡhir,
γ caḡaoíreacha domnaill óicc pucaḡ riar pe linn Shíam mic concobhair
mic Aodha mic domnaill óicc uí domhnaill.

Sloicceḡ la hua ndomnaill γ la hua ruairc do ḡol for cruacáin ó cup-
rain do ruoḡhaḡ uí ruairc. Ua Raḡaillig, γ ḡoill, γ teallaḡ dunchaḡa ar a
ccionn diblínibh aḡbél aetha conaill, γ Emann mac Aodha uí Raḡaillig, γ mac
an earpuice uí ḡallcuḡair do marbath ftopra, γ eich, γ daoine do lot. Ua
domnaill γ a ruiaḡ diompúḡ, γ ḡan a líccfn for cruacáin don cúp rin.

Cíḡramna do denam la hiarla o Uairc γ la diuice clapenr dḡuigéall
mallacht flí nepeann .i. don iurḡir Saḡanaḡ lép milleaḡ tomair iarla γ ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-
gan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93,
supra.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This
manuscript is now unknown.

^s *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted
by the Four Masters under the year 266. It
was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth
century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son
of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,
a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-
siderable fragment of this manuscript, in the
handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and
now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish
Academy. It contains two curious memoranda,
on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of
Sighraídh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when
the book was in the possession of Donnell, the
son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige,
son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian
Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor;
and the other, in a more modern hand, stating
how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had
been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo
during the reigns of ten successive lords of Car-
bury.

^t *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O' Cuproin*.—This place is some-
times called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from
Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-
lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,
in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ^z,
under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place
is now called Croaghan, and is situated about
six furlongs to the north-west of the town of
Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places
where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugu-
rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of
Ily-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been
inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O' Cuproin is
in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O' Cuproin
was in West Briefny, which originally com-
prised all the present county of Leitrim, and
that portion of the present county of Cavan
which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^s, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^t in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin^u to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland^y, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

^w *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. month of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

^x *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 274.

^y *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιοῖται τομαίρ τυτταῖδ αν μιδιαῖ ριν φαίρ, γ λυρτιρ δο δεναμῆ διαρλα
cille δαπα ιαρριν.

Σιῶ δο δεναμῆ δρσιδμιῶδ ριονν ὁ concobair ρρι ρλιοῖτ υι concobair ρυαῖδ,
γ ρρι κάε α εκοιτῶννε.

Μαινιρτιρ .S. Ρρονρειρ ι λιορ λαichtiṇiṇ ιριν μιμῆαιν ι νεppcopóideḗt
Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοcebail la hua concobair ειαρραιῖε, γ α εῶγα ρῖν ιννετε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Seaḗtmoḡaṭṭ, α haon.

Δο τιονδρῖναῖδ Μαινιρτιρ λα βραιτῖοῖδ .S. Ρρονρειρ ιριν nḡallbhaile cṡhap-
taḗ ι νεppcopóideḗt ιmlig ιριν μιμῆαιν, γ δο ρεριορῶδ αν βλιαῖδαιν ιρῖ ριν.

Υα concobair copcmoδpuaḗ (concobair mac bṡiaṇ oice) δο μαρβῶδ ιριν
lṡitṡnṡri la cloinn α δεαρβραιτῶρ ρῖν, .i. le cloinn doṇnchaḗδ υῖ concobair.

Ταḗcc mac υῖ concobair ρailḡi, .i. an callbṡṡ, γ μαρḡρειcce αν εμιḡ
υῖ ḗεapbailṡ ιονηραιḡτεαḗ ḡall γ ḡaoiḗeal decc doṇ tpeḡaṡ.

Ταḗcc mac διαρμαḡα ρυαḗδ τιḡεapṡa coṡlṡtaḗδ concobair decc.

Αοḗ mac doṡṡnaṡṡ mṡc mṡipceapṡaiḡ υι concobair δο μαρβῶδ lá ṡṡuaḡ
Riocaṡpṡ α bṡpṡ tainice ap tapṡaiṡḡ Ruaiḗpṡ mṡc bṡiaṇ υῖ concobair.

Δοṡṡnaṡṡ mac copmaic mṡc maḡṡnṡpa mec bṡanaṇ δο μαρβῶδ ι λιορ
ua noḡbṡaiḡ α meabail tap ṡṡánaḗδ τιḡεapṡaḗδ γ ταιορεαḗ ṡṡṡ mṡipcṡhaiḡ

^z *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

^a *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin² in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferf, by O'Connor Kerry^a, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithiunsi^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

^c *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιῶς mec brianán iarí nuimlucáð dó poimne rin, 7 emann mac brian mic maghura do marbáð apason rin.

Διαρμναιττ mac muirceaptauḡ mic aodá uí concobair do marbáð lá peiðlimið mac uí concobair ðuinn.

Αὐθ mac τοιρρδελβαιḡ mic Ruaiðri mic catáil uí concobair do marbáð a meabail la phioct Eoḡain mic Ruaiðri.

Ionnpaigíð do ðenaní lá brian mac peilim uí paḡaillig hī cclonn an éaoic ap pñḡal mac Sḡain uí Raigillig. Cpeacá do éur pompa ðoibh. Fearḡal do bñt porpa, 7 ionpuaccað do bñt stoppa, 7 catáil mac ipail mic pñðlim uí Raḡaillig do marbáð ann. Fearḡal do ḡabail on luct naile.

Cpeacá anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eoḡain uí concobair por éap-aiḡect caippre, 7 cloinne donncharí allaníor do ílgeac. Sloicéacá móri lá mac uilliam bupc 1 moctari connaect do conḡnam le Ruaiðri mac brian í concobair, 7 ðol dóib pa éaiplén plicciḡ. Clann eoḡain uí concobair do bñt a bpaipáð uí ðomnaill an tan rin. Ðomnaill mac eoḡain do ðol ran éaiplén 7 tor an ðorair do bpipeáð la mac uilliam 7 pið do ðenaní dóib iarpin.

Iapla do ḡairm do mac tomair iapla, 7 a ḡabail lá cloinn éaptauḡh.

Ceata cloicérnecta ðpeaptauin 1 mbeltaine maille lé tinnτεch 7 le τοιρ-neac ḡur mill blaeta 7 τοιρτε. No bioð ða opðlac nó a τpi a ccloið ðib, 7 do ḡuoiρ cneaða 7 cpecta mópa ap na ðaoimib ða mbñðaoir.

Sloicéacá la hua ndomnaill 1 moctari connaect co po cpeachloirc cuio mic an copnamaiḡ 1 ðubða do tíri piaçpac.

Cpeac lá cloinn uí concobair pailḡe ó éenél pīachaç, 7 uaitne mac meḡ eçagáin 7 Mac neill mic an τpiονðaiḡ ḡo ðopuing ele amaille ppiu do marbáð leo.

Caiplen na hoḡmaḡe do ḡabail leiρ ó neill Eiri mac eoḡain. Ap amlað po ḡabað cumapce do τaðaiρτ do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn aipt ðá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Connor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Connor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

^f *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

^g *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side^f of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh^g was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τέρυ αν γλμπίδ. Σπασόεαδ φορ cloinn αιρε, γ να mac αιρε δο μαρβαδ
 γο ποάειδib ele αιμαλ πο ράιδρμαρ πνίμων. Υα neill co na cloinn do ρυιδε
 ι τιμνέλλ αν baile. Síle ingen í domnaill, .i. mall garb, bñ neill mic αιρε
 í neill do bñt ip in ccaiplen co ποάειδε amaille ppa. Níall peim co na
 bpaiprib do vol ι ccfñn í doinnail γ conallaic, γ ó neill do bñt pon ccaiplen
 o éúr πογήμωρ γο δειρεαδ eapraig. Tangettar clann αιρε ιαρταιν do
 ραίγιδ í neill, γ do beiprat αν baile do γ do beiprom να mac pñn é, .i. do
 conn, γ do deachaid doια τιγ ιαροιν.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeða buide, γ a maite do teaet
 cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uídhin, γ Eñpi mac bpiaim ballaicch.

Coccað mop ι nuib pailge etip ua cconcoðair γ ταδγ ua concoðair. Ταυδ
 do ðol ι cceað gall, γ pluaγ gall do bpñt leip ι nuib pailge, γ αν tip do
 milleað leo co leip.

Iapla cille ðara γ goill na mñe do ðol ap plocceað hi pearnmaγ, γ
 cpeaða mopa do ðenaim ap maγ maγganna. Maγ maγganna do tionol a
 tpe ιarpm. Aipge mopa, loipceet γ ár ðaoine do ðabairt ðó ap gallaib
 a ndioγail na cpeað pñ.

Ruaðpm mac ðonnchað nuic aoða meγuidip do μαρβαδ la colla mac
 aoða meγuidip γ la a cloinn acc teað meγopait ι nalle Ruaðpm hi teap-

^b *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *Síle*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do éfét apéfc cum ui néill, γ m caiplen do ðabairt do, i. e. "the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle."

^l *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the rae of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

^m *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muircheartaeh Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

ⁿ *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

"*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round^b the castle. Sileⁱ, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town^k up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail^l was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh^m.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhaghⁿ, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhín^o,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

^o *Allt Ruaidhín*, i. e. *Altitude Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Θαβεόcc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchaid méguídir do línmain colla, 7 éréin, 7 a mac do mairbad ar namarað ip in ionað cedna tpe miorbuilb dé 7 thaβεocc.

Sloicéad lá hua neill hi ttip breapail, 7 a lorccad leip. Meic miox tpe conaill uile, 7 clann aipe í neill do breit forpa, 7 o neill do road dia tig don turap rin.

Maguidir, .i. tomap occ mac tomap do cor a tigearnair de ar ccateín upmóir a aoiri le deipc, le heineac, 7 le huairle, 7 tigearnar do tabairt da mac (émann), 7 a mac ele dfacebail ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Roppa i neppuccóide clocair.

Muircirtac mac eogain uí neill decc.

Aod mac briain mic Philip na tuaiqe meguídir decc .16. calann mapta.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, ceitpe céð, Seéctmoqað, a uó.

Matgamain mac toirpdealbair uí briain tanairi tuadmuman décc.

O catáin Ruaidóri aihficeap do mairbad a ffiull la Mac uídelín .i. Seimicm caprac. Conn mac aoda buide uí neill do éionol a rocpaite 7 goffiraid ua catáin deapbratair don Ruaidóri céðna do dol gur an put a do díogail Ruaidóri ar mac uídelín. Feacap iomairce (torpa co ttopcair goffiraid ua catáin (fir lan do dípc, deineac, 7 duairle), la Ruópaige mac uídelín daon upcor gae. Inópaigib do denain ar namarað don conn cedna ar an rúta, 7 maióm mor do tabairt forpa, 7 Mac uídelín fein coribmac do

^p *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ^z, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^q *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “7 hua Néill do teét d’á éig do’n turap rin fo buaid corqair 7 comaidme.”

^s *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^t *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope’s provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 186.

^u *Philip na tuaiqe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail^a, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home^r from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

ἡαρθαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpaige 7 ríe do denaíñ dó lé Mac aeða buíde (.i. conn), 7 coimne do denaíñ dóib le hoipeaét uí catáin. Dól do mac uíðilin hí ccoite becc ar binn na banna do toét do laéair uí catáin. Oream doirféet uí catáin do éscemal dó acc dól 1 tír, 7 a marbað 7 baéad ar in mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomair óicc meguíðir do gabail le na deapbraéair féin emand, .i. mag uíðir, ina baile feirín, 7 fuarcclað móri do buam ar.

Mac Suibne pnao Maolmuire do ἡαρθαδ 1 maíðm an tapadain, 7 domnall mac félim uí docharptaech, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnall, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruadóri meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Órian mac feilm mic duinn mic concónnaét meguíðir do marbað la cloinn tpsain buíde meḡ maéḡaíñna, 7 la cloinn ndomnall cloinne ceallaiḡ.

Ο ἡνδιρρεoil móri, pínḡin mac ἡnícccon mic pínḡin mic donnchað guítt décc ma tíḡ féin iar ndenaíñ oibépe San Sem, 7 a ἡac taðcc mac pínḡin décc ḡo haítpiccheaé a ccionn ἡír iar nécc a aéar iar tpeaét ón oibépe céðna.

Clann méḡ paḡnaill concóbar, 7 Maoleclann da mac taoiḡ do bpsir oneaé 7 uairle do bi a cconnáétaib ina pé do ἡαρθαδ 1 naon lo la rlioét Mhaoleaclann méḡ paḡnaill tpi peaétḡaine pia noḡlaicc iar marbað ἡníc conḡaic mec Seomin leo iar ccor an típe puéaib co rliaib cairppe, 7 iar mbpsíe buaða ḡaéa tscemála ḡup an ló rin.

Éocchan mac concóbar mec diaḡmaða décc an aome pia bpéil beapaeḡh.

Muirépsraé mac tomaleaiḡ mic iomair uí ánnliḡi décc.

^z *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^a *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^b *Tappadan*, now Tappaghian, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

^c *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned² him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town^a by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan^b, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach^e.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^e *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρμαίτετ mac Sláinn mic maoleacláinn uí fíhígal do mārbað la cloinn
εῖρσαν μετ domnaill uí fíhígal.

Tomaltað mac concobair mec diarmata do mārbað la cloinn diarmata
mic Ruaidrí mec diarmata domnað na Rairí i mbéol aṭa éairil bracain.

Uilliam mac ταιðce éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do mārbað lá mac
ταιðce mic donnchað uí éeallaiḡ.

Móirionnraiccið la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaṭ, goill iarṭair mīde
do bríeṭ fair, Oíúdicch, Peitidíḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairiríḡ, ḡ dalaṭáinaiḡ.
brireað for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ co rochaiðe amaille friṭ
do eṛgabail, ḡ oṛong dá ccoiridib, ḡ da cceiteapnaib do mārbaðh.

Anmann ionḡantað do éeaṭ i neirinn o riḡ Saxon .i. ionnraimail báineich,
naṭ buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, braiḡe fōda, ceann ro mop, earball imlea-
bair opé ḡraṇna teirceṛionnraðac, ḡ díollait di fín fuirpe, cṛuineacṭ, ḡ
falann aṛeað nó caíṭfō, no éairrṛḡfō ḡac plað eipe dá mēo ar a hírbail.
Do leicceað for a ḡluimb fo ḡac doṛup da airde, ḡ acc dol dia mārcað
fuirpe.

Iarla óce úfmmūan do leicceñn la cloinn cáṛṭaiḡ, ḡ ḡeapoitte mac an
iarla deirirṭmuccað lair.

Maine rionnað tiḡearna muinṭipe ταðḡain do mārbað, ḡ ταðhec mac
maine do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ualḡarce mac caṭail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do mārbað la muinṭip eóccain
mic loclainn uí Ruairc.

Sloicceað la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do éongnañ la ταḡc ccaoch
ua cceallaiḡ ḡ iar ḡgabail nñṛṭ for mainecharib o fūca riap, ḡ iar braḡ-
bail braḡat uaṭa do ronað dioḡbail móri do fo deoið uair ro éla reirap
ar fíeṭ ar an pluaḡ im mac mic uateṛ abupe, im cloinn mec muirir, im
cloinn mec Siurṭain, ḡ im mac mec an mīleað, et cetera. Ro ḡabaitte, ḡ
ro mārḡait uile la mainecharib cenmota mac Siúrṭáin a aonaṛ teṛna ar
eiccin beóḡonta alloṛ a laima, ḡ mac uilliam do fōað fo mēla.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uiccinn decc a pṛocēmar na bliaðna ro.

^f *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

^g *A saddle of her own.*—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fín means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mác Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath^f. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own^g. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^h She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdned the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

^h *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da méad do cuipéi

ar a hepball do táinneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a gluinib h1 in caó dopar dá áirde 7 do bol a mapcach fuppe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirpe ced, Seaćtmoḡat, a tpi.

Dondchaḡ mac aeḡa mic Piliḡ meḡuiḡiḡ dḡcc ina ticc fein iap mbreit buaḡa o doimān, ḡ o deamān.

* Aip mac doimnail ballaiḡ meḡuiḡiḡ dḡcc iap mbuaiḡ nongḡa ḡ naiḡmice.

Caḡal maḡaḡ mac duinn caḡanaicḡ mic maccnuḡa meḡuiḡiḡ ḡ Ruaiḡiḡi mac aip i neill dḡcc.

Tomap mac meḡuiḡiḡ (.i. Emann mac tomair) do maḡbaḡ le cloinn caḡail meḡuiḡiḡ a puill.

Raḡnail mac Seppaiḡ meḡmaḡnail aḡbaḡ taiḡiḡiḡ conmaicne dḡcc.

Muirceḡitaḡ mac uí concobaḡiḡ paḡḡi do maḡbaḡ.

Eḡuaḡiḡ mac baḡuin delbna do cop do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a mibeḡaiḡ buḡḡém.

Mac uilliam buḡe .i. Riḡdeḡiḡ, dḡcc iap tpeccaḡ a tiḡeapnaiḡ uḡ poimḡ pin ap dia.

Tómaḡ mac feopair tiḡeapna aḡa na muḡ ḡ conmaicne duine moḡi dḡcc iap rḡnḡataiḡ toḡaiḡe, ḡ a mac fein, .i. tomap ḡcc do ḡaḡail a ionaiḡ, ḡ ann do ḡairin do mac muḡḡiḡiḡ meḡ feopair ina aḡhaiḡ.

Ruaiḡiḡi mac aeḡa mic toiḡiḡdelbaiḡ ḡicc uí concobaḡiḡ Riḡḡuaḡina connaḡ do maḡbaḡ la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bḡuicḡ baile an tuḡlaicḡh.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conconnaḡt uí ḡḡiḡail dḡcc.

Uilliam mac paḡnail lḡḡtaiḡpeaḡ muḡḡiḡe heolair dḡcc.

ḡeḡḡimḡ máce coḡlain aḡbaḡ tiḡeapna delbna dḡcc.

Maḡḡuaḡaiḡ mac ḡeapḡail meḡ diaḡmaḡa dḡcc.

Maḡḡuaḡaiḡ mac caḡail mic toḡalḡaiḡ meḡ diaḡmaḡa do maḡbaḡ la copḡmac mic Ruaiḡiḡi meḡ diaḡmaḡa hi mbealaḡ na huḡḡon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." Αρ a heḡball, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

ⁱ *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruighⁱ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^k.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron^l.

^k *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

^l *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac fírgail mic eoðain mic tigeapnáin móir uí Ruairc do mairbhad lá a óenel peirín.

Concóbair mac diarmata uí concóbair faile décc.

Emann mac doínnail buíde uí fírgail décc.

Coccað mór a muinistir eolair 7 moran do mílleað ítoppa eiptir loppcað 7 mairbhad. Inópaicéð do éabairt lá mag raðnaill ar baile méz fírlaoic, an baile do loppcað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec reanlaoic do mairbhad ann co nòpoinz eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an tulaiz co po loipcepeað an baile. Mag raðnaill do bhrít forpa, 7 puairí mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaiz meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubgaill, 7 donnchað mac toirpdealbair meic dubgaill go po compaircfe diblímib i ndoipe baile na cairice. Bpíreað for phioct máoileaclainn. Feargal mac murchaio mez raðnaill ráit conmaicne daoín tigeapna do mairbhad don cúp riu, 7 diarmaic mac uilliam mezraðnaill, caéal mac uaitne mic murchaio, brian mac diarmata mezraðnaill, brian máz fírlaoic, Ríobrí mac rearpairiz, 7 rocaíde cenmoát do mairbhad amaille riu.

Sluaicéað la hua ndoínnail i moctar connaét co pucc éior uí concóbair dó buóem.

Mac mec doínnail na halban .i. giolla eppuice mac doínnail mic eoin na híle décc.

O duibíoir .i. tomar mac concóbair mic tomar do mairbhad la riol ecfinneitiz.

O huiginn .i. giolla na naoín mac Ruairí móir décc.

Brian mac Roibrí meic aeðaccáin olláin uí concóbair duinn 7 uí ainlizi décc.

Baile na gailíne do loppcað an dapa la do múnun, dia haoíne do íonnpað 7 moran do mílleað ann.

Ua fírgail írial do óallaoh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

^m *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

ⁿ *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach^m, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrgeⁿ, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay^o, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay*, ile : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gailme, i. e. the town of Galway.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceépe céo, Seéctmogaτ, a cfeáir.

Μαινιρτιρ ούιν na ηγαλλ do éιονηργναó la haóo puaó (.i. ó doínnail) inac neill gairb, γ la α innaoi pionnguala mgnh uí briaín (concoóari na Spóna), γ α hfoóairt do dia γ do briaéribh .S. Ppionpείr do paίt α nanma ap oaiγh goimbaó Roín aóhnaicéte an mainiρτιρ pin doib buóóéin γ dia cclannmaicne ina ndeaóhaíó, γ nīr bo hīrīde namá, áct paττapaτ apccaóa iomóa oile doibh.

Eppecop doipe .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concoóari pcalge, .i. conn mac an cálbaiγ decc ip in poγmari do iponpaó γ α inac caéaoir doirpneaó ina ionaó.

Maγ eocharcain, cúcoiccpiche mac neill ticcspina cenél piachaó do mapbaó la hAóo mac pspgail megeochagain, γ an tír do mīlleaó la hua cconcoóari ppaige, γ caiplen an baile nuí do bīpneaó lair, γ phioct pspgail puaíó oionóarbaoh.

Maγ maégaínn, .i. Ruópaige ócc do écc iar mbpíctē buaóa o ólman γ o doíman.

Donn puaó mac conconnaéτ méguíoir do mapbaó la mac Riocairp meccaémaoíl.

Plaíébspach mac tomáir ócc meguíoir décc ina éiγ pín iar mbuaó naíépiγe.

Pspgal mac Sfaín uí Raíγillíγ do ecc.

Cpíca mópa do óenain oUa doínnail ap muinτιr í neill, .i. ap Aóoh mballaó mac doínnail.

Coccaó mop epir Ua neill γ clann Aóoá buíde uí néill γ o neill do dol ap pluaiccheaó i ττίρ conuill, γ τip Aóoá do lopccaó lñr, γ teaéτ plán oia tíγ.

Inpauicchió do óenain oUa neill ap inac Aóoá buíde γ ap cloinn Aipτ

^a *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note ^a, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

^r *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas^a, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua^r, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirlugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^s, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note ^a, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^s *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^a overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach^v, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged^w by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Dinnsenn-chus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of Ἀρδ na pīaḡ, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo :

“Ruc leip co Tulaich na faipersna iab ba pīaḡaḡ, co po pīaḡaḡ and iab, conaḡ uaḡa annmīḡḡep in tapo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faireseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named.”

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb cpoḡaḡ, to hang, is used instead of the pīaḡaḡ of the prose writer, thus :

“And po cpoḡaḡ in cḡrap ba poḡap a pīpḡtḡpḡaḡ. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraeh*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diairpma cloinne
Muirceartaigh [Mhuinnigh] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac mailechlaínn uí fearghail, ⁊ Diarmaid gall mac mec diair-
matra gall décc.

Diarmaid mac concobair mic Seaftraid toirpeac cloinne caíail décc an
aoine nua bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aodá mic Ruaidrí mic briain ballaigh do mairbadh la phloct
taidcc uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair fáilgi, ⁊ Tomás mac
domnaill uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirpeac na hanraile do gabail do Shían ua fáilgi a cceann a deap-
braíar do bí dall.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceípe céo, Seaíctmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Þrioip décc.

Aod mac eoíain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, ⁊ ófhgnaí
duairle, ⁊ doirbeart míoíadainna cenél eoíain décc ina tígh féin iap mbuaí
nongta, ⁊ naírticche.

Aod mac neaíctain uí domnaill do batad i ccoite ap bun na banna.

Concobair mac briain mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuaru.

Domnaill mac Seain uí fáilgi do mairbadh la cloinn caíail mic uilliam
uí fáilgi, ⁊ a ndiocur fein i meapcc gall.

Murphað mac eoíain uí maíadain tígearna ríl nanmáda, ⁊ Diarmaid
mac briain uí binn decc.

Sían ua fearghail toirpeac na hAnraile décc hi nghanarpo iap ndenain

* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*—
He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the
second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach
O'Connor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the
year 1308.

^y *Tobar-Oilbhe*, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;
Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is
now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a re-
markable well, giving name to a townland in
the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober,
and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre
of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chon-
nacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh^x O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe^y in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlín O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Aumchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

^z Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlín Mac Rannall.

^a *Roydamna*, *riġoamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly] ; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

loirceas leir an Aingale acetao curo cloinne ipail inama, 7 págbair clann
 ipail i tpeir 7 hi tpeiri. Do cóir aride iaraí tpe iartair mide co ro
 loirceas bailte caiplein deabna 7 an tír ar gac taoib doib lair. Baí ashaib
 longpuit hi cuipene mide. Tangatatar diolmáin 7 dalatunais ina teac,
 7 do rónrat ríó púir. Teir iaraí muib failge ar tarrain 7 uí concobair
 failge do bi na braitair aice, .i. Caṭair mac cuinn mic an calbais, 7 do
 dioṡail a atar, .i. mall garb ar ṡallaib, baí pe head i muib failge acc in-
 raib 7 acc opcean na mide ar gac leat uad. Dúirtear, 7 loircear leir
 caiplén caippre, 7 baile Mhaolir. Loircear, 7 aircear leir deór púir
 búiú, 7 púir tulaí, 7 fuair dha comāda o luét an muilinn éir ar an mbail
 do leccas doib gan opcean, iar milleas an tíre ar gac taoib de. Do cóir
 iaraí ar coilltib an ruba ar tarrain colmáin uí maileaclainn, 7 ro gab
 por milleas cloinne colmáin, .i. dúta 7 uí maileaclainn. Ro loirceas leir
 dha caiplén maige taimac 7 caiplein maige heille. Ba don éir rin tra ro
 ppaíneas maíom na garb airceas lá hua ndomnaill por ua maileaclainn
 co líon a éionail 7 a roéaride. Maíom belais na ccorp gad ainm oile do
 ona gadair nó rinóir luét an tíre fo braituib dpuinge don trluas tpe iom-
 cumga an bealais hírin. Ba ir in lo cedna ro meabair maíom baile loča
 luata pua hua ndomnaill du in ro marbad mac meṡ ainalṡad co roéarib

^f *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte caiplein deabna.—This is an amplification by the Four Masters, who are ever on the look out to magnify the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile caiplein deabna, which is the Irish name of the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county of Westmeath. The term *baile caiplén*, which means towns or villages defended by castles, is used throughout these Annals in contra-distinction from *práo-bailte*, street towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^g *Cuirne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^h *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

ⁱ *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Carbury, in the same barony and county.

^j *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in the north of the King's County.

^k *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Castlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

^m *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 217, note.

ⁿ *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garb-airceas, now Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, extending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuirene^g, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury^h and Bally-Meylerⁱ; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha^j, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha^o, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille ppiu, 7 battap aóaiḡ longpuipe iuin maigiu rin. Luid ua doinnail co na pluag ariamapac go rionainn. Ro tḡlaimpeac 7 po tionoilpiot na opongá do riol cceallaiḡ battap ina páppaó pop an pluaiḡeáó rin a bpuairpiot ina ccoimpoóraiḡ oapḡraiḡiḡ co nḡeacaiḡ ua doinnail co na pluag tap rionainn i nuib maine, 7 Ro airip ainnpein go po cúip reir 7 aḡtoippe a ploiḡiḡ i mḡcín de. Luid iarḡtain hi ccloinn Riocairḡ 7 a cconmaicne cúile, 7 hi ccloinn goirḡelḡaiḡ, 7 tapair tpe maáaire connaḡḡ 7 dia típ reiriu iar na piapuccáó, 7 iar mbreicḡ buaóá 7 corḡair da ḡac maigiu ḡui a páimicc.

Aóó mac eoḡain mic caḡail ui concóair, Uilliam mac taiḡḡ uí cceallaiḡ, 7 Hoibearḡ mac Ruóraiḡe mic Rora décc.

ḡarun ḡelbna décc.

Óa mac airḡ uí maóileaclainn do mairḡaó lá colmán mac airḡ uí máoi-lḡclainn.

Caipen an ccalaiḡ do ḡabal lá mac uilliam cloinne Ricairḡ, 7 a cḡairḡ do mac máoileaclainn uí cceallaiḡ, .i. mac a mḡcine reiriu.

Copbmac ua cuipnín oide eiḡḡi epeann, 7 ḡiolla na naem mac maóileaclainn uí uiccinn décc.

Reiḡlunḡ mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an trábairḡiḡ do ḡabáil lá con mac aóóá buiḡe, 7 mac an trábairḡiḡ ḡeluḡ uaó iar rin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Duu-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go po cúip reir 7 aḡtoippe a ploiḡiḡ i mḡcín de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited^p himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard^q, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht^r, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin^s died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh^t was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicene, and Lower Connaught."

^s *The baron of Delvin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. *Ḃapun Dealbna dég in bliad-an rí .i. pái cinn feóna 7 fíor do bfepp depe 7 daennaict 7 do bfepp aine ar gac eladain do bi do gallaib Eirinn ina aumrip, a egiar mbuaib o doman 7 o demon.*"

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

^t *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cíteire ceo, reáctmoga, a ré.

An teppcop maḡ raimhádáin do écc. Sḡan mac brian ina ionad.

Seapppaiò mac riacura ppióiri mainirtreac deircc décc.

Uaitne mac mic cátail uí concobairi polur ecena na heireann ḡ ardmag-
irtirir na healaðnaáib décc.

Maḡuidir, .i. taḡ mac Émainn mic tomair do mairbáð a ppioll la a
dearbpraétair Ruaidir.

Donnchað mac tomair mic tomair mic Pílip meḡuidir aḡbar tiḡearna
rearmanað, rearm lan do deaḡaitne, deineac, ḡ doirdearcur decc iari mbuaid
nairtirḡe.

Tuátal mac uí neill do mairbáð la ḡallaib macaire airtḡiall.

Taḡ ócc mac taidcc mic tiḡearnáin uí Ruairc tanairi na bheirne decc.

Aeð mac uí éallaiḡ (.i. uilliam) do mairbáð la taidcc a dearbpraétair
péin i nað luain.

Ua heaḡra iartapac .i. riabac, .i. uilliam décc.

Taḡ mac eoḡain mic ruaidir uí concobairi do mairbáð i ppiull la triar
dá muirtir péin, .i. mac Ruaidir Ruad mac eoḡain mic Cátail, ḡ mac cátail
an abad uí concobairi, ḡ mac donnchað uí taidḡ, ḡ cairlén Rora comain do
ḡabáil dóib, ḡ a ḡabáil forpra rin po ceoóir.

Eoáoin ingean doinnail mic muirdearraig bean uí concobairi duinn décc.

Dearbporḡaill ingḡn peidlimið pinn uí concobairi bean uí concobairi duinn
décc.

ḡrian mac perḡail ruaid uí uiccinn cñu a pine pein oide rḡol eireann ḡ
alban lé dán decc dia dardaoín mandala, ḡ a adnacal i nað leathain.

Domnall riabac mac ḡearailt caomanaḡ tiḡearna laiḡen décc.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^u *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

* *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.

The Bishop Magauran^a died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^v, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ionnpaigíð ðo ðenaiñ ðua neill ap oipgiallaib, 7 clann még maégaíma, .i. clann Rémainn, 7 brian mac Ruðpaige, 7 oipgialla uile ó eoḡanaig arteaó ðo teicéñ pīap po macaīpe tuléa, cpeaóa, 7 aīpccéte ðo bpere ðua neill uaéa on macaīpe peīpáite, 7 o lñéimlñib bññpne, 7 neill ðo teaóte ðia tícc īaprin po ðuaíð 7 copceap.

Slóicéaó mór la hua neill ðo cum meic aeóa ðuīðe uí neill, 7 ðol ðó po caplén beol peīppte. An caplén ðo ḡabail, 7 ðo bpīpeaó leīp, 7 teaóte ðia tíḡ īap rin.

Seaan mac uí anlūain ðo mapḡaó lá a ðeapbpaéap.

Moppluaicéaó lá mac uilliam bupc ī moótar connaóte, 7 pluaz ele lá hua ndomnaill ina aḡhaið. ðo pīaóte ua ðomnaill co cúil enaíma, 7 mac uilliam co coilltib luighe. ðo ðeachaíð mac ðiapmaða hī toīpīetīn mec uilliam, 7 mac ðonnchaíð ī toīpīetīn uí ðomnaill. ðo éaóu ua ðomnaill tap peaprait na pīonnepaḡa. Ro bññaó eic 7 ðaóíne ðe aḡ ðol anonn hī ccaīppte. Ro lean mac uilliam anonn hé. ðaḡtap aḡhaið in aḡaið amlaíð rin co ndeapīpapat pīð po ðeóíð, 7 po pannaḡat loótar cōnnaóte ap ðó, .i. uí óúḡða cpioó luighe, 7 lē capīppe lá mac uilliam, 7 an lē naill lá hua ndomnaill.

Moppluaiccheaó ḡall na mīðe hī maig bpeaḡmaíne ḡup bīpīpeaḡtap an pīaóte pīaḡaó ḡo po péimḡḡoap an pāilīp. Coīpccīte Maīnīpīp Shpuépa. Mīll-teap leo ḡuīp, 7 apḡanna an tīpe, 7 pḡapaitte cen pīð.

* *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, po ðuaíð 7 copceap, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

^a *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loacán cúile cnáma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

^b *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

^c *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap peaprait na pīonnepaḡa, i. e. the trajectus or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach^a inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant⁷.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste², which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught^d into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhach^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^d *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^e *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^f *Rath-Riabhach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

^g *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

the monastery of Sruthair^h. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breagh-mhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster ; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers ; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retiredⁱ with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda^k, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell ; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan ; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

ⁱ *Had retired, &c.*, literally, " who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

^k *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Copbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec caréaiğ riabaiğ do gabail lá copbmac mac taíðcc mic copbmaic mic diaimata plínaiμ μυρεραιγε, 7 la cloinn diaimata an dúnaíð, .i. clann deapbraéaiμ a aéaiμ fein. Coccad muián amad uile deirge tpep an maíbað [*recte* ngabáil] rin, 7 an lē éir do millead uile eiraiμ gailaiμ 7 gaoíðealaiμ.

Mac uaitne uí mōpōa do maíbað hi mbaile daiéi la mac Diaiair buiti-
lép 7 la harp ua cconcóbaiμ.

Γασé mōp oíðce péile Eoin bpuinne do bíé ip in mbliadain pī co po mill ionapepaið do éumōaigib cloé, claiac, cranuoc, 7 cpuaé pscónón epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceiépe céð, Seéctmōğatc, a hoct.

Αν τεppcop ua huiccinn, .i. epccop maiğe eo na Saγan décc.

Αν τεppucc mağ paímaðain [décc].

Tomap ouð ua caipepe biocaipe achaið upcāiμ pēp eacchaið cpaiððech épine decc.

Iapla cille ðapa décc, 7 γεapoið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Ripōñp mac emainn mic pipōñp buitiép do maíbað lá pingin puad mac pínğin (.i. ðoppaiğib) i nðopup cille cainniğ.

Copbmac mac donnchaíð méğ caréaiğ do ðallað la a ðpaiépið iap na beir i laim aca pe hfoh.

Donnchað mac bpaiā ðallaiğ ui concóbaiμ, 7 toippeðalðac mac toippeðalðaiğ puaið ui concóbaiμ décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1396, p. 743; note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

¹ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

^m *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

ⁿ *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

^p *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar¹ of Muscraighe^m, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithiⁿ by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs^o, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^q [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^s.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^q *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^s *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochaö] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbað.

Tomar ua conéfhainn tigearna ua ndiarмата do marbað lá mac a deap-bratar pín.

Pláig mór do teaét le luing ar éuan earra ruaid, lénuccáð don pláig rin hi ppearaid manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúicceað go coiécínn, 7 mac an baird .i. gofraid, tpe conaill decc di, 7 dioğbail mór do deanaí di ip in ccúicceað uile.

Mac ritbeartaiğ, .i. ciotruaid ollam meguoir lé van, Taðg pinn ua lunníu raói le leigir 7 le peançar, ua bpeirplém taðcc mac eoğain ollam meguoir le bpiécínnar, 7 ua cobtaiğ Muircearpac bacac décc.

Ionupraigíð do éenaii daðð ócc mácc matğamna pa luét tiğe ap brian mac Remainn meğ matğamna. Cpeaca mopa do éenaii dó 7 brian fein do gabail 1 etopaiğeét na cpeice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeóagain tiğearna éenél piachaé do marbað ma éodlað lá díp dia muinrip fein hi ccairplén lé paéta, 7 a lopecað bíðein ma ccionaidh.

Emann mac concóbar meğ pağnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seainn uí pearğail do marbað dupcor do cuaille upiop dia muinrip fein.

Pláig mór 1 nErim uile. ðapun ðelbna 7 Mac muirip airig decc di.

Paétua ua pearğail do marbað la mac Emann mic hoiberp ðalatun.

Apt mac colmain uí maoileaclaind, 7 Mac paínpaðain .i. catál mac donn-éaið ballaiğ decc.

Mac pearğail uí gaopa, 7 Magnup mac ðaibð do marbað la plioét Ruaidri mec diarματα.

mention his being deprived of sight ! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted ballað for the pboçað of the more ancient annals.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Coreamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshannon, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^x *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^y *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luét tiğe.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughy by English writers.

^a *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn^y O'Luinín, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household^z against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha^a, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do óíol ré

leacpaic go bpaic ar aipgib leacpaic."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b *By the stroke of a pole, &c., oupcor do cuaille*, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

^c *The Baron of Delvin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose^g on the night of Epiphany^h, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

ⁱ *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin fressh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farnley*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σεϊρε σεθ, ρεατμοζαττ, α ναοί.

Μανερτερ Μηλίνε το δέναν λα ηυα Μαδαζαιν αρ βρύ να Σιοννα ι νερ-
ρφορότεετ ελυανα ρήρτα το βραιτρινθ .S. Πριονρειρ, γ α τοζα ρειν ινντε.

Ριαρur mac μοελαρ ηuí ρλannaaccain baí ina éananaé coraíð ηι cełoéar,
ina ρεapirún γ ina ρριόρι ceile nðe ina Shacpirta ι nðaimmup, γ ina oipicel
ap loc eipne, Saoí óéφeapicaé épaibðeaé veigheimg ðaonnaéταé ðecc iar
mbpirt buaða ó ðeaiman γ ó ðoimán.

Coccað móρ eτip cenél cconaill γ eoζain, uapir ðo éuaτtap clann apτ
uí neill ηι τtip conaill ðo coccað ap ua neill, γ ðo pónaé ðioζbala mópa
étoppa.

Ua néill ðo ðol ap ionnpaiccηið ι τtip conaill, γ cpeaéa mópa ðo éabaipτ
laip ó cloinn apτ γ ó conalléoið ðon eupup pin.

Ópian mac pailm uí neill ðo ζabaíl lá ηua neill, γ α líccfn amiaé iapom.

^j *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

^k *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

^l *Culdees, céle dé*.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De, Colidei, or Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hibernice*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Borcali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.

The monastery of Meelickⁱ was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior^k of Culdees^l, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says :

"Iacet autem extra Llyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.*" His words are as follows :

"In majoribus certe Vltioniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ψαυλαίετ μορια δο βήν αρ, γ α διαρ μᾶς δο βραιγδοῖς ρρι ταιριρρι. ὅριαν
δο ὅολ διονηραιcció αρ ua νδομῖναιλλ δο coccáο αρ ua neill ὀριουρι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡatt.

Μαγυῖδιρ, .i. tomar occ mac tomar moir mic Ρίλιρ mic αοδha ρυαῖδ
ρῑρ πο ba mó δειρc, cpaβaῖδ, γ eineac baí ina αιμριρ ρεαρ coranta α cpiée
αρ eaétaircemealaib, ρεαρ denma mainiptpeé, teampall γ cáilipeach ρῑρ
πο baí ιϋιη ριοῖῖ, γ πο δι hi ccaétpaiḡ San Sem aḡa oilépe, décc, γ α aḡnacal
ι mainiptir in cábain iar ttoḡa dó innte.

Mac μαγνυρα μεγυῖδιρ, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail móir mic ḡiollapat-
tpaicc mic μαγνυρα bpuccáioḡ toccaíde eipíde décc iar mbuaῖδ onḡta γ
aṡpicche.

Μαγνυρ ρυαῖδ ó δομῖναιλλ δο μαρβαῖδ le cloinn ρεῖlim ριαβαῖḡ uí δομῖναιλλ.

Ο neill δο ὅολ αρ ιονηραιcció ι τῑρι conaill, loiρcte γ διοḡbala iomḡa δο
denam lair.

Ο δομῖναιλλ δο ὅολ αρ ιονηραιcció ι τῑιρ eoccaim. Clann αιρτ uí neill, γ
clann ρεῖlim uí neill δο bñt ina ṡairpaḡ, γ cpeaṡa mópa δο denam lair αρ
mac caṡmaoil hi ccenel ρεαραḡaicé γ bñan mac τοιρρḡealbaiḡ ρυαῖδ mic
enri uí neill δο μαρβαῖδ leó, γ mac mec caṡmaoil Semur. Δο ρala ua neill
cona cloinn ina compocpaiḡ in tan ϋιη γ πο lñpat clann í neill γ mac caṡ-
maoil na cpeaṡa γ πο μαρβαῖδ leo eoḡan mac αιρτ í neill baoi hi ρpoṡair
í δομῖναιλλ ρaoí cinnṡeaḡna eipíde. Rucc ua δομῖναιλλ na cpeaṡa, γ ρoair δια
τιḡ iar ccopccari co neḡalaib iomḡa lair.

Eoḡhan ua δομῖναιλλ .i. mac néill ḡairb, δο μαρβαῖδ la cloinn neṡtain
uí δομῖναιλλ ι ccluiam laoḡ .i. an 29. δο September. γ eoḡan caoṡ mac μαγ-
νυρα ui concobair δο μαρβαῖδ ina ṡairpaḡ γ mac τοιρρḡealbaiḡ capraiḡ
uí concobair δο ḡabail ann beóρ.

^m To ensure his fidelity.—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is : γ α διαρ mac δο βραιγδοῖς ταιριρ ρορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ Founder of Monasteries, &c., literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o The city of St. James, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

^p Brughaidh, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries^a and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh^p, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Chlain-laegh^a, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

^a *Chlain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðpaíge mac Ruðpaíge mic neacétain í domnaill do marbhad lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail coimne lé cloinn neacétain, ⁊ le conn ua neill fa cairlén na pinne, ⁊ ríó do denam dóbí pe poile, ⁊ tanairdect tpe conail do tabairt deicneacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann riabac mac duinn mic conconnaect meguoir, ⁊ mac gille finnéin .i. taðg mac briain, taoipeac po bfeapn teac naoiobd baio ina atpoccur décc.

Ua heodora, .i. aongur mac Slain paos píri óána ⁊ feargal mac eocáda deigfeap dana ele décc.

Copmac mac airt cuile meguoir, ⁊ Pílip riabac mac amlaoib meguoir décc.

Airt mac Ruðpaíge még matgaimna do marbhad ar deipead cpeice oíde do pinne pé féin ip na ríobib hi fearann conulað mic aoda uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aoda puaid még matgaimna, ⁊ clann Remann meguoir matgaimna, cpeaca mora do denam ar cloinn Remann, ⁊ a ccup ipin mbpeirne i ccno hí paigillig.

Sccaindeap cpoða etip cloinn emann a bupc, ⁊ clann Riocaird a bupc. bpipteap ar cloinn emann. Marbétar mac mec dubgail na halban (.i. Colla) daon upcor poigde ⁊ rocharde oile amaille ppiur an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille finnen .i. mac briain, ⁊ tpi píri décc do muinip cloinne briain mic pílip meguoir do marbhad acc bealach uí mtiðeim lá cloinn uí puairc, tigeapnan ⁊ briain puad clann tigeapnan mic taidhec mic tigeapnan iad pén.

Sluað gall do teact i tpi eogain lá conn ua neill fa cairlén Sheaan buide ui neill, .i. iapla cille dapa píri ionad pið Saxon i nepinn, ⁊ goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

¹ *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

² *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

³ *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

⁴ *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fewes,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne^r, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh^t, another good poet, died.

Cornac, son of Art Cuile^t Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha^u on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven^w into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein^x, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

^w *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeekin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note^q, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

μῖθε ἀρ' ἐφ' α. Seaan buiðe féim do bñt' ip in ccaiplen, 7 an baile do cōng-
máil, 7 do íf'raim dō daimðeóim an t'p'luaiḡ, 7 an p'luaiḡ dōim'teēt tap anair, 7
Seaan buiðe do ðenaim p'ioða p'p' hua neill iar'ttain.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1481.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛp' céd, oētmoccat, a haon.

Ḑriam mac pelim uí Raḡallaiḡ, cñd dáim 7 deópað, 7 p'ear t'ig'e aoíðeas
coitc'ind d'éc.

Τοιρ'p'ðealb'ac mac P'ilip mic tomáir méḡuiðip do m'arbað i pell an 5. do
octoberi ma c'airlén p'ein la donnchað occ mac donnchað mic aoða meḡuiðip
p'aoi coit'céann cōimlán ap eimeac, ap ait'ne, 7 ap uairle, 7 a aðnacal i mai-
nir'tip dúim na ḡall iar t'roḡa dō mte.

Ua hanluain p'elim do m'arbað p'aoi c'innp'fōna ap uairle 7 ap oir'bear't
epiðe.

Caṛaoip caomanaç mac mec mupchaða do m'arbað lár an c'contae
p'iaðac.

Mac an t'p'abaoip'ḡ, .i. p'at'p'raicc do ḡabail la conn mac aoða buiðe, 7
a ḡallað leip.

Sláime inḡñ ui ḑriam bñ mec uilliam cloinne Riocair'p' p'oið'teac lán do
deipic 7 d'p'ele, bean p'o deap'p'ccnaiḡ do m'náib a haip'p'ipe d'éc iar m'p'reit
huaða ó ḡōman 7 ó ḡñman.

Cu'cōnnaç't mac Seain mic con'cōnnaç't méḡuiðip, 7 P'elim mac d'uinm mic
con'cōnnaç't mic P'ilip mic aoða p'uað meḡuiðip d'éc.

Coccað móp' deipḡe hi t'p'ip eoḡain etip ua neill 7 Seaan buiðe ó neill.
Clann air't í neill, 7 clann p'elim í neill do bñt' i naḡhaið uí neill ap in
ccoccað p'in. Clann air't do ðenaim c'p'eiçe ap cloimn uí neill, 7 cland uí neill
do ðenaim c'p'eiçe no dō ap Seaan buiðe. Clant't t'Seaa buiðe da lñmain,

¹ *Kept and maintained the town*, an baile do cōngmáil 7 do íf'raim do, literally, the town was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 an c'airlen do cōngbail do daimðeom in t'p'luaiḡ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use the word baile in the sense of castle, or military station, but they also apply it to any town, village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

² *Knowledge*, ait'ne.—This word signified knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town^y in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge^z, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise^a (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed^b O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

ἡ αὐτὸς μᾶς κατὰ μὴν περὶ λῆμνὸς υἱὸς κοκοβαίρ τοῦ μαρβαῖο λέο, ἡ μᾶς ḡíolla-
πατραις μὴ κατὰ μῆναις τοῦ ποκαῖοις οἷοις καὶ ἀρμῖνταρ.

Conn mac hui neill .i. ἐνρί, τοῦ ḡabail lé cloinn αὐτοῦς βυῖοις υἱὸς neill, ἡ αὐτὸς
κατὰ μῆναις ἡ λαμῖν υἱὸς domnaill.

Samur mac Maoilir mec hoirebert τοῦ μαρβαῖο λά ḡeapioir mac emann
ḡeangcaig mec hoirebert.

ΑἶΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αἶοίς Κριοστ, μῆναις κεῖρε ἐεῶ, οὐκ τοῦ ḡat, αὐτὸς.

Ριοḡair naem érhoice an coimnead darpucchaod ἡ ὄρα ḡabail ap brú locha
baile an éuilinn. Ρεαρτα ἡ μιορballa iomda τοῦ denam oi.

Ḥiolla epirt ua fiaich biocaire aipe bporccag Ḥaoí cleiricé ἡ ρεαρ τιḡe
αὐτοῦς κοῖτις ἡ ρῖε αὐτὸς βλιαῖοις ḡeccc τοῦ écc.

Conn mac αὐτοῦς βυῖοις υἱὸς neill τοῦ βαρ ρεῖοις, ἡ ρεῖοῖς κοῖτις αὐτὸς τοῦ εἰραῖοις
εἰραῖοις, ἡ alban. Ceann coccaí ἡ coranta epirt αὐτὸς ceneoir, ἡ ριοḡdamna an
éuicé ḡeccc iap mbuaíο naῖτις.

Enri mac conulaíο μὴ αὐτοῦς μὴ εὐḡair υἱὸς néill τοῦ μαρβαῖο λα ḡallai.

sous of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

^d *Into the hands*, *hu lámh*, literally, "into the hand." *hu lámh* also means, in custody, and *lámhdeacur* is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "aḡ ro aḡair éuinn bacaió, ἡ mḡean iapla cille dapa αὐτὸς bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^e *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^f *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoć naem mupbailec τοῦ τοḡbail éno in bliadan ρῖ ap boro locha αὐτὸς baile in éuilinn ἡ ἔρτα ἡ mupbaileada mópa τοῦ denam oi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *bealba Muire*, and the representations of the *cpoć naem*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach^e Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna^h of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *zógbail cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliadain ap in uirici 7 níp

zócbur cén do neoc ó do cuairé finn cup amuig,
7 ir é fo deapa dam cén do zócbail cailte
ofaicipin. And I have been one hundred years
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what
induced me to appear now."

^g *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

^h *Roydamna*, *pioḡdamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Απε mac donnchaíð meḡuíoip decc.

Maolmorðo mac caíail uí raiḡillíḡ do mārbað lá cloinn aoða uí raiḡil-
híḡ. Clann aoða do éaáct dia ttip ap ríe, clann caíail dia mionnraíḡíð ḡ
tíḡ do ḡabail forpa, ḡ dá mac aoða, ḡ da mac feiolmíð mic aoða do mārbað
co nḡuínḡ oile.

ḡrian mac feilim uí neill do mārbað la mac cuinn mec aoða buíðe, ḡ la
phíoct enpi ampeíð. ḡa raoí ap eíneað ap eangnamh ap cínnað duan ḡ
ḡpeáct an ḡrian híḡin.

Donnchað occ mac donnchaíð meḡuíoip (lap po mārbað toiprḡealbáð
mac pilip meḡuíoip) do mārbað daon opáip ríḡíðe.

Murphað mac taíðcc mic caíail óicc meḡ paḡnaill do mārbað la phíoct
apre uí Ruairc.

Ḍiarmaíð mac lochláinn óicc uí ainlíḡi aḡḡap toipríḡ éenel doḡta do
mārbaðh co na ḡraéripíð a meabail la phíoct ḡíolla na naoí uí ainlíḡi, ḡap
plánaíð mionn connaáct ḡ ḡpuínḡe dia maíeíð.

Ruarið buíðe ua hainlíḡi taoípeð éenél doḡta décc iar peanḡataíð toḡ-
aíðe, ḡ taíðcc a ḡraéarí do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Sluaiḡeað díoḡla lá Ruaiðrí mac díarpara tíḡearpa míoḡe luipcc, lá
taíðḡ maḡ paḡnaill tíḡearpa conmaíne maíḡe rín hi cceenél doḡta iar
mbripeað a plán dia po loipeaáð teað uí ainlíḡi, ḡ dia po mārbað donnchað
mac ríacupa carpaíḡ, ḡ mac concobair mic mic corbmaíe. ḡríḡmáíðm forpa
lap an típi co béol an áta paða. Feíðlmíð ríonn ua concobairí do éoáip i
naḡhaíð an máðma rin ḡ a éoéuccað óó.

ḡrian ócc mac ḡrian mic caíail duíð uí concobairí do mārbað lá phíoct
taíðcc uí concobairí hi ccuipreáð in apaccaí.

Maíðm i náe na cceímaíḡheað la harpe ua cconcobairí for oíluer plíoínḡ-
éó, ḡ ḡream dia múnripí do mārbað, ḡ oíluéri rín do ḡabail.

ⁱ *For having violated their guarantees*, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

^k *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffly, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

^l *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunket, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Connaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guaranteesⁱ, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada^k, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail^l.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannagheadhⁿ, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

ⁿ *Ath-na-g-Ceannagheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðraige uí concobair tigearna corcmóruaó ninair décc
 ⁊ διαρμαίτετ α βραταίρ ινα ιοναό.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcmóruaó do mārbaó .a meabail lá
 macaib concobair uí concóbair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaió fear croda coccetaó, aóðar tigearna
 ril concobair ruaió décc.

Eraro ua maolconaire ollam ril muiríohaiḡ hi ríncur, ⁊ hi rphilídeáct
 paói epíde illaíoin ⁊ ι ηḡaíoiúlec décc iar mbuaíó ó óomhan, ⁊ o óeamhan ⁊ α
 aónacal ι noilpinn, ⁊ Sioðraíó ua maolconaire ιna ιοναó.

Muiréfríac mac flannchaó aóðar ollamhan tuaoímuíhan, ⁊ an corpaíac
 mac concobair óicc mec flannchaóa décc.

Aoó mac cairpre uí concobar do mārbaó la dñim dia muinuir flíppin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1483.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, Míle, ceítepe ced, oócmoḡat α τpí.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méḡuíoip eppcop cloóair, Saoí ι neccna, ⁊ ι
 ceptaíó fear ticóe aoióó coitcímh dá ḡac aon décc, ⁊ α aónacal ι τcím pall
 achaó upcoip do pēir α éḡa buó óéin.

Maḡamain ua ḡpíobḡa eppcop cílle dá lua tobar péile ⁊ eccna décc, ⁊
 α aónacal ι mainuipir na ceananaó hi ceopco baipccíno co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clannahon, in the county of Cavan.

^o *Rory, Rúðraige*.—This name, which was in use among the Irish from the earliest period, is to be distinguished from Ruaiópi, which is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from Rúðraige mop mac Siépiḡe, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally the dominant family in Ulster, but who were dispersed at different periods, and settled in various parts of Ireland.

^p *Corcomroe-Ninai*.—This territory originally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That division of the Great Island of Aran, called Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of Thomond, thus: “Eoḡanaóct ninupra α tuaoímuíhan .i. Eoḡanaóct na n-aran.”

^q *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mulconry in his place,” no verb being used in the original.

^r *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were hereditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

^s *O'Greefa, O ḡpíobḡa*.—The head of this family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury^o O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai^s, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him^a.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav^r of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa^s, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons^t, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffec in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'ḡríoðēa (not ḡrīpīn, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

^t *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inir na ḡ-canánač, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o fíḡail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dḡuaplaceað lá a aḡair ⁊ lá a bḡairib ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó éloinn aodá buide, ⁊ an conn rin iaraḡ dḡirḡneað ina éḡearna ar tḡir eogain do éoil a aḡair, ⁊ tḡir heoḡain aréḡna.

Coccað mór do eirḡe eirḡir ua ndomnaill aod ruad, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éneól cconail ⁊ iocḡair connacḡ. Aod ócc mac aodá buide uí neill co líon a éionóil do ééct ina éomḡail ⁊ dol ríḡpa ina ríḡmim imḡeaḡta ḡai tuilleað buide re híccapairḡ ua raiḡ ríḡpa co tḡaiḡ baile dúine deaḡan. Airccḡair ⁊ loirccḡair leó an baile ⁊ an tḡir ina tḡimḡeal. Rucc an iurḡir .i. ḡearoid mac tomair iarlá cille daria, co roḡairḡte mór ḡall forḡra dia tḡoḡraim ⁊ dia tḡoḡaiḡéct. Ar a aí Ro iomḡuirḡioḡroḡ an tḡir érom rin co neimḡiomḡac, ⁊ do rḡaoíneað forḡra, ⁊ do marḡað dḡroḡ mór do ḡallaiḡ. Cíð iadroḡ dḡa ro marḡað mac uíḡilin ⁊ mac tḡirḡdeal-baiḡ éarraiḡ uí concobair uatá. Uíð ua domnaill cona roḡairḡte iaroḡ co baile lucḡmaiḡ ⁊ loirccḡair baile lucḡmaiḡ laiḡ ⁊ ro ḡeíḡ comá ⁊ ceannaḡ dāí cḡn imḡḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tair a air, ⁊ ro léicc aod ócc mac aedá buide uadá co ḡlḡroḡḡe dionḡaircchíḡ érin conḡail. Ro ḡaḡ ríḡn reime tḡé tḡir eogain. Millḡair ⁊ loirccḡair leiḡ an tḡir ina comḡoccur dá ḡac líḡ co rānicc abann mór. Ro tḡíccað ⁊ ro ḡíḡraḡ leo coillḡe dāḡḡre dḡimḡeaḡta do rāla for a cḡionn for bḡú abann móire ionnuḡ

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiseinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

^u *Powerful pursuers*, tḡir érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

"However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them" [*ex illis*].

^v *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: "O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town." The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: "O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^u, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lugh-mhaigh^v with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards^w Trian-Congail^x, through Glenree^y. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^z, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhann-mhor^a; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^u *Towards Trian-Congaill*, δ'ιονnpαικcιδ εpin congail, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

^x *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^y *Glenree*, gléno riúe, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note ^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^z *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "bpeυg," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

^a *Abhann-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

συρ βό conair ποδωνγ ποιμτεαατα δια ρλυαγ επέρ να πεαδαιβ λιριν. Ro ποριονγραδ λαρ πορ α ρλόγαιβ εφραιγοροιεετ comδωνγνι do δένανι ταρι αν αδαινη co πιααταταρ α ρλόιγδοριμα επιρ ποιρεεεε γ μαρκαε δαρ αν ρρυε ανονη ινα ιοιmlaine γαν βάδαδ εις να ουινη διβ. Ro λιεερετ αν οροιεετ ρριρ αν ρρυε co να βαί αγα μβιοδβαδαιβ αετ α ρραιρεεριν υατα don λιετ αραιλλ, γ ταινιεε ό δοιμναλλ δια τιγ ιαρανι ιαρ μβυαιδ γ coρεαρ.

Σλοικεαδ ele la hua νοοιμναλλ αρ Sfan mac ριλιρ μεγυιδρι co τεπαρετ επεαα γ αιρεεετ ιοιδα λαρ. Cpeac eile αρ ναμαραε do denam lá doimnall ua neill αρ m Sfan ecéuna.

Μαιδm lá hape mac ciunn mic an εάλβαιγ υί concoδair αρ εονη mac αιρε mic ciunt υί μαοιλεαελαινη δύ ιαρι μαρβαδ δά mac Ruaiδρι εαρραιγ υί εαρι-βαιλλ co ποδαιδib ele amaille ρριυ.

Υα ειανάιν, .i. Ruaiδρι ollam μεγυιδρι le ρfnéur, γ Concoδair όεε mac plannchaδa .i. ollam τυαδmumhan ραοι δφιρεεαιγεε ι νειρερι γ hi ριλιθεαετ δεεε, γ αεδ mac plannchaδa ινα ιοναδ.

Concoδair mac an bpiéfmian αδβαρ ollamian μυνεπιρε μαολρυαιν δεεε ιαρ τερεαβλαιτε ποδα.

Αν cuiccead Euaipo do ποιγαδh όρ Saxaib, 9. Appil da mí, γ οετ lá δεεε πο βαί hi ριγhe.

Αν επίρ Riποδρι do ποιγαδh όρ Saxaib. 22. lun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernis Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvii lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair ποδωνγ ποιμτεαατα.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ποδωνγ, easy, is the opposite of νοδωνγ, difficult. Σοιμτεαατα is compounded of po, easy, and ιμτεαατα, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Μυόορν,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage^b for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies^c could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

^d *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

^g *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

^h *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceire céo, oétmogat, a cftair.

Nioclár uarðun, eppcor doipe décc.

Seaan ua fairceallaiḡ canánać do muinntir ðromma lftain, ḡ ðrian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saccarir do ðionnrccain cloć anḡcoipe do ðénañ aḡ ceampoll móðr ðromma leatain décc.

Niall mac an comarba inéḡ matḡamna décc oce toidécť on póiñ.

Rémann maḡ matḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc ina briaḡðenur i noðioćť áta.

Sémur mac Remainn tipial ticćfina fñr ctulać décc.

Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar tpeblaio foda.

Mac uí concobar pailḡe Mupchað mac caťaoír mic cuinn mic an calbaiḡ do marbað ðupcor pailḡe lá cloinn emainn ðairpñoiḡ hi ceñic na ceédach.

Taðcc mac uilliam mic aoða mic briain uí ceallaiḡ do marbað lá briain ua cceallaiḡ lá a ðearbriatair fñn, ḡ lá huilliam ua muirpeaðaiḡ a ðearb comalta fñn ḡ a ceppochað pñe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina ceiontaiḡ.

Acò mac briain mic briain ballaiḡ uí concobar do marbað lá pñioćť taiḡ uí concobar.

Domnall mac ḡormáin ðaor ḡraða uí briain, fñr tiḡe aoíðeað coitćinn ḡ fñr po ba pñioðpe i neppinn a mbeótlur décc.

Acò mac briain uí briain ḡ a bñn Saðb inḡean taiḡ uí concobar décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

¹ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

² *Anchorite's cell*, cloć anḡcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killyear, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloć anḡcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called claiḡteać, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.

Nicholas Westonⁱ, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell^j at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh^k, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Ced-ach^l, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray^m, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stockⁿ, died. *

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien^o, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

^k *Fertullagh*, feara tulaic, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Crioich-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ^l.

ⁿ *In live stock*, i mbeotclur.—O'Clery explains beo, the root of this word, by ceacra no aipnéir, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form bólaic used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ρυαῖδρι ὅcc mac Ρυαῖδρι buide uí ainlizi décc.

Μαοίλεclainn mac concobair uí gairmlíohaiḡ, ἡ concobair a deapbpaḡair do mārbað lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí doḡnaill.

Ḳrian ruas mac caḡail mic eoḡain mic Sḡain uí raiḡillizi décc.

Coccað móri eḡir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, ἡ ua doḡnaill .i. aoð ruas, ἡ rioḡbala móra do denaḡi ḡorpa.

Ḣiollapaḡpaice mac méḡuiḡiri (Eman mac tomaiḡ oícc) do mārbað a pḡuill lá a cuicḡi deapbpaḡair (donn, Seaan, Eman, aḡt capraḡ, ἡ aoð) aḡ alḡoir ḡḡmpaill achaið urḡair comð ḡremið riðe do ḡairḡi dá maḡuiḡiri .i. Sḡan mac piliḡ mic tomaḡi móiri méḡuiḡiri ἡ tomaḡi mac tomaiḡ oícc mic tomaḡi mḡoir. Seaan do ḡol ar ploiḡceas ar cloinn donnchaið mic tomaiḡ meḡuiḡiri (piliḡ ἡ pḡilin). Ḣiollapaḡpaice mac tomaḡi mic donnchaið, ἡ mac pḡilin mic donnchaið meḡuiḡiri do mārbað laiḡ co ḡḡruing oile amaillḡ pḡiú. Mac ḡiollaruaið, .i. brian mac doḡnaill, da mac mec doḡnaill cloinne ceallaḡi (coḡbmac ἡ aḡt) ἡ rochaiðe ele do ḡabail. Dá dia haoíne do ḡonn-
pað an 13 Calainn pḡḡtembriḡ do ḡónað inḡirin, ἡ máḡuiḡiri Sḡan do ḡoað an lá rin co mbuaið ἡ co neḡail.

Ḣlaiḡbḡḡaḡ mac tomaḡi mic Piliḡ meḡuiḡiri do mārbað lá tomaḡi ὅcc mac tomaiḡ oícc mic tomaiḡ mḡoir ḡḡḡoiḡ do ḡae hi bḡoḡt aiḡið bḡoḡccaḡi.

Maḡiḡm móna laiðraiḡe lá cloinn Eman meḡuiḡiri ar cloinn brian mic Piliḡ meḡuiḡiri dú in ḡo mārbað ḡri mḡic brian, Caḡal, Cuḡonnaḡḡ, ἡ Eman, ἡ in ḡo mārbað beḡr aeð mac aḡt mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toḡḡḡealḡaiḡ mic Piliḡ na ḡuaiḡe méḡuiḡiri co na mac toḡḡḡealḡaḡ, Re-
mann mac ḡillibeḡt mic coḡbmaiḡ uí ḡlannaccain co ḡoḡaiðib oile, ἡ mār ḡabað ḡna, Piliḡ mac toḡḡḡealḡaiḡ mic Piliḡ meḡuiḡiri ἡ Piliḡ mac brian mic Piliḡ méḡuiḡiri, ἡ ḡiollapaḡpaice mac caḡail oícc mic maḡnuḡa méḡuiḡiri, eḡceḡeḡa, ḡiḡe do ḡaoimḡ do mārbað ἡ deḡneḡar do ḡabað ann.

^v *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^a *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Der-
rybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

^r *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

^s *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghahurcher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy^p, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh^a.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan^s, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oécmogac, a cúicc.

Niocól ua gpaða comarba tuama gréine fñi deipaó dağoiniğ 7 an tapar
peap décc baóí paop 1 luimneac décc.

Donnchaó máğ coilíð aipéinneac bñiaicch fñi tiğe aoíðeaó coitáinn décc.

Eoğan caóç (.i. o concobairi donn) mac peiðlimið uí concobairi peap ağmar
ionnpaiğteac décc iap tpeblaio ðoða 7 tiğeapna do ġairm ina ionaó daóð
mac aóða uí concobairi.

Uilleağ a bupe tiğeapna cloinne Riocairið oigpe iapla ulaó, fñíceam
coitáinð deiccepið epeann décc, 7 a mac do ġabail a ionaio, .i. uillsc ele.
Sluaicéaó lap an mac pin paop macaipe cónnaçt 7 hi tciñ maine dia po loipcc
7 dia po mill apðanna 7 baile, 7 dia po loipcc 7 dia po buip caiplen tuillpge
7 capcaip.

Ruaíðri mac bpiam ballaiğ uí concobairi do mapbaó lá plioçt taioğ
uí cóncobaip.

Sile inğñi mec Siupcáin bñ Riocairið a bupe baincéann ban cónnaçt décc.

Αοó ócc mac aóða buíðe mic bpiam ballaiğ uí neill tiğeapna tpiam
conğail do ðol ap cpeich illñt caçail, 7 ġoill do bñiçt paip, 7 a mapbaó daññ
epçop do ġae.

O Sullebán beippe doinnall O concobairi coipcmoðpuað, 7 O concobairi
ciappaige 7 a bñi décc.

O baioğill coippealbach do çop a tiğñpnaip de, 7 a mac mall do ġabáil
a ionaioh.

Coccaó mópi eipip cenel cconail, 7 eoğain. Clann aipci í neill (.i. mall
cona bpaicpið) do lñt uí doinnail. Clann neaçtain uí doinnail (eigneaçan
cona bpaicpið) do leiçt ui Neill. O doinnail do ðol pluağ 1 muuñcip luuioğ

¹ *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

² *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

³ *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of 'Tuam-Greine', a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free^a in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare^w, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony. a

uair ar ann po baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muinṡir pleēta neáctain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi fporlongpore a muinṡir luimḡ ḡ phioēt neáctain amaille fpor acc imdóirí a tíre, ḡ a muinṡire. Ar a aí ní po féē ó doínnailí dóibh co ndearna cpeacá epoma ḡ airccēe aóble. Ro ḡab lá taob fporlongpuipe uí neill, ḡ pleacáta neáctain, ḡ tucc na cpeacá leir dia tír uaēta ḡan díoḡbail do denaíḡ dó na ttiimcéll.

Aoó ócc mac aoóa puaió mic puópaiḡe mic apóḡail méḡ maēḡamna do oirpneacó ma tḡḡearna fpor oirḡiallaib.

Baile cónulaó mic aeóa uí néill do lopccaó lá brian na coilleac mac eoḡain uí neill. Fḡriann ḡ baile an brian cédna do lopccaó ar abapac ma díoḡail lá comulaó ḡ la cloinn Remann mic Ruópaiḡe meḡ maēḡamna (ḡlaine ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ maēḡamna óḡ, .i. ḡiollapacc.

Shioēt Mhaolínórho an mullaḡ do ionnapbaó ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clann ḡlaine uí Raḡallaiḡ do fuidiuaó a tíre dia níir, ḡ do denaíḡ cairlein innṡe. Iatpoin do tarranḡ iapla cille uapa (ḡearóio mac tomair) ar cloinn ḡlaine, ḡ cúcc buailte décc bó do buain dib i ccpeic, ḡ ḡiollaíopa mac ḡlaine do ḡabail don cúir rin.

Feidlimió mac ḡlaine mic concóbar uí paḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua paḡallaiḡ, .i. toirpdealbác mac Sḡain mic eoḡain do dól i tpeallac eacóac, ḡ baile méḡ paḡpaóáin .i. peilim, ḡ baile donnchaó a deapbraēar do lopccaó níir. Maḡ paḡpaóáin cona bpaicpib do dól a ttopaiḡeēt an tpeuaḡ ar abapac ḡ ré fpor decc etpír ḡabail ḡ mapbaó, ḡ dá céu eac do buain don tpeuaḡ.

Mac doínnailí (.i. colla) conpapaḡ galloclac uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlaine mic Remann meḡ maēḡamna do dól ar ḡallbaēt maēaipe airḡiall, ḡ mac don tau, .i. Seon do mapbaó leir. Conn mac maḡnupa uí cónḡalaiḡ, Mac corpbmaic uí cónḡalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec apóḡail do mapbaó uaóapoin, ḡ ór cḡnn píciē eac do buain de peir ḡ dá muinṡir. Caēapoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^y *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

^z *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaé laoiḡill*.—See note under the year 1488.

^a *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille^y, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh^z were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran^a (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called county of Leitrim.

Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

^b Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriac mic Pilib, γ εογαν mac Semair mic eochara móir méz matganna do gabail, γ εογαν delud iar rin.

Αρε an boccáin mac uí conóchar fáilge (i. conn) do marbað lá a ósbríachair catair mac cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ daen epóor gae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuoir (aod, ape, γ giolla íora) γ clann toirppóealbaiḡ meḡuoir (Tadg, pilib, γ an giolla dub) do denaí cpeice ap doinnall mac giolla patraice mic emainn méḡuoir. Doinnall féin do marbað a ttoraiḡ-eét na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac geibeannaiḡ γ an Maolpeaclainn cedna do marbað pó cedóir ap an laḡair rin.

Maḡuoir, i. slan do denaí cpeice hi mioðbolcc ap cloinn donnchara mic aoda meḡuoir, γ ap cloinn méz ualḡaircc pa óó i naoin tpeaétmáin.

Giolla patraice ua huiccinn, mac briain, mic maoileclainn, pñi tiḡe aoisóh coitcinn do épénaiḡ γ do tpuaiḡaiḡ décc.

Ua cuipnín aḡairne décc.

An pechtaoḡ King Henrḡ do pioḡaḡ or Saxaib, 22. August.

^c *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Mac Ualḡair*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

^e *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg^c, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaireg^d, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^e was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

“ Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus
Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur.”

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “ And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: “ *Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*”

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirre céo, oétmogāt, a ré.

Μαμριτπ (ι. cill cúilín) bpaṭar mionúr de obrepuanṭia do éionnprgnāḁ ar brú abann līpe la Rolont mac Sīr eduarḁ iurṭar.

Prīoir maoṭla pṣīgal mac Roiberḁ mēgpragnailḁ décc.

Prīlir mac an cōmarba (ι. Semur mac puḁpāiḡe mic apḁgail) meḡ mat-ḡamīna, cananāc corāḁ hī cclōcār comarba cluana heoar, pṣīrṣun ḁarṭpāiḡe, et cetera décc.

Cairbīdīl coitēcīn an éúiccīḁ iur lūlī ı nḁpōicēṭ aṭa aḡ apḁṣṣpucc arḁa mācā, ι. Octavianur Italicur acc epṣcorapḁ ḡ acc clēpīcīḁ tuarṣirṭ epēann uile.

Ruāḁrī mac ḁarṡmaḁa (ι. mac puāḁrī cāoic) ṭiḡearṡa moḡe lūpcc, arṡicē, ḡ ṭīpe tuāṭail décc do ḡalār aṭḡṣīr hī ṭcīmpall loṭa na ḡarān ı cclōinn cāṭail mic muṣpēāḁaiḡ, ḡ concōbar mac corḁmaic mic ṭomalṭaiḡ an eimḡ ḁoirḁneāḁ īna ionāḁ.

Cumara mac conmara do mārbaḁ ḡo hāṭearāc la clōinn ḁonnehāḁ mec conmara.

Ṭāḁcc mac cāṭail óicc meḡpragnailḁ lāntaoīpēāc muṡṡipe heolār paḁ ḁearpccaiḡṭe ar eīneāc ḡ ar eanḡnam ḁecc iar mbuaḁ o ḁeamān ḡ ó ḁōmān, ḡ a āḁnacal hī pṣīoḁnāc.

Ṭāḁcc ua maoīlīmāḁaiḡ āḁbar ṭaoirḡ mūṡṡipe cṣīballān do mārbaḁ lā clōinn maoīleāclāinn meḡpragnailḁ, ḡ lā clōinn maoīpuaṡaiḁ meḡ pragnailḁ.

Éoḡan mac īr ḁo ḡābail lā clōinn maoīpuaṡaiḁ meḡ pragnailḁ, ḡ clann ṭaiḁcc uī maoīlīmāḁaiḡ ḁo mārbaḁ, ḡ mac uīlīam mic māḡnupa co poṭāiḁīḁ oīle.

^f *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

^g *Of Maethail*, maoṭla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

^b *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.

The monastery of Kilcullen^f, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail^g, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rory, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus^h, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasan, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conon, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolanⁱ, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

ⁱ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg^k, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him^o.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him*, *faip*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimíð buide mac cairpre uí concóbar, uaitne mac ríain cairraig
mec brianáin, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maða 7 aod mac Ruaidrí ðuib
mec maða do mairbæð lá cloinn maorleólainn méð pagnaill.

Taðg caoð mac uilliam uí ceallaið an dapa tiðearna baof for uib maine
décc i naibíð an tpeap uirð.

Sile iníðín aodá mic uilliam uí ceallaið bñ uí maðaðáin décc.

Loólainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainlið décc.

Taðg mac aodá mic briain uí birn, 7 Maóileaclainn mac diarmada méð
pagnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loólainn uí ruairc raoileáctain tiðearna na bñípe décc.

Semur mac mec Rirðírd buitilér fear ionat iarla urmumhan décc.

Bríral 7 diarmad da mac murchað uí maðaðáin do mairbæð a meabail
la cobéac ua maðaðáin lá a ndearbraéain féin.

Raígnait iníðín tðeacan mec conmapa bñ toirpðealbaið mic taíðg
uí briain tiðearna tuadumhan airéiraið décc.

Giolla na naoín mac domnall mic muirceartaið iníðíð tiðearna calað
na hangaile décc iar ccian aóir.

Taðg mac aodagan ollain muntipe hangaile do mairbæð go gpaíníñail
lá phioct íriai uí feargal.

Plann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Brían mac Ruðraiðe mic arðgail með maíðamha tiðearna darpraiðe
do mairbæð lá gallaib maéape airíall.

Domnall ócc mac mec artain raoí neimíð décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

^a *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler.*—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim Nodluic aniuð 7 ar tpeom
fearéain fan uair po a zopaé aodá, 7 co ti
mac fip in baile plan .i. Símur mac Émann

mic Rirpèrd, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i.
in tiapla balb, map ir a moépaé aniuð ofa-
aib pé rinn, 7 a Raiz in bozape duin 7 u.eo
fan oolaið ma cfe le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felin Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branan; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order^p.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gílla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^a, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Coblithach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^s by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Rathcline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

^s *Abominable manner*, *go gpaífmáit*, i. e. in a disgustful, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Sían buíde mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fírgail mecc raínpáðain décc.

Oét mbaile píct do ḡallbaét maðaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Maḡ mað-
ḡamna, aod ócc mac aodá ruaid mic ruðraige.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do dól pluaz nia raímain ar maðaire airḡiall
loicecti ḡ millte móra do denaí lair.

Creað móp lá brian mac emainn mic Ruðraige meḡ maðḡamna ar emann
mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noirí, ḡ emann ócc mac emainn do
maíbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreandaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir
décc, ḡ a deaíbpaétar ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ, Maḡnur mac
maoileduin, ḡ Ruðraige mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do maíbað ar
baile an oipeaét la péilim mac donnchað meḡuidir ar ḡreir oíde.

Caitilim inḡín uí fearḡail (doínnall buíde mac doínnall mic Sían) bñ
mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. catál ócc mac catail móip décc.

Airt ruaid mac ḡiollapataice mic emainn meḡuidir do maíbað duicóp
roigde lá cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aodá, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emainn mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt cap-
raiḡ mic maoileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ airt caprað dpuaplaccað, ḡ a naétar
do léiccín a tḡeapnair de an lá céðna do com tḡsain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emainn, mic tomair óig do maíbað a ppiull hi ndo-
nur Reilce achaid upáir lé cloinn tomáir oig meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobair,
ḡ Ruaidir ḡ lá cloinn plaitíḡraiḡ mic tomair óig, ḡiollapataice, Cuonnaét,
ḡ brian cporað.

[†] *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, “*in estate hujus anni*.”

^u *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

^w *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^y *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

^z Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies^t of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṭpe céo, oṣtṁoccat, a peṣt.

Μαοιλεάλαinn mac mupchaíð uí ḫlannaccáin decanaḁ oileḫinn décc, ἡ
Tomar ua hínidḡín do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Ταḡ mac ḫrian mic amlaoíḁ meḡuíoḫ ḡo baí na peapḫún i mboṣaíð ap
tor ἡ na biocairpe hi coill laipḫpe decc.

Ḫrian ua coḫcḫain biocair claoiminnḫi ἡ deim mac ḡiollacoḫccle airḫín-
neaḁ, ἡ biocairpe airḫḁ ḫḡoḫca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαinn, .i. laigneáḁ mac cuḫc tiḡeapḫa cloinne colmaín do
ínarḫaḁ le conn mac airṫ mic cuinn mic coḫbmaic ballaḡ uí ḡmaoileáclainn.

Ο ḡaḡallaḡ, .i. τοḫḡḡoḫalḫaḁ mac Sḫain mic eoḡain décc do ḫḫcc ina
ḁairḫén ḫén hi ṫulaiḡ monḡáin an céo lá do ḡí September ἡ ó Raḡallaḡ
do ḡairḡ do ḡac ina ionaíð .i. Sḫan.

Ḫrian mac ḫrian ḫallaḡ mic aoḁa mic ḫeilim uí concobaḫ ḡoḫeaḁ
ḁionḡḡála do ḡiḡe connáḁt décc.

Αοḁ mac Ruaiḁḡi mic ḫrian uí concobaḫ décc.

Siḁḡraíð ua maolconairpe ollam ḫil muḫpeaḁaiḡ ḁḡnn aḫe ἡ airḫ ḫear
neḫeann décc ἡ do ḁḡnn ḫine ina ionaíð .i. doḡnnall ἡ maolconairpe mac toḡna.

Μuḫḡḡḫ mac loḁlainn ui ḡmaolconairpe oḫe a ḁḡḡḡe ḫén décc i ṫḫí
conuill iar ṫḫeablaṫ ḫḁa, ἡ iar mbuaíð naiṫḫicḁe ἡ a aḁnacal i ḡḁun na
ḡḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-
nallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-
Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the
county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Fqirsdi" [Belfast] "was
taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and
by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin),
and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian
Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of
Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell,
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be
found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Core), Lord of Clann-Colman^c, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan^d, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom^e of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès^f of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

"The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

"Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o. die Augusti, feria 6^a."

^a *Botha*, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^b *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill larepaic, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin's, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^d *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ^c, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^e *Worthy of the kingdom*, ποιεαέ διογκματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^f *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccáin, γ α βñ mǵñ uí maóileonaire décc.

Ua maóilpalaió droméi ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla dǫrmuñan do mǫrbað lá α muinrip fém α meabail hī rǫíε ζαολα τpe éomairle dhéain α deapbpaζar fém. Sfan dna γ lucr an mǫrbaðe apéñna dionnarbað la muirip mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aóða mic brian uí éallaiǵ tiǵearna ua maine do ζabail lá α bpaírib fepirí α meabail γ α écc ina ζeimñib, γ dá tiǵearna ina ionað, .i. maóileáclainn mac aéða mic brian γ donnchað mac bǫfǫil uí éallaiǵ.

Aóð mac donnchað uí éallaiǵ do mǫrbað lá maóileáclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiǵ.

Concobaí mac τaiðcc caoíc uí éallaiǵ do ζabail α meabail lá τaiðcc mac maóileáclainn uí éallaiǵ.

Caéal dub mac domnall mic eoǵain uí concobaí do mǫrbað lá ζoiðelbachaib iar ndol ap cpeíc foppa γ α bpaζair ele an calbaé caoé do bñíε na cpeíεe ζo háíεfpaé laip.

Domnall ua concobaí do ðol ap ionnpaíǵið fop lǫítip mic Pílip, γ bpipeað dóib ap ðpeim dá muinrip ζup mǫrbaíε ann da mac domnall mic brian mec donnchað γ mópan dá nuairñib γ da muinrip apéñna.

ðrian puað, mac tiǵearnám, mic τaiðǵ mic tiǵearnain uí Ruairc τanaipre bpeipne do mǫrbað dupéop do paíǵiε la mac uí puairc, Eoǵan mac peilim mic donnchað mic tiǵearnám óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aóð puaðh do ðol tpeír an mǫrbað rin ipin mbpeipne, γ puíðe ðo α fpoplonǵpopε pá baile uí Ruairc .i. caipén an caipéε, γ α ζabail laip γ τpiúri do muinrip uí puairc do mǫrbað γ brian mac caéal mic tiǵearnain uí Ruairc do mǫrbað lá ζoppaíð mac aéða ζallða uí domnall dupéop peléip. An caipen do bpipeað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

^a *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Raé Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^s, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rathgaela^h, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philipⁱ, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe^k, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda^l O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

ⁱ *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

^k *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' capra*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castletcar.

^l *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νδομναλλ ιαρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρς ρελιμ διονναρβαδ αρ α θυτхайг hi ρρεαριλν
manaδ λά hua νδομναλλ. Ua νδομναλλ δοριδριι δο λείγειαν uί Ruairc ινα
δυτхайг, γ ριδ δο θεναν ειτιρ ρεραιλν βρειρνε, γ α ταβαιρ αρ ιν τιρ αν αιρλέν
δο αιθθεναν.

Maolruanaid mac taidcc mec diarmada do gabail a meabail αρ οίλέν
να τρινόυε la tomaltaδ mac Ruaidrii mec diarmada, γ mac briain mec
diarmada do marbad ann.

Alartrann mac colla mic toirprealbaiг, γ dream do mairib a gallócclac
do marbad arason ριρ λά cloinn Ruaidrii mec diarmada.

Sian mac an airéinnig cfnh a fine ρέιν ρεαρ τιγε αιοιςδ coiτcinn, γ αιρ-
cindeac Ραοραicc ι nail ριnn décc.

Aod mac Dilip ruaid mec conmara ρερ cpoδa cocetac décc.

Sian dab mac goirdelbaiг τιγειρνα ρlebe luға décc, γ δά τιγειρνα ινα
ιοναδ, .i. uilliam mac emainn an macaire a θερβραταρ ρέν γ Siúrtau mac
Dilip mec goirdelbaiг.

Sian mac concobair mec aedaccain ollam cloinne ρiocaird, γ Aod mac
briain mic-ρeapγail ruaid uί uiccinn décc.

Cataoir mág coeláin do marbad hi ρφιoll λά mac a θερβραταρ ρίνγιν
ruaid.

Emann mac Riocaird a bupc do gabail a meabail λά baipeδacail, γ α
tabac go háiteapac δια βρατεριβ ρέιν.

Slóigead lá hua νδομναλλ ι mβρειρνε uί ρυαιρς, δά hé ροcann an τρλόιγιδ
ριν, ο ρυαιρς ρελιμ mac donncharid mic τιγειρναίν, γ α baile do gabail a

^m *By the shot of a ball, dupcōp peléip.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchup do gunna, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“ This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “ bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Conor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball^m. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Islandⁿ, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh^o, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav^p of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

ⁿ *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

^p *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

πριλλ λά α βραιτίβ πέιν, γ ιαρ νδολ υί δομναλλ δον βρείφνε πορλονζπορε
 δο δεναμ δο ιμον μβαίλε, .i. cairlén an éairte, γ an baile do gábal leir po
 δειδ ιαρ μβνίτ ατθαδ να τιμνέαλλ, γ τιζεαρναν δυβ mac donnchaí mic
 τιζεαρναν δicc do mairbas lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin, γ o ruairc feilim
 d'fáccbáil dua domnaill hi ccairlén in éairte ιαρ ríoduccáδ fear mbreíφne
 pua poile. O Ruairc do gíφraδ ciora coranta dua domnaill ipin mbreíφne
 γ d'φop a ionaδ na δiaíδh.

Τιζεαρνάν όcc o ruairc ταναρι βρείφνε do mairbas lá cloinn Maol-
 puanaig meφpaφnaill, γ lá cloinn Ruairí mec διαρματα ι nuét na nengáδ.

Slóicceáδ lá haoδ puas ua ndomnaill hi maig luipcc dia po mill apbanda
 γ dia po loipcc bailte cairlén ionda. Ro loipcc γ Ro brip cairlén cloinne
 Ruairí mec διαρματα, .i. baile na huamha. O domnaill fein co ndoipma
 dia rluas do arccnaí co hincleite ip in oíde ap a longpore co ndearna
 cpeaá mópa ι ndoipe éua. Feíðlimíð pionn ua concobair (.i. mac ταιδcc
 mic τοιρρδealbais puas) do dol hi ccfnn υί domnaill don éur rin, γ ríé
 púctain do δeναμ όδ prip. Ruairí an doipe mac muirgíφa mic aóða mec
 διαρματα baí hi poépaδe υί domnaill ap an rlóicceáδ rin do ráruccáδ na
 ceallbpaigí uallaigí, γ évala mópa do híníé eipce, γ ó domnaill do éabairt
 ógaipcc do ragaφταb an tñmpaill po rárαιccéaδ ann.

Slóicceáδ la mac uilliam cloinne puocairí (.i. uilleacc mac uilicc an
 piona) ι nuib mane dia po bripeas lair baðbóuin aía hacc maonaccan, Ar-
 banna γ bailte ionda do milleaδ όδ ι nuib mane, γ hi macaipe éonnaét.

^a *Protection-tribute*, cíop coranta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^r *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

^s *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmac in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

^t *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

^u *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute^a upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh^r.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha^s. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua^t. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi^u, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution^w to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^w *Full restitution*, óḡarpiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “ 7 hua domnaill do ariz na néada do pa-ḡarpiab in cŋmpaill po rapaigŋo ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reverence, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið þinn do mārbað ðaon urcop raiǵde la ðruing don tþluaǵ. Clann feilim þinn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpðealbðac, 7 concobair, do ðol tarrpa co baile tobair bþiǵde. A lopccað 7 a arǵain dóib. Ðiarmaitte mac doinnail mic toirpðealbðaiǵ doill uí concobair do mārbað doib .i. aǵ Rop comain, hi luipce an tþluaǵ. A lñmáin dóib arfin hi ccloinn ðonnniðaiǵ, 7 eic do bñin don tþluaǵ ceðna. Ða þop tþrriaiǵ uí concobair ðuinn, .i. aod mac aodð mic toirpðealbðaiǵ ðuinn, do þonað an þluaicceað þin. Sío þil muipðaiǵ do ðenañ ðoib buððein iar ndiultað a dñmna ar comairle a ccaparte.

Cþeacá meabla do ðenonñ do Ruaiðri ua ðoncobair ar þelim þinn. Cþeacá anba ina ðioǵail rþðe la þelim þþinn ua cconcobair þop rþicte taidǵ óiǵ.

Sío þil Muipðhaiǵ do naðm ðopiðiri, 7 tiǵearnar þleaáta copbmaic ui bþn 7 lfe baile an cláir, 7 cóicc baile éinn copað do éuð þonna toirpðealbðaiǵ óicc, do mairññ dá þlioct þpeidlim ua concobair. Ðað do éloinn caðal mic muipðhaiǵ do baí aþhaið ðaimþir illaiñ cloinne maolþuain do tabairte þpeidlimið þionn ua cconcobair.

Tiǵearnán caprac mac tiǵearnain mic taidǵ mic tiǵearnain uí þuairic, þþaðac mac Sþain mic toirpðealbðaiǵ méǵuiðri, 7 doinnail mac ðuinn mic doinnail mic airte méǵuiðri do mārbað hi muinþir eolair lá cloinn Ruaiðri mec ðiarmata 7 lá mac mec ðiarmata þuaid, 7 doinnail beaprac mac rañþaðain do mārbað ðon éþri þin.

O doinnail, .i. aod do ðol hi maiǵ luipce ip in þþoǵmair do þonþaðh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ báidíðear aþliaǵ
ðóidíðear loé ǵlinne
biað ǵlinþce ’na párac
’r cluain álar ǵan ðume.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
Lough Glinn shall be burned,
Glinsk shall be waste,
And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i.e. the town of St. Bridget’s well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

² *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O’Conor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i.e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O’Conor Don (i.e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Connor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde⁷, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Connor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance^z of O'Connor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Connor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Connor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Connor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Connor."

^a *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τίγε ιομόα γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ τσμπαιλ δρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ αν ταν ριν λά ρβιζαλ εαρραε mac domnaill mic ταιδεε υί ρυαιρε ζαν εστ ουα δοιinnaill, γ ό ναε ρυεε ό δοιinnaill αρ ρεαριζαλ εαρραε δο διογαλ αν ινιζμοια ριν ραιρ, δο ραδ mac τιγεαρναιν να buannaide δο ελέριεδ αν εσμπαιλ α ηγιολλ ρριρ αν λορρεαδ ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιle, εστρε ceo, οετμοζατ, α hoεt.

Ab aεa τριuim decc.

Πλάιζ μίορ ρορ μαεαιρε εονναετ δια ρο εεε Catál mac ειουζιν biocairi εσμπαιλ Ραττραεε, γ cananae coραδ ι noilρinn, Aongur ua ρεαεταδαν coιnarba ρinnéin hi ccluan ερσίua Διαρμαιδ mac conεαζαδ ραζαρε τοζαιδε, γ an biocaire boδar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

^e *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

^f Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn ; and the church of Druim-Conaille^c was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke ; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin ; Aengus O'Reachtadhain^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha^h ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, a select priest ; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor ; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond ; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

^g *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncruff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncruff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Caéal ruad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí conócobair décc don plaig cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmait mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, 7 corbmacc mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill gairb uí domnaill do gabáil la cloinn aoda galla mic neill gairb, 7 a ruad ar na mparac ainal do puillrioc a mignoma.

Ua ceallaiġ (Maileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn lēpráite iar ngabail tigeairnair, 7 conócobair a bratair do gabail a ionaid.

Maġ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, 7 a veairbratair (Aod) doironead ina ionad.

Emann mac tomai meguir baí ina tigeairna hi pfruib manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meguir décc.

O plannaccain tuaithe raeta toirpdeibac mac giolla iora décc.

O tuatail (Eman) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidcc uí briom.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeairna ua pfridmēti, Maġamain mac taidcc do mairbad a ppuill la donnac .i. mac tigeairna ua ccinnrelaiġ mac airt mic donnachad.

Diarmad mac Sġan luirec mic toirpdealbaiġ an fiona uí domnaill décc.

Brian mac aoda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galari breac.

Taidcc mac maileclainn mic tigeairnāin uí ruairic, 7 Maġ raġnaill conócobair mac murchad do phioct Maileclainn décc, 7 Maġ raġnaill do denaim ina ionad do maileclainn mac uilliam don tphioct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, 7 Maġuir Sġan mac Pili mic tomai do dol go teag uí domnaill 7 pō éarēanaē cairdñail do denamh dua neill 7 dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Sid do denaim dua neill 7 do cloinn tpsan buide uí neill iar ná léiccā ar a mbraġdñar.

^k As his misdeeds deserved, ainal do puillrioc a mignoma. The verb puillrioc, i. e. po ēuill ruad, is an ancient form of do ēuilleadap, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

^l O'Murchadha, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murroghoo, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felimy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

^m Galar-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ O'Neill.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved*.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha¹, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac^m.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill^a, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about
 " O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

Domnall mac neill uí neill do mairbhadh hi ppionntaínnac lá Ruðpaise mac airt, 7 lá cloinn néill mic airt uí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Sfain mic domnall, 7 na ghaid Ruðpaise mic caítil uí fírgail.

Maoileaclaínn mac meġ plannehaíð do mairbhadh la cloinn taidé mic caítil mic tigeapnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoghan mac IR meġpaignaill do mairbhadh la a deapbratair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, 7 lá a mac 7 la Maġnur mac IR.

Toirpdealbá mic taidé mic matġanna fear lán do paċ 7 do tíodnacal ecena ón Spiorat naom tíodnaicteac fíed 7 maóine decc iar mbpíct buada ó domán 7 ó dñínan.

Ruairí mac uí concobair duinn décc.

Cúnlad mac Sfain buide uí neill do mairbhadh lá harp mac enrí mic eoghan.

Airt mac neill éarriais mic muircearais óicc uí neill do mairbhadh la cloinn enrí mic enrí mic eoghan uí neill ar ġreirf oíde.

Eoghan mac uí Ruairc, feilim mac donnehaíð mic tigeapnain óicc mic tigeapnain móir do mairbhadh ar orpað le heoghan ele mac uí ruairc .i. mac tígínnain mic taidé mic tigeapnain móir.

Eoghan mac maolmorba uí paġallais tigeapna mullais laoiġill décc.

Donnehaíð dubríleac ua concobair .i. ua concobair ruad, décc iar ccian aóir 7 iar ndíġbftaíð, 7 feidlimíð pionn ua concobair doirpneaí ina ionaí lá hua ndomnall, lá mac uilliam 7 la mac ndiarmada .i. concobair feib ar dionġmala po ġairpaí tigeapna daon poime pé hachaíð 7 a bpoce do cóp fair do mac diarmada.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

^o *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *taínnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Taínnac na naom*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

^p *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

^q *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

^r *Full of grace*, lán do paċ.—See note ^e, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *paċ* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir Paġraic a ġin piurí 7 do luið paċ in Spíapata naimb for a eplabpa,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach^o, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac^p, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir^a, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke^s, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^t, died.

Donough Dubhshuilc each O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life ; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated ; and his shoe^u was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

^s *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^t *Mullach-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised Lyle, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^u *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Síð do ðenarñ dua domnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concóbar 7 mac diarmata hi ccopaiǵeēt, 7 hi plánaib ftoppa.

Forbairi lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmata .i. concóbar, ar capraice loća cé baí aǵ cloinn Ruairí mec diarmata. Arbanna an típe do milleaó 7 do caitéñ dóib. Ua domnaill dimteacēt iar pfeimðeaó dol fuirpfe. Forlongpopt mec diarmata do ǵabáil dia ǵallocklaćaib féin iar na fágbail for a ccomairce, 7 arépaige an loća uile do bñité dóib for an capraice.

Uilliam mac aóða mec bpanain taoipeacē corcaclann décc i noēt februi iar mbuaíð naépiǵe 7 a aónacal i noilpinn.

Sfan manntac fear uplamair maibéa iarla dñrmuñan do baruccaó lá Muirp mac an iarla. Iarla do ǵairm do muirp mac an iarla.

Lenab ionǵnaéac do ǵñnññan i naé cliaé ma mbátari a fácla acca bñité. Ro far méaó aóbal ann iar na ǵñnññan náé clor a commor hi leanab ó am-pir na ccupad.

Síðe ǵaoíte do ðol po mñéil móna baí i tuuam mona, 7 duine díð do maibeaó, aǵte an locta uile do aē, 7 cšerari ele do maibeaó don ǵaoit cedna hi maéaire connacēt.

Emann mac Riocarð a bupe poǵa ǵallmacaonñ connacēt décc.

Sfan ócc ua híǵra 7 a mac do maibeaó hi puill lá cloinn uí eaǵra, .i. Ruairí, 7 aed (clann a dearbriacari féin) dia domnaig do ðonñiaó i manp-ēir an bñnd ðoda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

^w *Having failed*, iar pfeimðeaó.—The word pfeimðeaó is explained *diultacā*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

^x *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^y *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note ¹.

^z *A whirlwind*, pñe ǵaoíte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pñe ǵaoíte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

^a *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^w to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock^x, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes^y.

A whirlwind^z attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish *Tuaim móna*, but the *món*, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maðgarína tigearna corca baireinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac maðgarína ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ⁊ taðg ruad mac toirpðealbhaig mec maðgarína.

Ḳirgal mac ari puagarpe décc. baí an feargal rin ríce bliaðan ag caiteaín a éoda amail gaé aon, ⁊ ní ðeachað ðiméaleccað a éuirp ferr an pé rin.

Ruaðori ua concobair .i. mac peidlimið, fear lé raiðe ruil na rocaíðe do gabail comarbar a átar décc i mbaile tobair briðe a mí auguir.

Creaðluaiðceað lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel ríachað mic neill dia po bhir caplen bile raða por cloinn muircearraig með eoðaccáin iar taðairt opðanar éuice.

Maolacáinn mac Ruaðori mec diairmaða, ⁊ Muirgí mac aoda mec diairmaða décc.

Taðg mac aeda mic toirpðealbhaig uí concobair ced poða macaeín plecta brian luignið décc, aithce capce do ronnrað.

Diairmað mac taðcc uí concobair, tanairi tigearna a éneoil, fear ar mó ler éuit dia bioðbaðaib dá laim baí i nepinn ina ampir decc do galap ruail iar tpeablat poða.

Concobair mac dubzaig uí ðuibgeannáin do baðað ar loé bráðain a muintir eolair.

Maolconape mac topna uí maolconape decc do galap aitégarri hi cclucain na hoíðce.

Maolmaipe mac taðcc óicc uí uicinn orðe epeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an baipð oirgíall decc.

^c *The evacuation of his body*, ðiméaleccað a éuirp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

^d *Ordnance*, opðanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the opðanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^e *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

^f *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Cluain-na-hoidhe*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahec, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body^c during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough^e O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Cloonercaff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loč na hoiöce*.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirte céu, oétmoḡat, a naoí.

Nioclar ua caṡapaḡ biocairpe daímhiri por loḡ eirne [7] Taḡcc ua maíṡ-
gen, Manacḡ do manchaibḡ na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac ḡiollapaττpaic Seppiaibḡ
tiḡearna opḡaiḡe, ua ceapḡaill Sḡan tiḡearna éle, O baḡill coirpḡealḡac,
Maḡnar mac aoḡa ruaiḡ mic ruḡḡaiḡe mḡḡ maṡḡamna, 7 Coḡcobair mac
ḡlairne ui Raḡallaiḡ décc.

Pláḡ mḡri ir in mbhaḡan ri dia mo éccpaτ ile. baí da haḡḡble co na
paḡḡaibḡir daóine a naḡnacal paḡnḡn epeann.

Remann mac uaiṡne mic peapḡail mic tomaiρ mic maṡḡamna mic ḡiolla
ioḡa ruaiḡ uí paḡallaiḡ décc ói.

Feiḡlimiḡ ócc mac feiḡlimiḡ mic peapḡail mic tomaiρ mic maṡḡamna
mic ḡiolla ioḡa ruaiḡ ui paḡallaiḡ, doínnall mac toḡna uí maolconairpe aoḡar
ollaínan ril muirḡoḡaiḡ, Doínnall cananaḡ mac taiḡcc uí bḡri, Coḡbmac
ua conallaḡ ceann ḡallocclaḡ culcoimeḡa uí conḡobair an inḡean dub inḡḡn
í conḡobair, .i. donḡhaḡ dubḡuileac, Aoḡ buiḡe 7 doínnall caoḡ dá mac
uí amlḡḡi, Rúḡḡaiḡe ḡlar mac Ruaiḡḡri mic aoḡa, Mac donḡhaḡḡ paḡaiḡ,
.i. aoḡ, 7 pḡonḡḡuala inḡḡn mec diaḡimata ruaiḡ décc don plaiḡ uile.

Maolclaḡann mac muirceapṡaiḡ mic eoḡain uí neill do maḡḡaḡ lá
cloinn bḡrian na coilleaḡ mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruḡḡaiḡe mac daḡiḡ uí mḡḡḡa tanairi laiḡiri décc.

Ror mac uaiṡne uí moḡḡa do maḡḡaḡ lá caṡaioir mac laiḡḡriḡ mic
caṡaioir uí diomurḡaiḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ḡol 1 noipeaḡτ uí caṡain. Millte moḡa do
ḡenaiḡ ḡó, 7 a mbḡaiḡḡe do ṡaḡairτ laiρ.

O doínnall, .i. aoḡ ruaiḡ mac neill ḡairḡ do ḡol pluaḡ 1 τṡḡian conḡail
ir in pḡoḡmaiρ do pḡonḡḡaḡ. Cḡeaḡa mḡḡa 7 aipccṡe aiḡḡble do ḡenaiḡ do ir

of Scotland himself, together with many of the
noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle
the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, be-
cause he would not give up to his son the people
who had administered the poison to his mother.

“The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy
O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged
by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen)
a short time before Michaelmas.”

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na paḡḡaibḡir

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillapatrik, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turrough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead¹ throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille^k, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More¹, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey^m.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoime a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

^k *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

¹ *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

^m *Cahir*, the son of *Laoighseach O'Dempsey*.

in rúta ar mac uídhín, 7 gan díogbail do denaíh dó acé conn a mac do gúin. Dó d' íar rin co bel fírrde, 7 cairlén beól fírrde do gabail 7 do bñreabó lair, 7 teaéct plan dia tíg co neóalaib aóbbi.

O paǵallaiǵ Sfaín mac toirpðealbáiǵ mic Sfaín, 7 ó fearǵail conñac mac Sfaín mic domñall do denaíh cpeíce hī maiǵ breaghlmaíne, 7 donñchaó mac bñain éaíó mic domñall buíðe uí fearǵail do marbáó don turur rin.

Tomalteaó mac bñain mec donñchaó do marbáó la haó mac domñall éaim mec donñchaó, 7 lá a cloinn.

Aó mac feilim fínn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí éallaiǵ.

Toirpðealbáó mac feilim fínn uí concobair (mac tigeapna a aop a ar fearp taimic dia énel pe haíhaó daimpí) do marbáó la cloinn ruaióru mic feíðlímíó 7 lá mac mec diaimata, la plíoéct uí concobair ruaió, 7 lá mac aóða mic ruaióru ír in cairlén ríabáó.

Comíoccbail coccabó for ua cconcóbair la Ruaióru mac feilim, la plíoéct taidǵ óicc 7 taidécc ruaió, 7 lá plíoéct Ruaióru mec diaimata. Comíonnraicéíó doib fair co haró an éoilín, 7 Mac caéail ruaió uí concóbair do leccaó 7 do bualaó leo 7 a marcpluaǵ féin dá bñin amaó co háitéfpaó. Ua concóbair féin co na marcpluaǵ 7 co na gallócclaícaí do bñíé forpa, 7 gabála do gáðpataí don éaopaiǵeaéct do bñin díob. A lñmáin apuíðe co tuillpce 7 donñchaó clípeaó mac taidécc mec diaimata do marbáó lá hua cconcóbair. Cíó fíl ann tra acé a gallócclaíca fínn do feall 7 do impáó for ua concóbair, 7 a maómuccaó leo 7 mac concóbair buíðe mic corbmaic do marbáó uaó co roéaíóib oile, 7 blaó da éaopaiǵeaéct do buain de, 7 imteaéct áitéfpaó attééta eipíomail do denaíh dua concóbair, 7 a éaopaiǵeaéct do bñíé lñr í nuíð maíne.

Eoccan mac fíðlímíó .i. feíðlímíó mac eoǵain mic domñall mic muirceap-taiǵ uí concobair mac tígírna cairpípe, 7 dá mác muirceap-taiǵ mic Eoǵain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

^a *Magh-Breaghlmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrúle.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Cuislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlerea, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlerea after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

^p *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakilín, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh^c, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Connor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Connor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^p, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Connor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Connor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Connor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Connor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^b, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen ; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin. .

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll ; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Patricin^r, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge). .

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby^s, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre^u, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dnnmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

^r *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seann," i. e. son of John.

^s *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493. .

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuim ḡo mór lá diaimiois, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid
paoí éannaí do mairbad ina dnoḡail ren la taḡcc mbuidē mac catail ruaid
uí concobair hi maig murchada.

Conn mac toirprealbaiḡ ruaid uí concobair décc.

Coccaḡ mór eiptir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaicéaḡ lá hua cconcobair
ruaid co baile tobair briḡde dia po briḡ baḡbḡḡn an baile, ḡ tanḡatḡar
taoíricc pleḡta taḡcc óicc ina téaḡ co po ḡiallrat dó, .i. ua floinn, Mac
cñíḡnaiḡ, ḡ ua maolbḡénainn.

Sluaicéaḡ la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleaḡ dia po ḡḡir an bealaḡ, ḡ
dia tuccrat luḡt aḡticch briḡde dó.

ḡreap maḡm for cloinn uí concobair ip in tSḡair la cloinn Ruaidrí
mec diaimata.

Slóicéaḡ lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam uí éallaiḡ dia po loircc,
ḡ dia po ḡeapp bealaḡ an cluamín, dia po ḡeapp ḡ dia po mull aḡbanna
iomḡa. Dnoḡbala iomḡa do ḡenaiḡ do cloinn uilliam uí éallaiḡ for ua maol-
conaire co na briatḡib ina dnoḡail riḡe.

Aḡḡ mac uí concobair, ḡ eocan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí
éallaiḡ, ḡ dubḡaḡ ua maolconaire do ḡabail ina poḡair, ḡ a ḡor i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diaimata do ḡabail la toirprealbaḡ ua cconcobair.

Coccaḡ mór eiptir aḡḡalaḡaḡb féin. Creaca ḡ uile iomḡa do ḡénaḡ dóib
for aḡoile co nḡearna an lurtir riḡ tḡorpa ḡ co po pann an taoírigeḡt eiptir
mac rḡann ḡ mac catail.

^w *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

^x The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

^y *Bel-coille*, now Ballagheullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“*ḡel coille mo ḡḡarup ina ḡfuilim aḡ leiḡeaḡ an leabaip po anoḡt, Nou. 13. mḡccclxxu. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.*”

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha^w.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlicus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement^b.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice^c made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airtech and Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^z *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

^a *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

^b *In confinement*, *ingenimel*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kil-dare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς cluana tuaircirt na rionna lá rlioct laoiǵriǵ mic Ropra, 7 cpeac áitḡrac do ðenaim ina díogail 1 tḡir licin lá muinṡir ainliǵi for rlioct loiǵriǵ.

Μαιðm píoða etir an dá ua ḡrǵail, 7 cpeac mór do ðenaim la mac Sḡain for mac caṡail mic tomaiṡ.

Mac bṡanán do ǵairm do Shḡan mac bṡanán lá hua concobair 7 lá mac diarmada 7 do mairé pé an lá rin lḡt maircc banle an bealaiǵ do clonin uí maoilcṡonairc baí acc for a ionaid forpa lé haimṡir imcéin.

Maeleclainn mac loclainn uí maoilcṡonairc décc for a cuairt éicci lá muṡain.

Sile ingean diarmata an dúnaid meǵ capṡaiǵ bḡn toirpṡealbaiǵ ui bṡain díol cairṡ do píoǵain décc.

Ḳaoíre na miðe a ccomṡóciṡ bairpce ó aṡ cliaṡ co ṡpóiṡt áṡa do ḡol ir in muir daiṡḡeoin a naoǵairḡ 7 ǵan a tṡeaṡt for ccúla.

Ο ριалан décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟՏ, 1490.

Αοιρ Ἐριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, noṡat.

Μαṡa mac conaincc biocairc lḡt paṡa, Ḳḡccur mac éoin mic maṡa ancoirp inṡi caoín, An cananaṡ mac ticcḡrṡnán do ṡḡnaid ṡpoma lḡtan, 7 ḡiolla ciṡt mac an ḡipleiǵinn raccaṡt ócc baí 1 ccluan lip ḡloinnaḡṡairc décc.

^d *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlee, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

^e *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

^f *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Chuain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain^g died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Chuain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

“Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mac Gillapatrik, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillapatrik, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Cpeac la hua cconcobair i t-*ti*r maine por Ruaióir mac toirpóealbaiḡ i tuplaḡ na mbriugeol. Cpeac ele lá hua cconcobair por cloinn Ruaióir buíde hi muine ppaochnat, ḡ hi nōruim tarlaḡ, ḡ hi ccluan ḡamnac. Clann Ruaióir mec diarmaḡa ḡ a mbaoí na acchaoḡ dá cionḡ péin cona ngallócc-lachaiḡ do bñt ar a cionnar maiḡ na cpiuaḡna ḡ taḡar aḡḡarḡ ainmín do taḡairt doib da poile co po cuimḡḡriot a rñ pōlta ḡ a nuapōlta da cēile, ar batar daoine ainmḡde i naḡaoḡ apoile lar po marbaḡ aoḡre ḡ braitre a cēle. Cioḡ tra aḡt po ppaoinaḡ lá hua concobair porra ainmḡ, ḡ do marbaḡ ann tomaltaḡ mac Ruaióir mec diarmaḡa tanairi maiḡe luirḡ, ḡ corbmac mac taiḡḡ mic Ruaióir buíde. Ro ḡabaoḡ ann donnchaḡ mac toirpóealbaiḡ mec dubḡall, ḡ roḡaoḡe da ngallócc-laḡaiḡ ḡ dá cclitir.

O concobair peilim pionn mac taiḡcc mic toirpóealbaiḡ puaoḡ uí cōncobair pear cpoḡa cocḡtaḡ rñ po ōing a oḡan por ḡaḡ tir ina timcēall, ḡ pear po paoilrft ríol muirfohaiḡ do cōr connacḡ lé cēile décc luan capcc i t-*ti*ḡ mecc oirpeachtaiḡ, ḡ a aḡnacal i noḡarliccē a rñmḡor hi por comain.

Toirpóealbaḡ mac toirpóealbaiḡ uí baoiḡill do trapecpaḡ dia eoḡ a ccomling por iomairc murbaḡi ḡ a écc ar a lor.

Ua ḡairmlfohaiḡ muirceartaḡ mac enri mic concobair, ḡ Concobair puaoḡ mac ḡiollapatreicc meḡuḡir decc.

Ruaióir mac Piliḡ mic conconnaḡt do marbaḡ lá cloinn briain mic concobair óicc meḡuḡir ḡ la rliocḡ concobair arḡna.

Ua caḡain Sñan mac aiḡne mic diarmaḡa do ḡabail la luing taiḡiḡ a hinber Aiḡ.

Aoḡ mac maolmoḡa mic Seain uí Raḡallaiḡ do ḡabail la cloinn ḡlairne mic concobair uí paḡallaiḡ iar noḡcain baile tomar mic ḡlairne lñr.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

¹ *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

² *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamhnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

³ *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol^b, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fracchnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnachⁱ. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name¹ through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach^k, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air^l.

Hugh, the son of Maclmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

^k *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

^l *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber up, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“Hua Caethan .i. Seáan mac aibne mic diarmada huí Caethan do arítein la luíng éáinic a halpáin, no a humber up ammi iun ipin bliadán ri.”

Σέμυρ όcc Sabaoir do mārbað la cloinn an επιοναρccail Sabaoίρ.

Colla mac rúðpαιγε mic αρδογαι μεζ ματgamna do mārbað lá pñocct conulað mic neill móip uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðpαιγε mic Sñinicín mec uioilín do mārbað i naenðpuim lá cloinn ðpιατη mic aοða.

Cairlén éðain dubcaipccce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aοða buiðe do gabáil 7 do ðpιαcð lá feilim mac mic neill buiðe, 7 cpeaca mópa la feilim mac mic uí neill buiðe ap cloinn cuinn mec aεða buiðe, 7 3oppað ua maol-cpaoiðe do mārbað leipr.

Cpeaca 7 oip3ne do ðenom la hað ó3 mac aοða puatð uí ðomhnaill ap cloinn ðonnchað mic aεða με3uioip, 7 a mbpñt laip co haτ pñnαι3 7 a mārbað ann uile, .i. cñtpe ééð bó, naip tucpaτ βαpðaða an baile (clann aοða 3allða uí ðomnaill) cairlén aτα pñnαι3 ðaοð ócc 3an comaipléccað ðua ðomnaill.

O ðomnaill 7 ó neill do bñt i noíð pcpoiað pop aineac apoile ó Shañnan 3o noðlaicc, O ðomnaill i noipum bó 7 ó neill ipin ccaipccín, 7 ní ðeapnpaτ pñð na oppað, coccað, na comþuaαað ppup an pé pin.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*inð oenτρuina*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

ⁿ *Edan-dubh-cairre*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rory, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^m, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge^a, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe^o.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up^p the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^q in two camps^r from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^s, and O'Neill at Cairrgin^t,

(Hugh Roe):

“*Ḍarpo an capteoil .i. clann Oeōo gallda i domnaill do ḡabairt in capteoil d aēō dambeoin i domnaill (aēō puāō).*”

^q *Face to face*, *for anneaē apōile*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for enec āpaili*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *āḡaō*, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

^r *In two camps*, *i nōib forpaili*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *dā*, or *di*, *two*, to agree with *forpaili*, in the ablative plural. The word *forp*, or *rḡor*, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a *tent*, and in the plural, a *camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, *do ḡadai na moige dā ḡaē leiē dō'n poō lān dō forpaili loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “*Et viæ omnes Momoniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.*”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, *b*, *b*: “*for fuapair fo pluāḡaili na nḡpéac 7 fo ceipō āp mōr forpu co po muō dōib co forpaili 7 co longpōrḡaili*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^s *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^t *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaiḡ breipne, Sfan mac uilliam mic aodá paoí lé dán, Ruaiðri ḡ aod mág crait̃ da mác doínnaiḡ mic aodá óicc dá ppiom̃paoí cloinne crait̃, Tomár ua lorcáin aod̃ar ollaiḡan ua maodááin, ḡ Fionn ua hanḡluinn ppiḡ tiompánac̃ epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sfan mac p̃f̃igail óicc ppiom̃ p̃aoí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, ḡ catariona inḡh̃ cōncobair mic cat̃ail meḡ paḡnaiḡ b̃h̃ taiðcc mic toiḡp̃dealb̃aiḡ méḡuiðir décc.

Donnchað mac maoleacl̃ainn c̃aoícc uí b̃irn co na d̃ir mac, p̃f̃ir d̃ioḡ a ccionn a p̃eaḡt mbliad̃an do marb̃að a meab̃ail láran ccuid̃ oile do p̃lioḡt corb̃maic uí b̃irn.

Cat̃ail mac donnchað mic aodá do marb̃að la conn c̃ioḡac̃ mac aodá mic eoḡain, ḡ la muiñtir cōncobair mic diaḡmata i t̃t̃ir̃ b̃riúin na p̃ionna.

Slioḡt taiðcc uí cōncobair co na ccaop̃aiḡeaḡt do t̃eaḡt a huíḡ mame, ḡ p̃uiḡe d̃oíḡ i nuḡt an c̃láir, ḡ taiðcc p̃uað mac cairp̃pe uí cōncobair do ḡab̃ail leó. Inḡp̃aiḡið lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ diaḡmata p̃ó na ccaop̃aiḡeḡt poḡ in aḡhaið rin p̃h̃in, ḡ Ruaiðri mac corb̃maic meḡ diaḡmata do marb̃að lar an ioñp̃aiḡið rin.

Ruaiðri mac p̃eilim uí cōncobair doir̃d̃nead̃ in ioñad̃ p̃éilim p̃inn.

Ua doínnaiḡ do t̃eaḡt lá p̃lioḡt taiðcc uí cōncobair co tuill̃p̃ce, ḡ an cairlén d̃p̃eimḡf̃ó d̃oíḡ.

Cp̃eaḡ lá p̃lioḡt taiðcc uí cōncobair p̃op̃ ua cconcobair, ḡ p̃op̃ cloinn p̃uaðri meḡ diaḡmata i mbóḡar liaḡ baḡp̃lice.

Slioḡt taiðcc uí cōncobair, ḡ taiðḡ p̃uað do d̃ol co na ccaop̃aiḡeaḡt i maiḡ luip̃ce, ḡ a ḡuip̃t do ḡeap̃p̃að ḡ a null̃mucc̃að d̃oíḡ p̃ein anḡ, ḡ a d̃aoíne p̃éin do d̃ioḡur ar̃p̃.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kittagh*, conn c̃ioḡac̃, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglicised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

^y *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note :

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan^u, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^w, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár^x ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac^y.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

“Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatn de Sil-Muireadhuigh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá rlióct taidce uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlióct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ceapléen do gabail, 7 iad féin do díbir ar a ndútaig.

Craic lá rírgur mac emann mic laoiḡriḡ for feargur mac caṡail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaioib. Craic ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Craic ele lair iḡin cuipḡín connaṡtaṡ for cloinn ḡiolla na naoḡ mic doḡnaill.

Eman dub mac Ropra tiḡearna ṡalaṡ na hanḡaile décc, 7 peiḡlmiḡ mac ḡiolla na naoḡ mic doḡnaill do ḡabáil a ionaḡ.

Diapmaṡ buiḡe mac uí amligí do mairbaḡ lá ríccur mac emann i ccoill na cloicé, 7 ua hamligí a ṡaṡair, .i. taḡ mac ḡiolla na naoḡ do ḡallaḡ dia cuḡmaḡ. Ua hamligí do ḡairm do muiḡearṡtaṡ mac uaiṡne uí amligí na ionaḡ.

Siuban inḡín Murchaḡ mic taidce ḡlai bean doḡnaill meḡ corḡmáin décc.

Maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ṡeallaiḡ do ḡabail a meabail lá taidce mac donnchaḡ uí ṡeallaiḡ 7 mac uí manḡnín do mairbaḡ na riaḡnaire 7 Maoleaclainn do léiccean iar ṡṡioll.

Eman díolmáin tiḡearna maṡaire cuipene décc.

ḡrian mac taidce (.i. Maḡ raḡnaill) mic caṡail óicc meḡraḡnaill do mairbaḡ a meabail i laṡḡruim lá rlióct a rianaṡar ríin (.i. taḡ mac concobair 7 ua mac maoleaclainn) bai na nḡaṡaib aḡá ṡaṡair.

^a *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

^a *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ṡṡ laḡ ḡ-Finn, on the Shannon.

^b *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^c *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^d *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Ríogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

^e *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Connor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe^z. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche^c; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuireneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim^k by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

^h *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom.”

ⁱ *Machaire Chuirene*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill.

Cairlén liaṭopoma do ḡabail la hoibḡrḡ mac tairḡ mḡḡ raḡnaill, ḡ lá rlioḡt tomaltairḡ mec diarmata, Catal mac maíleclainn meḡraḡnaill do marbāḡ ir in ccairlen la hoibepḡ a ndioḡail a ḡearḡbraṭar. Cairlén liaṭopoma do ḡabail deoḡan ua Ruairc iarrin.

Cairlen ata luain do ḡabail don diolmaineac.

ḡḡpalt mac dúnlaing uí ḡrain tigherna branaḡ décc ḡ Catáoir ua bḡoin ina ionaḡ.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móir aḡíle do marbāḡ a mebaill lá fear téḡ ultac bai ina ḡraḡaib fḡin diarmaic. maḡ cairpḡpe, ḡ boill do ḡenam de fein ina cionaiḡ.

Fionnḡuala ingḡn Ruairḡr meḡ conmara bḡn toirḡḡdealbairḡ mic murḡchāḡ uí bḡrain décc.

Conn mac domnaill uí concoḡair coricoḡruaḡ do marbāḡ la catal mac uí concoḡair.

Maíḡm talḡman do tḡḡbrucṭaḡ hi pleib ḡaḡn dia ro mucchaḡ ceḡ do ḡaoimḡ im mac maḡnura cḡoraḡ uí fḡra, ḡ lár ro marbāḡ capail ḡ bú ionḡa, ḡ iarcc bḡén ionḡa do tḡṭt amaḡ ar ḡ loḡ ina nḡabair iarcc do fár ina ionaḡ.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

^m *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

ⁿ *Harper*, fear téḡ, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear téḡ is explained clairpeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own clairpeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

^o *One of his own servants*, bai ina ḡraḡaib fḡin. — O'Brien explains ḡiolla ḡraḡ as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon¹.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harperⁿ, who was one of his own servants^o; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake^p at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlaimaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, *maðm talman*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirtiactriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternit, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maíom-loé*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loé i na ngabap iapce*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loé* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *i na*, in which, and *ngabap iapce*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabáap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

AOIS CRIOST, 1491.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceitpe ced nócat, a haon.

Eoğan mac muirceartaigh mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaic mac airt eoğan uí neill, 7 Sfan puad mac Ruaidrí meguiríu décc.

O caétain, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic διαρματα do léiccean ar a briaighdenur 7 a éapraigect do bñn dó do cloinn magnura uí caétain puil do fíoir neac dia éir fein a lezean amach.

Feidlimíð mac aoda mic eoğan uí neill do marbad la brian mac Ruð-paige mic emainn meḡ matḡamna, 7 airt ua neill deapbraetair feidlimíð do denaíñ creice 1 teallac ngeallaccain ina díoḡail. Daoine ioimda do loḡccad, 7 do marbad leir.

Coccað anbál etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua domnaill .i. aod puad mac neill gairb co na po fédað a rioḡuccað co ndécraḡ aiaon do faiccið an lurtír iarla cille dapa, 7 a τοιδεet uad for cula gan rið gan orpað. Brian mac aoda gallua mic neill uí domnaill do marbad ar an ccoccað rin lá henpí mac enri uí neill. Ro coiméid 7 Ro imoḡail an tenri cedna an tir a ccñn po baóí ó neill hi ttiḡ gall.

Eacimíð mac mégaongura .i. mac aoda mic airt, do marbad ina ttiḡ fein ar gpeir oide la cloinn Maileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eoğan uí neill.

Ua raḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic Sfan) macaom ócc aoidaada deaplaicteað deaḡeimiḡ do ecc hi remetur a paða, 7 a adnacail 1 mainirtir an cabain, 7 ua raḡallaiḡ do gairm do Shfan mac caetail mic eoğan.

Caetal mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí raḡallaiḡ do éarraiḡ iarla cille dapa ar ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc co na briaetrib 7 dioḡbala mópa apda, 7 imile, 7 airneiri do denaíñ lap an rluaḡ nḡall don tíri, 7 Mac mec balponca do gabáil ón trluaḡ gall lá cloinn caetail, 7 mac emainn mic tomar mic feidlim uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbad lár an rluaḡ hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loé iapcað is older than this date.

^r *Were taken by him*, do bein dó.—The *Annals of Ulster* give this passage as follows :

“A. D. 1491. Húa cáetan .i. Seacan mac aibne mic diarmata hui caethain do legen ar

a tamdecar an bliadaim ri, 7 a coepaigeet do bein do clainn magnura hui caetan lap puil do fíoir nech daitir fein a legen.”

^s *Teallach-Geulagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him^r from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain^s, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^t [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house^u.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anb'fóill .i. po m'óp."—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

^t A great war, coccað anbail.—"anbal .i.

^u The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Ἐρεὰ ἀ νόρια λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) αρ cloinn ḡlairne mic concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Μαḡ εἰαῖτ hi τεαρινανν δο ḡenaḡm δο Ruaiḡori mac διαρματα mic μαρ-
cair.

Ἀεḡ ἡ Ruaiḡori θα mac δομναἰll mic αḡḡα ḡicc mic αḡḡα mic Raḡnaἰll
mic δοnnchaḡḡ α λαἰnn μέḡ εἰαῖτ ḡécc.

Μurchaḡ mac εḡḡain μέḡ εἰαῖτ ḡécc.

Ἡαἱρι mac hoibḡrḡ mic Seḡaiἱr διοἰḡḡain δο ḡaḡbaḡḡ α αῡαρ pḡrἱn hoibḡrḡ
ḡrḡcḡori δο pḡḡin ἡ é pḡn δο ḡol δο cum na poḡḡa αρ α lor.

Plucḡḡoἰnḡn ḡḡḡ hi paḡḡaḡḡ na bliḡḡḡa pa ἡ ip in poḡḡḡar αρ cḡḡḡ ḡḡ
ḡnba paḡḡaḡḡa pḡr ḡḡḡḡn ḡḡ po ḡḡḡt aḡbaḡḡa na heḡenn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1492.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, ceḡre cḡḡ, noḡat, α ḡḡ.

Αἱ τοἱpicel ḡ ḡuibḡḡir .i. αḡḡ ḡécc.

Ruaiḡori (.i. ua concobair puḡḡ) mac pḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí concobair, pḡr poḡa pḡ
pḡḡ, pḡar cḡḡḡa pḡ cḡccḡḡ ḡécc iaἱ pḡḡḡaḡaḡḡo τοccḡḡḡe ἡ α αḡḡacal hi
τεḡuἰllḡcḡe.

Ο hḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡa na naḡḡm mac δοḡḡḡḡḡḡ τaoίḡeaḡ cenél ḡḡḡḡa δο ḡaḡbaḡḡ
la α cenel pḡrἱn.

Cḡccḡḡ αḡbal ḡḡḡ etἱr ua Raḡallaiḡ ḡcc .i. Sḡan mac caḡaἰl mic εḡḡain
ἡ caḡaἰl mac τοἱḡḡḡeaḡḡaiḡ mic Sḡain mic εḡḡain, δο pḡḡḡḡ cḡeaḡḡ moḡa la
caḡaἰl poḡ ua ḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Ο ḡḡḡḡḡḡ δια ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ α écc puἰl δο ḡḡaḡḡḡ.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be reconciled with O'Donnell.

^w *The Earl*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly."

^x *Of Tearnann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows :

"Coarb and Kennfiné was made in this year of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath."

^y *Donough Aláinn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

^z *Much wet*.—This entry is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all the Summer of this year, and the like in the Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl^w (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann^x.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn^y Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet^z and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan^b ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermagh, was destroyed."

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd" [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Σεργαῖος, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Σίε γ οπαδ δο δεναίν ειπιρ υα νδοιναίλλ γ ο νείλλ γο βελταιννε.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí conóðair do mairðað lá muinziar iarla cille
vapa tre upçor cuaille tucc ré ar puccpað ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quiutin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mae Caves, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest^c thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, “*má'r fíop,*” “if it be true ;” and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Malmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

“Sir John O'Reily sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

“Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

“Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

“Item, by the said” [auncient] “custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearely one foteman upon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

“Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessione of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.”

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that “John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage.” This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí domnaill do geimhucáad lá a aítar.

Sían mac cairppe uí neill do marbáð la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn pemaínn uí anluain hi ttraigbairle dúine dealccan.

Feidlimíð mac toirpdealbairg mic aeða uí neill do marbáð lá henrí mac brian na coillead mic eoíain uí neill.

Corpmac mac aeða mic Dilip meguíoir décc.

Colla mac donnchaid mec domnaill do marbáð ina tíg fín do éaoir éínead 7 an tíg do loíccad, 7 tpiúir nó cétar do lémarbáð ann don éaoir ceona.

Órian mac emainn mec domnaill, 7 a mac do marbáð lá clonin méð matganna 7 lá cloinn tSíain buíde með matganna.

Aibne mac aibne uí catáin, gopraíð, 7 Sían gallua, dá mac Shíain (.i. ó catáin) mic aibne mic diaimada do marbáð la ualtar mac uíóilín 7 la heóin catánac mac eóin mic domnaill ballairg, 7 lá tomair ua catáin braitair a natar uair ar ar a tairrainz tangatatar do denaín an marbáda hírin.

Mac gillefinnéin .i. toirpdealbáð mac brian mic enrí éropairg, 7 feidlimíð puad mac donnchaid mec gillefinnein décc.

Mág craíé (.i. comairba tómpaill daéócc) diairmaid mac marcar mic muirir mic mócoil mic anóirara décc.

Dilip mac uilliam meguíoir do marbáð lá hua ceatalán i mbaile Rir-óíró mic an Rívepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moyalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetyeth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnaecunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille^d, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradn House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

^e *In jest*, or puccpaò, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Τοιρρῶεalbác ballac mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbais, ἡ mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sfain mec conmapa décc.

Αἱ calbác mac uí conócobair failge .i. mac catáoir mic cuinn mic an éalbais do mapbác lá cuib do muinir mic iarla upmumán (Semur mac Sfain mic Semair buirilep) .i. le mairgirtir garc, ἡ mairgirtir garc féin do gabail fócedóir la iarla cille dapa.

Créacá móra la catál mac τοιρρῶεalbais uí παγάλλαις, ἡ le cloinn mécc mátgamna (.i. Rémann) glairne ἡ brian, ἡ le giolla παττραιcc mac aóda óicc mécc mátgamna (ap ταιρραιns catál uí παγιλλίς) ap ua παγάλλαις .i. ap Seaan mac catál mic eoḡan, ἡ ap α braitrib ap éfna.

Créacá móra ele la hua παγαλλίς ap cloinn glairne uí παγιλλίς, ἡ mac Sfain buide mecc mátgamna .i. eoḡan do mapbác α τóρραιγεcc na cepeac pín lá cloinn glairne, ἡ γεapóid mac émainn mic tomair mic feilim uí παγιλλίς do gabail ap in τóρραιγεcc cedna.

Sfain buide mac eoccam mic Ruḡpαις mic apḡgail meḡ mátgamna décc hī pféil τιḡeapraig.

Domnall mac enri mic eoccam, ἡ giolla παττραιcc mac catmáoil do gabail ἡ mac catmáoil (.i. emann) do mapbác la cloinn Remann méḡmátgamna .i. glairne ἡ brian. Ro mapbác, ἡ po gabác poḡaíde oile don éur pín cenmoḡatpíde. Domnall tra do eluḡ ap cairlén Muineacáin hī ccionn tpeccmáine iar na gabail.

Ua cléiricḡ taḡcc cam ollam uí domnall ἡ neiccpí hī pílídeacḡ ἡ α pínéur pín τιḡe aoiḡḡ coiténm do épénab ἡ do tpuacḡabḡ décc iar mbpínḡ buada ó ḡmān ἡ ó ḡfman.

Pláig ionḡḡnátacé ipín mīde .i. pláig ceteopa nuair píct, ἡ ḡac aen tñicḡḡnḡ tapí an píe pín nó téapnab, ἡ ní gabác naoíḡm nó leimb blcca.

^s *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

^h *St. Tighearnach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart ; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations^s were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly ; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys ; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach^h.

Donnell, the son of Henryⁱ, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners ; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Múineachan^k a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague^l [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration ; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

^k *Múineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *pláic allair*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Μαc ιαπλa υπμυμiαν δο τεαcτ ι neπmη ιαp mβiτc αθηαδ ποδα hi pacc-
 παiδ. Sluaiccead laipide, lá hua mbriam co na bpaicpib, 7 la mac uilliam
 cloume Riocairp i nduthaig buitilepac 7 uimla buitilepac do eadac do mac
 an iaπla 7 7aoidil laigean do 7abail leó. An mide do millead lap an pocpaide
 pyn. Spáid na ccaopac i náe cliaé do lopccad on uypcip. Síh do denam iaπpyn
 ctoppa 7 an uypcip [.i. etip mac iaπla upmumian 7 iaπla cille dapa], .i. ionad
 a acap péin ag 7ac aon dioδ 7 ionad an píg i neπmη, .i. an cloidcain 7
 7ac ap bñ laip do cop i noplamη aipocpupicc acá cliaé nó 7o mñdixδ an
 pí ctoppa 7 co ccuipcad ap an ccópaio iacc. Bá hé pocann ap ap léicc
 iaπla cille dapa a oipic, .i. an uypcipect de, 7 epép ap éipig a barántup
 gall mide pó óáig ná po cón7amipoc laip i naccaio mic iaπla upmumian,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond^m came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep^a in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place^o, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office^p of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations:

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

^p *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ṭangatar uile iomda do gallaib treimtriðe uair po cpechað, 7 po loircecað go coitcéinn iate ar gac aird ina timceall lá gaoidealaib iar na ttréicefn don iarla.

hoibfrd mac maolruanaid megrağnaill aðbar toirig conmaicne réin na bfoimrað 7 ré fir décc mapan fir do marbað, 7 do loircecað i ttrimpall cille tpenain for bpu pionna lá rlioct catail óicc mécc pagnaill, 7 lá muin-tir éapballáin.

Cpeac lá heogan ua Ruairc i nuib briuin na pionna dia po marbað mac uí binn catail mac muirceisraig mic tairðg mic corbmaic.

Forbari la concobar mac diarmata tigeapna maige luirce for éap-raice loca cé, 7 ua domnaill da éor di do dpuim rioba.

Cairlén baile na huainad do aithenaim lá rlioct aoda mec diarmata.

Concobar ócc mac concobar mic catail óicc megrağnaill do marbað lá rlioct Maoileclainn megrağnaill.

Slóicead lá hua ndomnaill, la hua Ruairc 7 lá heocan ua Ruairc hi muin-tir eolair do tabac tigeapnair uí ruairc a cloinn maoileclainn, 7 a bfrimgho uime 7 an ttr do millead eirir arbar 7 foircefn. Magrağnaill do gairm dóib duilliam mac IR i nacchað Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí athaio pda ipin tairigect ina aenar.

Muirceaprað mac matğamna uí briain do écc da gonaib i tpuadmunain iar na lot ar an rluaircead reirpate .i. rloicead mic iarla upmunan.

Anluan mac matğamna uí briain do marbað la rlioct donnchaio uí briain.

Aoð mac flannchaða ollain tpuadmunan i rfréinshur, 7 a mbriatfinnar décc.

Taðcc mac Sfan mic tairðcc mec donnchaio, 7 corbmac mac concobar

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

^a *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

^s *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

^t *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain^r, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan^s.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moyhurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha^r was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahooovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Rosecommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

^w *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnall eann do cōmētuitim lé apoile ap an nḡaeбай, 7 apoile diob do cōppbað a cēile an mēid do epna dið.

Ḃrian mac neill ḡallba 7 eimeap a mac do ḡabail a meðail lá ḡallaið cāppḡe fḡḡḡura, 7 a t̃ioðnacal do c̃lōmn c̃uinn mec aēða buðe.

Mac muðraiḡe mec uidiḡn co rocharðe móip do troiḡeaðaið amaille fḡip do maḡbað lá hua ccaṡán.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe c̃eð, noṡat, a tḡí.

Αn τοιpicel ua lucapén, (eogan,) paoi cléipḡ ḡécc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enpi mic eoccam laim t̃ioðnaicte p̃eð 7 maóine p̃ear c̃poða cocc̃aið do maḡbað i meaðail lá a ðeapbpaṡaiḡ p̃eim Enpi ócc.

Ua domnall do ðol i t̃tip eoccam ap t̃appraiḡ domnall mic enpi mic eogan, 7 ua neill do ḡaiḡim do domnall, 7 b̃raiḡe an t̃ipe do ḡabail d̃o cenino éá ó caṡain, 7 o mealláin. O neill eile do ḡaiḡim ðenpi ócc (i naccharið domnall) lá hua ccaṡán 7 lá hua meallain, 7 m̃p ḡo t̃eṡta uaiḡ bá hé domnall an p̃innpiop.

Domnall mac eogan mic eogan mic neill ócc uí neill do maḡbað la ḡp̃oiḡ do muiñtip aip̃t mic cuinn mic enpi uí neill.

Ua moḡða conall mac ðauioð do maḡbað pa c̃aiḡlén baile na mbaṡlað hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

* *Gaelbach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ’s head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenus rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Ein-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhaeh^{*}; and others of them [the Mae Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

The Official O'Luchairen^z (Owen), a learned ecclesiastie, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the eastle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

^z *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an corppicel hua lucaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a *Bestower of jewels*, lam tioraicee pēd, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts." *

^b *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice*" for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepió bulbaó la dpeim do muinrip iapla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomaiṛ in mórda ḡ ua mórdá do denaín do miall mac doinnail.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchad do marbad la cloinn aóda mic eoḡain uí neill.

Mac airtáin Pattraice mac aóda ruad décc.

Ḥionnghuala inghn uí concobair fałḡe, .i. an calbaó mac murchad bñ í doinnail, miall ḡarḃ mac toirpdealbair an fíona, ḡ ro ba bñ iapam daod buíde mac brian ballair, bñ do coimeio a febdaót iap nécc na ndeifear rin fpi ré naoí mbliadna cēpaáacc ḡo hionnraic onopaó cpaibdeó caionduēpaáacc décc an 25. Iul.

Caitríona inghn aóda ruad méḡ matḡamna (bñ ríde uí Raḡallair, .i. toirpdealbair mic Sḡain mic eoḡain) décc.

Miall mac Sḡain buíde uí neill décc ma bpaifḡonar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mīac enpí mic eoḡain), .i. doinnall ḡ enpí ócc do tócar fpi apoile aḡ an nglaṛdromann, ḡ bpaiead ap doinnall co na mūinrip. Mīac doinnail (.i. Raḡnall) conrapal ḡallócclac uí néill dō na tpiup mac, Somairle, Ruadōri, ḡ tuacal, ḡ emann mac mec doinnail mōpí, .i. Mac colla mic toirpdealbair mic ḡiollaḡpuice, Mac Ruadōri mic aóda ballair mēc doinnail, dubḡall ḡ donnchaó ócc dá mac donnchaó meḡ doinnail, Emann mīac Sḡain buíde uí neill, aod bpaifneac mac Sḡain mic airt, Ua haóda, .i. pfíthopca mac an ballair uí aóda ḡ dponḡ moṛi ele do mairbad ann cen mo

^c *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the shepherds. This castle was situated in the parish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county of Kildare.

^d *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were seated in this territory, but who are long extinct.—See note under the year 1489, from which it will be seen that their territory lay along the Barrow. It was the name of a district on the east side of the Barrow, between Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry, near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in a poem describing the martial achievements of O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as plundered by him :

“Cill beapa ac diaó a noíe cpuid,
’Sa baile nua a mbíodḡ bulbuifḡ,
Ní tair teioe ón dá baile,
Ḥair Eile pan Uṛnaíde.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,
And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,
Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,
Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach^c, in Crioch-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn^g, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglass, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^c *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *ui mópda*, i. e. the genitive case of *ua mópda*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood*, *a feòbaict*.—This should be *a feòbaict*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *feòb*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

^h *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

τάτ. Ro γαβαδ ann mall mac Sflain buide uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enpi í neill, γ domnchaδ mac caéinaoil co poéaδib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod puad co na éloinn conn, γ aod do δol nópi pluaγ go maéib ioétair connacé im ua Ruairic féilim mac domnchaδ mic tiγearnain óig im eoγan mac tiγearnán mic ταιδce adbar tiγearna bpeirne an tan pin im domnaill mac eoγan uí conéobair tiγearna ioétair connacé, γ iar na ττιονól co na poépairde go haonbaile, tuce ua domnaill a acchaδ pop éoiccead ulaδ pop γac nóipeac co páimce ττιan congail, arpiδe i lé caéail, arpiδe i nuib eaéδac, γ arpiδe i noipéaraiδ. Ro hoipceδ γ po cpeachaδ lé caéail lair don éur pin γ γac típ ττιer a ndeachaδ dá mbaoí i néccpairte ppi. An ceim ττιa boí ppiδ pin an ττιupur pin po éionoil ua neill, .i. enpi ócc mac enpi mic eoγan a poépairte im macc maégamna, .i. aod ócc mac aod a puad mic puδpairge, im maγ aongura, aod mac aip mic aod a co-lion a poépairde, γ co pluaγ διαπιμιδ cen mo táτ πιδe. Ruccrat an pluaγ iomδa pin pop ua ndomnaill i mbeanδaib boipce co po iaδpat ppiδe γ na diaδ. Ro puilngδh γ po hiomériaδ an tanpoplann pin lá hua ndomnaill co cobraiδ coimnap co pangatττιa a pluaγa lair ma miomláine ττιa doδaing na conaire. lair poétain do na maéib ceétairδa go haon maigim po opaiγpié γ po éopaiγpiot a poépairde aghaδ ind aghaδ. Ro pcpaδ coimilng piocδa aipairda, γ iomaipecc aipmup aiciméil ftoppa. Ro éuimig céc díob a pñgim, γ a nua pola dia poile. Acé cña po mēbaδ maδm po δeóδ pop ua neill co na poépairte. Ro mapbaδ in tan pin lá hua ndomnaill, Sflan puad mac domnchaδ mécc maégaína co poéaδib ele, γ ní po léicc dopcata δfpiδ an laoi γ éopaiγ i a hoíδce do pluaγ uí domnaill an maδm do lñmim aipail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

ⁱ *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

^j *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior¹; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche², and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairee!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co cobranð com-napt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma cobranð, i. e. bravely and firmly.

¹ *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

" 7 muna beir forgrí na hoicí doib po bað ppaenmaðm poim hua noomnaill, i. e.

lann leó coníð fð do rígenrat forlongþropt na hoiðce þin do gáðail bail in þo ppaínrft an maðm þin þeimne boipce. Rö arceináttaþa dia ttiðib iar ná mápað iar mbpñt þuaða 7 corccaiþ gáð típe þur a þanðatþaþi.

Þriþeað þor uá cconcobaiþ pfaizge (.i. caðaoíþ mac cuinn mic an éalþaið) lá Mað eoðaccam (Semur mac Connla mic aoða buiðe) 7 mac uí concobaiþ Taðð mac caðaoíþ, Mac toipþðealþaið þallað uí concobaiþ, Mac arþ uí concobaiþ, 7 ða mác aoða uí máonaðð do gáðail ann, 7 ceðpe pñit eac do þuañ ðioð.

Toipþðealþað mac taiðð uí concobaiþ, 7 caðal mac muipcñitaið mic þeilm uí concobaiþ do cþochað lá hua cconcobaiþ pfaizge caðaoíþ mac cuinn, et cetera.

Copþmac mac ðiapmatþa mec ðiapmatþa tanaþi maðge þuipce do máþað lá cloinn Ruaiðþi mec ðiapmatþa.

Cþeac lá cloinn Ruaiðþi mec ðiapmatþa þor þlioct taiðce uí concobaiþ, 7 conn mac þeðlimið þinn uí concobaiþ, 7 tomatþað óce mac tomatþaiðc an eimð mec ðiapmatþa do máþað leo.

Mac conimðe, .i. taiðce mac concobaiþ þuað mic eacmaþeaið þaoí þiþ ðana 7 þoðlainnþeac do máþað lá moðaið ðia muimþi þñn, .i. mac uí élu-máñ.

Concobaiþ mac uí ðalaið þriþþe ðeccc.

Connþae cille ðaþa 7 ceall ðaþa þéñ do loþceað lá mac iarþa upmu-mañ.

Semur maðeoðaccáñ taoíþeac cenél þiaþað mic néill ðeccc, 7 laiðþeac a þpaðaiþ do gáðail a ionað.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

ⁿ *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceðpe pñit eac do þuañ ðioð, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh^a, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people. i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

AOS CRIOST, 1494.

Αοιρ Crioστ, Mile, ceitpe céo, nocat, a cfeair.

An inghnoub inghn uí doinnail (aoð Ruao) bñ neill mic cuinn mec aoða bunðe uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aoða mic eoccam mic neill óicc í neill, Eoğan mac doinnail ballaig méguoir, brian mac diaimata í dubða 7 O fírgail conmac mac Sfean mic doinnail mic Sfean mic doinnail an dapa taoíreac do baí an tan-
pin ipin angaile décc.

Giollapatreice mac mec mañmura meguoir décc, 7 a aðnacal i nðún na ngall an treap lá iapetain.

Doinnail mac eoğan ui concobairi tigeapna pliccig, fñi aghmar ionhrai-
teò fear agá raibe ó coirppliab co bun duibe ina linn láin 7 ina tobar
téct do mabao 7 do loiccaó a meabail ar gneir i mbaobdún in cairlein
hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaoiri mic toirpdealbais capraig (Sfean 7 brian),
7 Ruaoiri mac toirpdealbais capraig do gabail a ionaid.

Tuaéal mac toirpdealbais na mapt uí neill, 7 epí pin décc dia muintir
in muphaó ua loicáin do mabao lá cloinn éana, 7 lá cloinn brian na
coilleao mic eoğan uí neill.

Toirpdealbac mac donnchao mic tomair meş pañpaoain do mabao la
cloinn eoccam mic tomair, 7 lá feargal mac tomair mic toinair meş pañ-
paoain dupcópraighe.

Eoin bñnach mac maolmuire mec iuibne co nòpuing dia gallóglacab do
mabao lá taðcc iac cuinn mic doinnail mic eoğan uí neill, 7 lá haoð puao
mac glairne mic peimain mic Ruipraige meş maégañna, 7 a naðnacal i
naðmaea.

¹ *Bunduff*, bunduibe, i.e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i.e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

² *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the f, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down-Survey this townland is called Carroweaslane (i. e. Castle-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff^r, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne^s, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh^t, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^r *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαιὸμ φορ ḡallanb lá Máḡ matḡam̃na (aod̃ óec mac aod̃a puaiò) ḡ lá hua paḡallanḡ (Sfain mac caṡail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) dú in po maṡbaò epí piciṡ duaiṡib ḡall, ḡ in po ḡabaõ bṡaiḡve iom̃õa.

Semur mac mec maḡnupa do maṡbaò duṡcopi do paḡizṡ lá cloinn cōṡbmaic meḡ paṡṡaod̃ain. Emann mac cōṡbmaic mic maḡnupa po ṡeilec an tuṡcōṡ.

Slioṡṡ eoḡain mic doṡṡnaill mic muṡṡeaṡṡaiḡ do ðol hi ccaṡṡlén ṡlicciḡ.

Iaṡla cille dapa do ḡabañ i naṡ eliaṡ .i. la paḡaib, ḡ a cōṡ ṡaiṡṡ ḡo paḡoiḡ.

Doṡṡnaill mac maōileac̃lainn méḡpaḡṡnaill aod̃baṡ ṡiḡeaṡna φορ a ðuṡṡaiḡ péin do maṡbaò d̃aon up̃cōṡi paḡiḡve lá cloinn Feiðlimið mic ḡiolla na naōiṡ mic doṡṡnaill mic muṡṡeaṡṡaiḡ miðḡ i mbaile na caṡaõ.

Semur (bṡaṡṡaiṡ iaṡla cille dapa) do m̃illeaõ na miðe an ccein do baí an ṡiaṡla hi ṡṡiḡ an ṡiḡ.

Iaṡla cille dapa, .i. ḡeaṡióið mac tomaiṡ, ḡ mac iaṡla up̃muṡṡan, .i. S̃emur mac Sfain mic Senaṡ buiṡileṡ do ṡoiðeṡṡ ó ṡiḡ ṡiḡ paḡan iaṡi ñóenaṡ ṡiōḡa ṡṡoṡṡa, ḡ eod̃aṡo Pōnyuill Riðipe Saḡanaṡ do ṡeaṡṡ leó ina iuṡṡiṡ i neṡṡṡṡ.

Ó doṡṡnaill aod̃ ṡuað co na ṡoṡṡaṡve do ðol pa ccaṡṡlen Slicciḡ ḡ a b̃iṡṡ blað m̃óṡ don blaðain ṡi hi ṡṡoṡṡonḡṡoṡṡ ina ṡim̃ceall, ḡ d̃aoiṡe iom̃õa do maṡbaò uað don cūṡ ṡin ṡa mac mec uilliam búṡc (uilliam mac ṡiocaṡṡo mic emann mic tomaiṡ) ṡa uilliam mac uí ḡalleubaiṡ, .i. Emann mac doṡṡchaíð mic loṡlainn, ḡ ṡa eoṡṡan mac cōṡbmaic caṡṡaiḡ uí ḡalleubaiṡ, ḡ ṡa doṡṡnaill aṡannach, ceann ṡṡōna albanac̃ do bí hi ṡṡoṡṡaiṡ uí doṡṡnaill. Ro maṡbaò ðeoṡ ḡṡonḡ ele cen mo éaṡ ṡiðe la uaṡṡaib an ccaṡṡlein, .i. le bṡiaṡ caeṡ mac ṡaiðce mic eoṡṡan, láṡ an ccaṡbaṡ ccaṡoch mac doṡṡnaill mic eoṡṡan, ḡ lá muṡṡṡiṡ aiṡṡ ṡṡin paṡṡaíð do ṡónaõ muṡṡṡṡ.

^y *James, son of John*.—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490. *

^z *Poynuil*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Porynill. He was Sir Edward Poyning, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John^y, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil^z, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

^a *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαίρ mac gille eppuicc mec domnaill, .i. fíu ionait mec domnaill do marbað lá heóin catanað mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppuð ío october.

Sían mac Eoccham uí domnaill do cpochað le Cono mac Aóda puaið uí domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1495.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle cñtpe céo, noáat, a cúicc.

Sían μαγουόρ mac pparair mic muirir, pñpún ðoipe máolain, γ αιρέινεαδ éλαιοιμνηρ ppari tige aoiðf coitcính, γ an pparpún ua haóða Paðpaucc décc.

Ruaðor mac τοιρρθεαλβαίγ éarraiγ uí concóbaip tigeapna capppie upoma éliab décc. Ro páp impírain eirip pñóct domnaill im tigeapnur an típe, .i. eioip pñólimið mac μαγñupa mic bpaiu, γ Ruaðor ócc mac Ruaðor ballaig, Muirceaprað caoð mac μαγñupa uí concóbaip, Ruaðor ócc, γ τοιρρθεαλβαð mac Ruaðor mic bpaiu do éuicim pé poile i nðpuim éliab hi pppioctguin. An típ danmáin ag fñólimið de rin.

Copbmac (.i. μαγ capéaiγ) mac ταιðcc mic copbmaic tigeapna mupecpaiγe do marbað lá a ðñpbraðai pñm eoγan mac ταιðcc co na cloimh, fñp inéaóaiγtē γ onopaiγtē na heccailp, γ céo pñndúip máimiprpe cille cpeiðe ppari po opðaiγ paoípe an domnaig do congbaill ina típ péin amail po ba teéta, décc, γ eoccan mac ταιðcc do γabail a ionait.

Μαγñup mac eoγan puaið mec μαγñupa tigeapna típe tuatáil maóil-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

^c *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *viº. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

^d *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Cacch, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilerea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^y, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fernanagh.

gairib, 7 muiréiricé mac uaitne uí áinliḡ tasoíreac éenél doḡta mic aongura décc, 7 domnall mac Ruaidrí buide 1 tsoírigéet ina ionad.

Tomaltaic mac corbmaic ballaig mec domnchaib décc.

O domnall do ḡol dionnraicéib nḡ alban. Codaic 7 comāonta do éngal dóib im ppeccra a éile im ḡac neiccéḡáil do bḡraḡ ppiú.

Conn mac aḡda ruaid co na rōcraide do ruide 1 timcéll pliccig 7 bḡt pé hachad aḡ porbairi por an mbaile. Tionól aḡbal mor do denaḡ lá pliccét eoḡain hi tsoiricḡin pliccig, .i. clann Ruaidrí mec diaimata, 7 tíri pliccraic muaid. Clann ndonnchaib, 7 cuil ó ppin do éoet plóḡ diḡpēccra timóir ar amur an baile. Iar na ppor do éonn ḡo paḡatara na plóig rin éuice, Ro eirig rōde co na uachad rōcraite im eoḡan ua Ruairc tanairi bpeirne, 7 im pliccét domnall éaim mic mec domnchaib. Ro éngreac ḡo nḡm-lḡcc neimscelaic ar a mbochaib hi ccoinne 7 hi cḡrit aḡpḡir an tḡluag (.i. ḡo beol an dḡoicḡ) co na baó aét ead a muḡubraicéte scoppa, 7 ní paibe cḡirde nó oppaḡ aḡ neac uib pó éḡaḡir aḡoile aét ionnraicéib a éile ḡan anaḡ ḡan aḡirion. Cḡ pḡl ann tpa aét an tan batara a mōḡnaḡa áig uplaḡ inḡubraicéte aca ar ann pucc ua domnall pḡin oppa a halbaḡ, uair ní baó aét aon aḡaig ina longpore pḡin 1 nḡḡn na ḡgall an tan pō tḡiall dḡoḡirion a mḡc iar cḡlor ḡó an anpḡlaim hi paibe. Iar tsoet 1 nḡtḡimḡḡon a muḡ-

^g *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note ^c, under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

^h *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer's accounts :

"Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnel x shillings. Item, to master Alex^r. Schawe's expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of Odonnel. xx shillings."

ⁱ *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

^k *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

^l *Their weapons of valour*, a mōḡnaḡa áigē. The word *ioḡna* is explained *apma*, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teigé O'Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke, and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

^m *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

"Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus^s, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland^h, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichitⁱ, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him^m. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

tipre dua dōmnaill tuccepat na plóicé cſcēapōa tačap tulbōrb tinnepnac̄ dia poile acēt atá ní čſna do mađmaigead̄ an pluaḡ anſor lá hua ndōmnaill ainnail ba mſimic leip dpuim a namiat ppiu. Ro marbāđ don čup pin tađcc mac brian mec donnachāđ tiğearna ua nailella, eoğan caođ mac Ruaiđori í dubda tiğearna ua ppiac̄pac̄ muaiđe, đrian caođ mac taiđcc mic eoğain, 7 tađğ mac dōmnaill mic eoğain, 7 cian mac brian uí gađpa. Ua gađpa pēim .i. diarmait mac eoğain do gađál ann. Ro marbāđ, Ro baiťeāđ 7 po gađāđ rochāide do řaopclanđaiđ 7 đaopclanđaiđ connac̄t cen moťat řide ip in mađm pin beoil an dpoicē. Mac uí buigill, tađğ mac néill mic toipriđealbaiğ do mairbāđ 7 ppiotğuin ip in mađm pin. Hua dōmnaill do ionnpađ 7 do opğain a éccpat uile ipin cēpich 7 ccoitcēinne co mbatar pparaiğťe đó.

Tađğ mac dōmnaill camin do gađál toipriğeachta ua nailealla.

Mac uilliam clomne pioceapđ, .i. Riocapť ócc do řeac̄ť 7 moťapť connac̄ť, 7 an mēio nár mīll ua dōmnaill don čip pōime pin do mīlleāđ laip.

O neill (.i. dōmnall) do đenanin cpeic̄č ap ua neill ele (enpi), 7 dponğ do mairbāđ eacōppa.

O Neill (enpi), Mağ aongupa (aođ mac aipť mic aođa), O hamluain (Maoileclainn mac peiolimīđ), 7 mac mēğ maťğainna (ğiollapađpaicc mac aođa óğ mic aođa puaiđ) do đol pluaḡ 7 ppeapaiđ manac̄, 7 baile mec ġiollapuaiđ uile do lopccāđ leó. Ro čriallpat aipđe dionnpaiğĩđ mēğuiđip, 7 po ġeallpat muna bpağđaiř řiť ó Mağuiđip co mīllpuiř a čip uile co baile uí flannaccān. Ap a aí ní hamlaiđ do pala đóib acēt batťapť da oiođe don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Cacch, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Cacch, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught: and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

^a *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemiesⁿ turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed^o was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrick, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh^p. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain^q. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^o *Had not destroyed*.—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

^p *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

^q *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

ταοῖς τοῖς δο λοχ acc ὄρῳμ παλας, ἡ νί πο λαίρηατ βολ ταῖρη ρῖν ἰ νοῦταῖς μέγυοῖρ, ἡ πο μαρβαδ ὄνα ὄρησ ὀῖβ. Tucc ó neill enri ócc a bñt fñn po ὀεοῖδ ὄο ρίτ ὄο μάγυοῖρ ὄον τυρῳ ρῖν.

Ὀά ἡνὰς υἱ ἀνλῳαῖν (i. *pelim*) Mupchað ρῳαδ ἡ γῖολλα παττῳαῖcc ὄο ἡαρ-
βαδ le cloinn αῳδα mic εῳγῳν υἱ neill, ἡ la cloinn αῳρρῳ mic αῳδα υἱ néill.

Μαγ ραῖρηαδῳῖν (πειῳλῖν mac tomair mic φΊγῳλ mic tomair mic bñian
breaγῳγ) ταοῖρεαδ τεαλλῳγ εῳδαδ ὄο βάταδ αρ loc cpannóicce caille an
mñilinn, ἡ ὄοῖnnall bñnaδ α ὄεαρβραταῖρη ἡνα ἰοναδ.

Mac α γῖρη γῖολλαπαττῳαῖcc mic γῖολλαπαττῳαῖcc ele décc.

Μαγῃρη μαῳλ mac Remann ρῳαβῳγ mic ὄῳῖν mic conconnacét μεγῳῖρη
ὄο ἡαρβαδ la Pñlρ mac emainn μεγῳῖρη, ἡ λάρ an ηγῖολλα mballac mac
conconnacht μέγ αῳρρῳδ.

Ὑα ὄῳβῖγῃῃῃαῖν cille ρῳαῖν (ὄῳβταδ mac macoileclainn mic ματα γῖλαῖρ)
ollaῖν mñmῳpe μαῳλρῳαῖν ρῳοῖ lé peanῳρ φΊι τιγε αῳῖεαδ αῳτῃῃῃῃῃ ἡ ρεαρ
ρῳ βα ρῳδῃpe ἰ ccῃραῖβ, ἡ ἰ mñmῳῖβ ὄά mbaοῖ ἰ neῳῖν ρε healaῳῃν décc ἡνα
ῃcῃc fῃῃn hῖ ccill ρῳῃῃῃῃ ἡαρ ρῃῃῃαταῖδ τοccῳῃῃ ἡαρ mῃpeῖt an βάῃpe leῖρ
ὀ ὄεαῃῃῃ ἡ ὀ ὄῳῃῃῃ.

Ὀῳῃnnall ἡα μαῳλεῳῃῃpe ollaῖν ρῖλ mñpῃῃῃῃ mic φΊγῳρα décc, ἡ ὄά
ἡα μαῳλεῳῃῃpe ἡνα ἰοναδ, i. Sñan mac τορῃα, ἡ ὄῳnnchað mac αταῖρη.

Mac an βαῖρη τῃpe conaill, i. αῳδ, ὀ bñῃῃleῖn, εῳγῳῃ mac εῳγῳῃ mic
Pῃῃῃῃῃ ollaῖν μέγῳῖρη lé bñῃῃῃῃῃῃ, ὄῳῃῃῃ mac ρῳῃῃῃῃ μέγ caba, ἡ
τιccῃῃῃῃῃ ἡα ὄῳbaῖlén décc.

Conῃ mac Αῳδα ρῳαῖδ ἰ ὄῳῃῃῃῃῃῃ cῳ na φῃῃῃῃ bicc ἡῳῖρη (αρ αῳpe αῳbῃῃῃῃ
φῃῃῃῃ bῃcc mop φῃῃ φῃῃῃῃ ῃῳῃῃ αρ βα γῃῃῃῃῃῃ ὄῳρῳῃῃ γῃῃ αῳccῃῃῃῃῃ ρῃῃῃῃ
lán ἡῳῖρη cenmῃῃῃ ὄά ρῃῃῃῃ décc τυαγ φῃῃ ἡαρῃῃῃῃ ἡ φῃῃ ἡῳmbuaῃῃῃ, ἡ τῃῃ
ρῃῃῃῃ μαρκαδ φῃῃ τογῃῃῃῃ ἡ ταρρῃῃῃῃῃῃ loῃῃῃῃ μαῃῃῃῃ) ὄο ὄῳl γῃρ an ρῃῃ-
ραῖττε ρῃῃῃῃῃῃ ὄο ρῃῃῃῃῃ Mññic Eῳῃῃ ἡα ηγῖῃῃῃῃ, ὀρη ὄο ἡαρῃῃῃῃῃῃ ὄο

^r *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

^s *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loch Óhaile* an mñilinn, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

^t *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill a mñilinn*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^u *Mac-Aghirr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach^r, and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige^s of Caill-an-mhuillinn^t ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr^u (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^w, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin^y had the finest

^w *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dhírcecaigte bñ, each (.i. dub a coite),
 7 cú baí ina comhoccup. Ro fáidriun teéta riap an tan rin do éuingið an
 eic. Ro hérad eirriun imon eoch, iap na éingéallad do Chonn daon dia
 muintri. Ní po hairiread lairriun co raimicc tap doðainz gac conaire baoi
 poime co riact co na fðain mbicc móir gan rabad gan raucchað irin
 aðhaig zo tech Meic Eóain 7 epgabéar Mac Eóain lair po cédoi, 7 baof
 a bñ, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ap cumap Cuinn, uap ppié an tech
 7 re heich décc amalle ppa ir in mbaile don éur rin. Ro cpeachad na
 glinne uile la muintri Chuinn arabadach. Do bñt iapañ ógairicc a maime
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhic Eóain, 7 po lícc a pñ a gheimel
 éuice iap roctain tap banna riap, 7 do bñt an tech zo cprícaib 7 co
 nédalaib aiblle lair co riact típ Aóda, 7 po pñail na cprícha do léccan for
 a pérgorpaib. Do éafó iapañ po cédoi co na muintri dhírbóir pñ, 7 gur
 an lín pluag for caínnaccap doneoc bai poihámu a átar í doínnail, 7 ní po
 hairiread lair co riact tap Sióainn, iapañ irin muíain co po lírcpeachad

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

^z *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

^a *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “Ατά zo leop bpeug 7 uacé arann po—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

^b *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conall, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveagh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveagh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—Ed.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhaeoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised^z by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound^a, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirlugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinehinn^b, in Mae Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlainhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

laip magh ó ccoinchind i nouchaig inéig cáirtaig. Ro fuí iapaín ina ppiúing co noipceab, eadalaib, 7 epícaib iomóab laip co páimce iap inbuaió tap eirne go dún na ngall. Ro pannaó laipiuin annuiri i naín lo acc Apó na tinfó aoíl na epícha rin tucc a duithaig Méig capítaig ran muimian, 7 epícha Mhíic Eoain na nglinnó a haipéir ulaó. La pé coice ppaéctmaine décc do ponaite innuiri la Conn mac Aoóa puaió í domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cpuopt, Mile, ceítepe céo, noóat, a Sé.

Γλαipne mac pemaínn mic Ruópaige méγματῆγáínná do inapbaó ina éig péin hi muineacán lá giolla patpaice mac méγματῆγáínná 7 la a óñbpaéatari ele Ruópaige. Clann meγ maτῆγáínná, .i. aoó ócc mac aoóá puaió mic Ruópaige iapóide, 7 ní éangaatari aét pe pγolócca décc leó do denaín an mapbéta rin ip in oióce. Ro gaóab Ropa mac maγnapa mic aoóá puaió meγ ináτῆγáínná leó ip in tíg rin. Bpuan mac Remaínn meγ maτῆγáínná, 7 clann glaiipne mic Remaínn meγ maτῆγáínná do óol ap epieí ap maγ maτῆγáínná (.i. aoó ócc) co na éloinn a ccoinn tpeaéctmaine iap mapbáó glaiipne, 7 an épeaó do bñíé leó, 7 opeam do inapbaó uaéta cfcátnae. Baile meγ maτῆγáínná (.i. aoó ócc) do lopccaó iap rin la bpuan mac Remaínn mic Ruópaige.

Giolla patpaice mac méγ maτῆγáínná (aoó ócc mac aoóá puaió, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of*, la pé, i. e. le pé, *per spatium*.

^d Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. John Chuasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

"Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

"Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

"Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

"Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of^c fifteen weeks^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes^e had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierree, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

πύοραιγε) do mairbad hi ppiull lá hua nanlucan (Μαοιλεάκλαινν mac peilim) γ lá α δσνιρπατάρι αρδζαλ, γ α δεαρδβπατάρι εμσρ do ζαβαλ an lá céona. Μαζ ματζαμννα co na έαορπαιζεαέτ γ clann μαζνυρα μέζ ματζαμννα do δολ hi ccfnh hui παζαλλαζ γ γαλλ ιαρ νδεναιν an μαρβέτα pin πορρα. Δριαν mac piemann γ clann ζλαιρνε mic Remailn do δολ co na ccaorpeaigeéτ hi ppeapmnaiz hi ppeapmnn meζ ματζαμννα γ γιolla παδραicc.

Ο doimnacall (αοδ puaδ mac neill ζαipb) do δολ ι νοιρζιλλαib do έongnam lé brian mac Remailn μέζ ματζαμννα, γ α νδολ αρπυδε illnmam μέζ ματζαμννα ι mbeipne uí παζαλλαζ, γ an mfo po ιmτιζpfe don típ ζup an ccaban, γ cuio uí Raζallaiz don cabán féim do lopcaδ leó. Cpeaéa, γ oipcne, Millte, γ móipeδala do δenam lá hua ndoimnacall don éup pin ap γalloaéτ macaipe apγiaill, γ ap pann μέζ ματζαμννα aζ poaδ δό ina ppiúeinζ.

Μαζ ματζαμννα (αοδ όcc mac αοδa puaδ) décc ιαρ mbéit dail aταio ποiúe pin, γ Δριαν mac Remailn meζ ματζαμννα do ζαβαλ α ιοναio.

Ο Δριαν τιcέcpna cuaδmuían (conéobar mac τοιρpuéalbaiz) décc, γ α δεαρδβπατάρι an γiollaouδ doiponeaδ ina ιονaδ.

Ο ματζαμννα an puinn ιαρταpαιζ (pinζin) péicéain coitέionn δaonnaéτα γ einiz ιαρταp muían paó ecenaoe illaioin γ ι mberla décc.

Ο doéaptauiz (brian mac doimnacall) décc, γ o doimnacall (αοδ puaδ) do ζapm τιζεapna ina ιονaδ do Shlan ua ndoéaptauiz.

Mac Suibne típe boζanne, .i. Maolmuirpe décc, γ α aónacal ι noún na nγall.

^f *Creaghts*, caepuóeaéτ.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

^g *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i.e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ a noul le céile ap pin a leanmuin meζ ματζαμννα α mbeipne hui Raizilliz, i.e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i.e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlín, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgál. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts^f and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh^g, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both^h] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itselfⁱ. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach^k (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^l, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

Ο δубда uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, γ ο δубда do gairm ma onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

Ο flannaccáin tuairte raéta décc .i. gillibert mac corbmaic mic giolla-íora.

Εισínear mac brian mic neill gallda uí neill do inarbáð hi ppuill, γ α dearbpaétair eile eoghan do peccathað an lá ceðna lá a ndiar dearbpaétar péin, conn puad γ peilin.

Τιγearnán mac cobétaiγ mic airt uí puairc do inarbáð hi puill lá feargal mac caétail ballaig, γ lá cloinn uairne mic caétail ballaig uí puairc.

Cauplén aéta pñaiγ do gabail ap barðairb uí domnaill lá hað mac uí domnaill.

Σίε do dénañ dua domnaill eap cainppeaéairb, γ peiðlimið mac maγnupa mic brian ι τιγearnur forpa, aét nama cauplén plicciγ do bñe acc an ceal-baé ceaoé mac domnaill mic eoccain uí conócðair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forðairi pa éauplén aéta pñaiγ, γ Μαγ uíðiri ðñan mac ðilip mic tomaiγ do teét ap eapraiaγ aóða mic uí domnaill do éup cuinn on mbaile, γ conn do éup co haimeonaé óó uaða. Αóð, γ Μαγ-uíðiri dá lñmain iapettan go dún na ngall, γ blað don baile do lopceað leó α πύρ lai. Conn co poépaide típe conaill, inni heoγan, γ daipraiγe meγ plannchað do iompúð α eopiaiγeét ap aóð, γ ap máγuiðiri, γ α lñmain go eñmann daðeoce. Máγ epaié puaiðiri mac diaipmaða mic maipcaip comarba an eñmann ceðna do éoét ina ceñn, γ α pocepa óó do éonn γ do conalléoið gan α éomaipe pñn no comaipe an eapmann do íapúccáð ap máγuiðiri. Níp paómpat poñ pin aét po lñpat Μαγuiðiri baí aγ imteaét ap eiccin α lop α laima. Ro gab conn cona poépaide an éonair coiécñn forpa γup bo heiccn dóibh ionnpaicehið móna γ epiaétiaiγ baí póp α ceionn dú in po paçaibpeat deic neic ap ééð, γ in po ppaóineað for muinpi meγuiðiri, γ in po gabáð é

^m *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

ⁿ *Laid siege*, do gabail forðairi.—The word forðairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

^o *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termions had.—See note ^r, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda^m O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siegeⁿ to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Claney, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon^o, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass^p which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

^p *Morass*, *επιστρας*.—This word, which is derived from *επιστρα*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^d.

βυόειν, ἡ ἢ πο μαρβαδ δά πεαρ δέεε δο δαγδοαίμιβ ἕο ποαίθε οίε ἢμ βριαν μαγυιδι (i. mac briann mic Pílip).

Ο πρίγαιλ (Ruðraiǵe mac caṡail) δέεε.

Μαγ ραμπαδάν νοιnnall βεαρναδ ταιοιρεαδ τελλαἱγ εαδδὰδ δο μαρβαδ α μεαβαιλ αḡ an αλτόρι ι τεαμπαλλ an πυιρτ λά ταδδε mac αοδα mic εοḡan μεḡ ραμπαδαιν, ἡ ατάδ na builleαδ δο buaileαδ εῡicce hι ccoppaib na halτόρα.

Μαγυιδι (Sfan) δο λεγεαδ αμαδ δο εῡnn ιαρ τιονοι δο τεαρινανναααἱβ an εῡicciδ εῡicce δια ταβαδ ἡ δια εῡιηḡιδ ραιρ.

Ο κυρηνίη Ρυαἱδρι, ἡ εοḡan δεεε mac εοḡan mic αοδα υἱ δαλαἱγ δέεε.

Sfan mac εοḡan υἱ δοḡnnail δο βάρυεαδ λά conn mac αοδα ρυαἱδ.

^a *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

^r *Was set at liberty*, δο λεγεαδ αμαδ.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

^s *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

^t Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt^a, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^s of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horsemen, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chieftain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cñtpe céo, noóat, a peét.

Μαινιρτιρ na mbpaéar hi ceapraice fñccuipa do gñoúccáð on poim tpe impiðe neill mic cuinn mec aóða buiðe uí neill do cum na mbpaéar mionúr de obrepuahtiae, 7 pe bpaitepe décc do coiméionól dúin na ngall do ðol na peill a uicil na céo péle muirpe ran fógñiar iar ccor bpeite leó.

Concóðar mac copbmaic mic tomaltaið tigeapna maiðe luirce do mār- bað a meabail la cloinn Ruaiðri mec diaimata, Concóðar 7 taðg, 7 taðcc mac Ruaiðri do gābal a ionaio gan fñfāðpa.

Eiccneacán mac neáctain mic toiprdealbaið an fíona uí ðoinnaill do mārbað hi fpoplongpopt ui ðoinnaill (.i. aóð puað) lá a ðalta conn mac aóða puaið, lá geapalt mac ðoinnaill mic peiðlimið uí ðoóapraiað, 7 la brian mac með flannchaið, etceteri. Topcepatar apason lá heiccneacán, Eoccan mac toiprdealbaið gallða uí ðoinnaill, Mac aóða mic toiprdealbaið gallða, Eoccan mac aóða mic ðonnchaið na coilleað uí ðoinnaill, Peiðlimið mac an giolla ðuib, 7 toiprdealbað mac caéail mic an giolla ðuib uí gallcoðar, Donnchaið balb ó firgil, 7 poéaiðe ele nað aipimítear.

Sié do ðenañ ðon dá ua neill (Ðoinnaill, 7 Enrí ócc) a ndñpeað an fñraið 7 mac ðoinnaill (aóð) do léiccnñ amac gan fñapcciað, 7 coimaða mópa ðeachaið 7 ðéiðfð do tabairt lé hénpi ócc do ðoinnaill ðari cññ anma tigeapna do lficcnñ ðe.

O ðoinnaill aóð puaið do éup a tigeapnaip ðe an peétmað calainn lunu (.i. ðia haoinc) acc tñnpall capna i tceapmonn tpe fñpaonta a éloinne fñpa poile, 7 o ðoinnaill do gairm ða mac do conn ðia maipt ina ðeaðhaið.

Uatér mac Riocairð a búpc do ðol coblað do congnañ lá hua ndomnaill ócc conn mac aóða puaið i naðhaið a ðeapbpaatari ele aóð ócc. Iar ttoóct hi tpií ðóib, 7 iar ndol do conn ina ccññ ppaóinítear poipia ðiðlñið la haóð, 7 po beanað epñop a napm, a néiðeað, 7 a lóin ðíð. Aóð féin do gābail lá

^u *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this monastery was originally founded for Friars Minor in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was himself buried in the abbey church in the year 1242. He adds, "that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the year 1497."

^v *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised *Freel*, without the prefix *O'*.

^w *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus^a was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiá, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Flhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian MacClancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil^v, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon^w, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the
 ccápmoinn meḡ cparth, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated.

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar rin, 7 a cóp i láim hi cconnaétaib lá uátep mac Riocaird a bupe go comhaine éúile.

Sluaicéad lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarмата muicche luirec, .i. Tadócc mac Ruaidrí mec diarmaeta. Ní tangatтар ina éoiréírtal do cconnaétaib cen mo tá uathaó an tan rin, .i. peidlimiú mac mağnura uí concobair tiğearna cairppe, 7 eoğan ua Ruairc tanairi bpeirne co na roépaide. Do ponaó toicéírtal aóbal la mac ndiarмата for a ccionn ipin tđđğair uair tangatтар an dá ua cconcobair co na ttauataib 7 co na ttauíreachaib ina éóir 7 ina éionól. Do cóirioct blaó mór do plóg uí domnaill ar eiccin i mbealaó buíde an éoirpíleibí im Mhac mağnura uí concobair 7 im eoğan ua ruairc, 7 im mall nğarb ua ndomnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do mārbaó uata co roéaíde oile ip in mbealaó buíde don éur rin. Mórpluağ řil muiríohaiğ do eirğe hi míöon an tpluağ, 7 maómuccáó for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimiú ua concobair tiğearna cairppe do ġabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanat Ruaidrí, Mac ruibne connétaó (.i. mac ruibne bağaineac) Eoğan, Donnchaó na nořdócc mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatail uí ġalléubair eoin 7 toirpóealbaó, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne bağaimğ, Niall, 7 eoğan ruad, ġearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí óóarpariğ, řiriacció í domnaill, mac eoccam ultaiğ. Ro beamaó beóir an éataó colaim éille amac, 7 do mārbaó a maop (.i. mağ robarpariğ). Ro ġabaó ona 7 po mārbaó roéaíde oile ipin maióm rin cen moéat řiöe. Eoğan ua ruairc do mteéct ġan ġabail ġan mārbaó ar in maióm rin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^x *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaó and bóéar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

^y *Mac Sweeney Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

^z *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

^a *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

^b *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe* of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh†, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog‡, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach§. The Cathach¶ of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

* *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9°. *Kal. Octobris*."

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí doimnaill décc.

Ο neill ἐνῆν ὅcc mac ἐνῆν mic eoccaim do ὁol ρλυαζ μόρ ι τσίρ conuill γ μόράν do milleaδ ὁόib hι ρφάνατετ αρ τύρ. Ο doimnaill ὅcc (.i. Conn) δεῖρζε don τρλυαζ ιαρ βράζβάιλ ράνατετ ὁόib αζ βέλ αῖα δαιρε αζ lñaimm. Μαῖḡm do ῖρραοιναδ ρορ ua ndomnaill (.i. conn), γ ἐ ρέιν do mαρβαδ ann (.i. an 19. october) co noct ρρict δια ροδραide αραon ριρ, γ α ὁιαρ βραῖαρ (miall γαρβ γ domnaill) do γαβαίλ. Mac mec Suibne deop, γ Sé ριρ décc cénnoctat ρoim. Αῖιαδ na δαζḡaoíne ρo μαρβαδ α βραρμιαδ éuinn an tan ριρ doimnaill mac μαζnuρa ριαδ mic neill uí doimnaill, Emann mac ρfólimiδ ριαβαίζ mic neill γαρβ, ḡriam mac uí buiōill .i. τοῖρρḡealβαδ mac neill, doimnaill mac τυαῖταιλ uí γallcūbair, emann mac domnchaδ mic tomatταιζ uí γallcūbair, concōbair mac Sfain mic concōbair uí doimnaill. Niall mac concōbair mic ρeilim ριαβαίζ í doimnaill, Concōbair mac aoḡa mic concōbair na laimhe uí buiγill, Concōbair mac muρchaδ mec ρuibne dφeapairib ράνατ, γ uilliam mac an eppuicc uí γallcūbair, et ceteri. Δια μαρτε do ῖonnpaδ an 14. calaim do nouemberi ρo ρραοίναδ an μαῖḡm ριρ. Acc ρoaδ dua néill ma ρpéiticc, Ro γαβαδ cairlén na dñpce cair, γ ρo ράγairib ἐ αζ mall ua neill. Raimcc δια éicch ιαρoim co ccorcap γ co néḡalairb. Ro γaḡ aḡ ριαδ α éiγeapnuρ doρḡḡire do toil dé γ δaoíne.

Mac uí doimnaill, .i. aḡ mac aḡa ριαδ do léiccfñ ap α βραγḡḡnuρ (.i. an ρectiḡaδ íḡ nouember), γ uáτepi α býp do τεaḡt lñr ι τσίρ conuill. Ταρccaδ ua doimnaill aḡ ριαδ an éiγeapnuρ dá mαc aḡ ὅcc [.i. aḡ ḡub] γ noḡar γaḡ ρoim ριρ uaḡa, γ ιαρ na ρéimγfḡ ὁó ρo γaḡpατ αρaon acc ρollaím-

^a *Bel-atha-duire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

^e *Leanaínn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

^f *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

^g *Tuesday*, δια μαρτε.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “δια ḡap-ḡam, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

^h *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daíre^d, on [the River] Leanainn^e; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Lainnhe^f O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hughⁱ, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it^j; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ουβ, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

^j *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [ιαρ να πέιμγῶ

ῶῶ] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb πέιμγῶ, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of οὐλταῶ, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaō a bplaitir ag cñhpuccāō a ccomarran ⁊ a coicepić po tpiallpac
dol a nanuimla oppa tpiā cōgaō cloinn uí doimnail ppiā poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic bpiam ballaiḡ uí néill do mārbaō
lé doimnall mac aōōa óiḡ mec aōōa buiōe mic bpiam ballaiḡ hi pop earcáin.
Doimnall péin do mārbaō lá phioct doimnail cāoíl í neill a meabail.

bpiam mac conulaō mic aōōa mic eoccaim mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartac mac aōōa óicc mec aōōa buiōe í neill do mārbaō lá cloinn
pñōlimiō mic muirceartaiḡ puaiō mic bpiam ballaiḡ uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eocca n décc.

Elinora inḡñn tomair (.i. iapla cille dapa) mic Sḡain caim bñ uí neill
(Conn mac enpi mic eoccaim) déḡ.

Maōm do tādairt ap ua pfeapḡail cēōac mac tomair mic catail mic
tomair ⁊ ap a bpiatpib lá Sḡain puāō mac cairppe mic laoiḡriḡ dū inap
mārbaō cēōac péin, a mac laoiḡpēac, Doimnall mac Sḡain mic bpiam tiḡ-
earna cloinne hamlaoiō, ḡearpelt mac aōōa óicc tiḡearna maiḡe tpeaḡa, ⁊
pōcāde ele.

ḡlairne mac Sḡain uí anluain do mārbaō la cloinn í bpiam.

Murphaō mac conñaic mic Sḡain uí pñḡail do mārbaō lá bpiam buiōe
mac pñōpaiḡe mic Sḡain uí pñḡail.

Aōō buiōe mac uí puairc (pñōlimiō mac doimchaō mic tiḡepuain óicc)
do mārbaō lá cloinn taōcc mic catail mic tiḡearpnáin uí puairc.

Eimeap ⁊ tuatál da mac meḡ matḡamna (.i. aōō occ mac aōōa puaiō)
do mārbaō lá hoipḡearpail ⁊ cñḡpe ppi décc dia muinrip amaille ppiú. Maḡ-
nur piabac ⁊ Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccair doirḡearpail do tuitim
leópom.

Doimnall mac popa mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méḡuōir décc.

^k *Borderers*, coicepić.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, contreraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coicepić as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

^l *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kileonway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^k, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests^l of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died^o.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^o *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. Novembris."

^p *Magh-Treagha*.—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^u, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac donnchaíð an éorann, brian mac maolpuanaíð mic tomaltaíð décc.

Domnall mac maoleclainn uí binn tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taðcc ruad mac cairppe uí concobair décc.

Taðcc mac maoleclainn meḡ raḡnaill do marbað lá mac murchaða meḡ raḡnaill amail po ðliḡ.

An ḡiolla dub mac peiðlimið buíðe do marbað hi ccluan Plocáin lá plioct taðcc uí concobair.

An calbac mac cairppe uí concobair do marbað hi ccarrcair daon uréor raíḡde.

Taðcc ua rodaéain comarba caillín ríri nácar urupa tuarurccbál a maíííra do taðairt ar airð ar a méo, 7 ar a haiðble, décc ma tícc buð déin.

ḡorpa aðbal i neḡinn uile ip in mbliaðain rí, 7 ip in mbliaðain na deaðaíð co mtoíí na daoíne biaða naé alainn pé a ninnirín, 7 naé cloy do poctain mar ndaonna ruam.

^a *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

^r *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary termor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^s *Human dishes*, maípa daonna.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain^a, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan^r, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes^s.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

“ It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored.”—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

“ Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpessos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant.”—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

Mac Manus of Seanadh^t, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teglaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabraitib ilimba eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. maó kl. oo mī appil dia hame ap ai laetī un. manū lx^o. aetaitir pue ; 7 tabraó gaó neó dia léigra mo lebur ra, 7 dia foigena a beannaóe fop an anmairin mic maghura.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following : Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity ; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute panpers of Ireland were most thankful ; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences ; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, *lx^o anno ætatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Magnire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs :

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq ; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498 ; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intituled, *Ængusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged ; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh :

cloáar. Peaprrún innri caoín, deaganað loða hérne, 7 fíri ionait eprcoib hī cloóar fpi píe cúicc mbliáðan décc pia na eitpeét. Coínpair coímeata eccna, 7 ealaðan a tpe budóein. Craoð enuapairg na canóine, Topair dé-
 fepce 7 trocaipe fpi boétaið, 7 aóilccneaáaið in coimóeað. Bá hepiðe po
 églaim 7 po éionóil leabair airipin ionða ap po pepioðað leabair airipin
 baile mec maðnupa óó budóein, 7 a écc don galair ðpeac an. 10. Calainn
 Appil dia haoíne do ðonnpað ip in peapccatpmáð bliáðain a-aoíri.

O neill, Enpí ócc mac enpi mic eoccaín, ticéfpina énel eoccaín do mār-
 bað i tcið airt mic aóða mic eoccaín uí neill i tpuaié eaáða lé dá mac
 cuinn mic enpi mic eoccaín toipmibelbað 7 conn clann ingine an iapla, a
 ndioðail a naéar (conn) po mārbað la hénpi peét piam.

Domnall mac enpí mic eoccaín uí neill (dia po gairpeó ó neill poime pin)
 do éionol a éapate 7 a élmnað go hémionat, .i. phioét Rémaino mezmá-
 gaimna, 7 ionnpaiceóð dóib co dún nðhainn. Baτtap peal imón ccapléen, 7
 aóaið ap in ccopir ccabófhaið. Feilim mac don ua néill pin (.i. enpi óg
 mac enpi) do éapraincc neill mic airt uí neill go líon a poépaiðe oppa ip
 in maiðin dia mairt 7 a ppaðbail ina ccoblað, 7 puapóupccað namaτ do
 éabairt poppa, co po ppaóimt iat, 7 pochaiðe móp do mairthib an cúiccið do
 mārbað an tan pin. Bá diðpiðe Henpi mac in domnaill peimpráiti, Mac cat-
 maol giollapapraice, feilim mac Remainn mecc máégaíma dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became
 Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.	2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus.
3. Donnell.	3. Gilla-Patrick.
4. Don.	4. Matthew.
5. Flaherty.	5. Gilla-Patrick.
6. Hugh Roe.	6. Cathal.
7. Philip na Tuaghe.	7. Cathal Oge, compiler
8. Thomas More, ances- tor of the Baron of Enniskillen, and of the Maguires of Tempo.	of the Annals of Ul- ster. He had sever- al legitimate sons, though apparently in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoín^u, Déacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha^v, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before^w.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions^x, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh^y. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

^v *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

^w *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

^x *Connexions*, *cláin*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

^y *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cros caibheanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eoḃaḃa móir mész maṭḡaṃna, ἡ maol-eaḃlann mac féilim puatḃ, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész maṭḡaṃna co ndruing móir doipeaḃt ἡ daor ḡraḃa pleḃta Rémainn inész maṭḡaṃna. Ro ḡabaoḃ ann dḃa aoḃ mac mécc maṭḡaṃna, .i. ḃrian mac Rémainn ἡ po bḡaoḃ díob porccla a neaḃ ἡ a neideaoḃ uile. An tí lár a nderuaḃ an tarrainḡ rin (Féilim) Ro ḡonaḃ ríde ma cionn dporḡoḃ do ḡae ἡ aḃbaḃ a ccionn a nomaiḃe.

Conn mac muirceaptauḡ mic eocain uí neill do maṛbaḃ lá cloinn ḃrian bacaiḡ mic emainn puatḃ uí anluain.

Níall (.i. miall ḡarḃ) mac aoḃa puatḃ mic neill ḡarḃ í ḃoinnaill décc ma ḃraicḃḃnur.

Doḃnnaill mac neaḃtain mic toirpḃealḃaiḡ mic néill ḡarḃ í ḃoinnaill déḡ don ḡalar ḃpec.

Inḃraicḃḃ do ḃenaiḃ dḃa doḃnnaill (.i. aoḃ puatḃ) ap cloinn airt ἡ neill. Clann airt ἡ épein do toḃar ppi aoile. ḃripeaḃ por cloinn airt, ἡ maol-eaḃlann mac neill mic airt do maṛbaḃ la hua ndoḃnnaill, a lḡmain iariotḡ ḡur an ccairlén maol. An Cairlén do ḡabail, ἡ peaḃt mbḡirte décc éideaoḃ do ḃuain ap, ἡ cúicc ḃraicḃḃe décc do ḡabail ann im da mac enpi bacaiḡ (.i. féilim ἡ aoḃ) mic Ruaiḃri mic eocain uí néill, im neaḃtain mac eoḡain uí doḃnnaill, ἡ im maḃ éigneaḃáin uí doḃnnaill.

O caṭáin Sḡan mac aiḃne décc, ἡ tomár a deapḃpaṭaiḡ do ḡabail a ionaiṭ.

Cairlén dúingḡainn do ḡabáil la fḡi ionaiḃ mḡ ḡaxan ἡ nepinn iapla cille dapa ḡeapoiḃ mac tomair tanaicc ap tarrainḡ uí doḃnnaill aoḃa puatḃ, ἡ toirpḃealḃaiḡ mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéḡuiḃri Sḡan mac Pílip, ἡ doḃnnaill uí néill co na cloinn ἡ co na cāirḃiḃ. ḃáṭṭar dḃa epíópi ḡaioḃeal an cúiccḃ amaille ppiú a taimḃell an baile co po ḡabṛat é po dḃoiḃ le ḡonaḃaiḃ móira,

^a *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

^a *Cuislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, dun ḡḡainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art² were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael^a; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill^c; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "bpačar son iapla an tairbealbac rin. i. mac a deipb'eačpa, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, a gabail le gunnaoib. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο ρυαρλαςσεαδ̃ δο βραιγδοῖς ιομδα̃ βαῖ ann, im doimnall mac uí doimnall
do baí pé bliadain hṽ laim, ἡ im airt mac uí neill móir (i. enri) co na dír
mac ἡ co mbraiγδοῖς ele cenmoṽat. Ruccpat ettala aṽble ar, ἡ Ro mar-
baṽ leó conn mac eoḡain mic toirpdealb̃aḡ puat̃ í neill ip in ccap̃lén. Ro
páccab̃riot an baile acc doimnall ua neill iarp̃in.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iarla mic ḡr̃óid̃ iarla, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corb-
maic mic ταιδ̃cc meḡ cap̃taḡ do leanmain eoḡain mic ταιδ̃ḡ mic corbmaic
meḡ cápt̃aḡ a ττοραḡeḡt cpeice, Eoḡan buṽdeim co na diaṽ mac, O Sulle-
bán beirp̃e P̃ilip mac διαρματα co na mac ταιδ̃ḡ an éaonnaḡ ó p̃uilleban,
ἡ b̃rian ócc mac Suibne co poḡaṽd̃is oile do maṽbaṽ leó don éur̃ p̃in.

Donnchaṽ mac uí doimnall ἡ dá mac tuaṽail uí ḡallcúbaṽ (eoin ἡ toirp-
dealb̃aḡ) do toṽt a maḡ luipcc ar a mbraiγdeanup̃.

Sláine inḡean meic conmapa (Síoda cam) b̃h̃ m̃ic uilliam cloinne p̃iocair̃o
(uillecc mac uillicc ele) décc.

Saṽb̃ inḡh̃ airt uí néill an b̃h̃ baí acc Rémann mac P̃ilip meḡuṽd̃ir̃ décc.

Maṽḡp̃écc inḡh̃ doimnall ballaḡ meḡuṽd̃ir̃ b̃h̃ uí flannagán (i. ḡilli-
beṽt) tuaṽe páta décc, ἡ a haṽnacal in nṽñ na nḡall iar̃ mbuaṽ naṽp̃ic̃e.
Ar lár an lanamain p̃in po cúmṽaiceaṽ p̃ep̃él i nonóir̃ dé ἡ naom̃ muṽpe ar
achaṽ móp̃ baile uí flannccáin.

Maine mac maoleclainn mic maṽa mec maḡnupa do maṽbaṽ i mboṽaṽ
muṽtipe p̃ialain la cloinn caṽail uí ḡallcúbaṽ.

O curp̃ñ conc̃obaṽ cap̃pac̃ décc.

Mac an baṽd̃ oirḡiall décc don pláḡ.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

^e *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

^f *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

^g *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con^e, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill^f.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain^g.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain^h, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plagueⁱ.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

^h *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ *Anno Domini 1498.* Tómar Mopzel do bpeith an bliadain ri, 7 diarmuib Shpuan do muintir éanna páile do marbáð an bliadain ri ar cumuirc ; 7 tri hopolaige do buan do bod émann mopela, a. a. éann tomáir mopela.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine*, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy¹.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

* *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

¹ *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

αοῦ ὅcc ὁ ὅol ἰmon ccaiplén. Μαγυιδι γ Ριλip mac τοipρῶεalβαιγ μέγυιδι
 ὁ ὅcc ἰ nḃóccum í ḃomnaill γ a mic aipin a mbaτταp. Donnchaḃ na noipḃócc
 γ Ριλip ὁ ὅccap ppi apoile co po éuaipcc cácc a céile ḃioḃ. Ro mapḃaḃ
 ḃna eacḃ ḃonnchaḃ, γ po tpaπccpaḃ é pḃipin ḡo po ḡabaḃ é lá Ριλip ap in
 laṡaip pin, γ ḃop maτ ḃua ḃomnaill po ceḃḃip. Ro ḡabaḃ tpa an baile iaπ-
 τain ip in ló ceḃna. Tucc ua ḃomnaill ḃonnchaḃ ḃopḃidip ὁ máγυιδι co
 pucc leip ḃia éiγ ḃia coḃḃa ἰ nḡiallnup. ḃopaḃ ua ḃomnaill iaπαḃ tpi pḃicṡ
 ḃó ὁ mac τοipρῶealβαιγ a lócc a éopccap.

Μαοileacḃlaimn mac mupchaḃ mic ταιḃcc ḡéγ paγnaill ὁ ḡabaill lé comn
 caipacḃ mac ταιḃcc mic τιḡeapnaḃn uí Ruapc, γ lá Sḃan mac τιḡeapnaḃn
 uí puapc a ṡabaipτ leó ap mup oṡṡa pop loṡ mec nén. Ruḃpaγe mac τοip-
 pḃealβαιγ meγυιδι ḃionnapccíḃ an loṡa popia, γ an ḃá mac pin uí Ruapc
 ὁ ḡapḃaḃ leip, γ mac an éaoícc ḡéγ plannchaḃ co na mac, γ Μαοileacḃlaimn
 mac mupchaḃ ὁ ṡabaipτ lḃip ḃia éiγ. O ḃomnaill aḃḃ puacḃ dá puaπlaccacḃ
 uaḃa iaπτtain γ caipén liaṡopoma ὁ ṡabaipτ ḃua nḃomnaill apṡp ó mac
 mupchaḃ (.i. maοileacḃlaimn).

Sluaiccheaḃ lá hiaπla éille ḃapa (.i. ḡeapioḃ mac τομάip mic pḃain éaim)
 iupτip na hepeann in cconnaṡṡaib, γ aṡliacc maenaccáin ὁ ḡabáil ḃó pop
 cloinn uilliam uí éeallaig, γ a ṡabaipτ ὁ cloinn aḃḃa mic ḃpian. Clainn
 uilliam uí éeallaig ḃionnapḃaḃ ḃap puca piaπ. Caipén tuillpce ὁ ḡabaill
 ḃon tpiuaicṡeacḃ pin laip pop pḃioṡṡ pḃiḃlimiḃ (.i. pḃiḃlimiḃ cleipeacḃ), γ a
 mḃpaγḃe ὁ ṡabaipτ ḃó ḃaḃḃ ua conṡḃapṡ ḃon ḃapa τιḡeapna baí pop pḃiol
 muipḃaig. Caipén Roḃa comáin, γ an caipén maḃac ḃeḃp ὁ ḡabaill laip
 ḃon ḃul pin.

Αḃḃ ua conṡḃapṡ ὁ ḃioṡup ap a ḃúṡḃaig la mac nḃiaπmaṡa, γ lá comn-
 aonṡaḃ pḃl Muipcaḃḃaig tap pḃonainn piaπ.

Mac uilliam ḃúpc ὁ ṡappaing ḃua conṡḃapṡ, γ ὁ cloinn uilliam
 uí éeallaig. Caipén aṡa liaṡ ὁ ḡabaill ḃó, γ a ṡabaipτ ὁ cloinn uilliam

^m *Inis-Ochtá*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called Iny. Αḃḃa, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Maenean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Neiⁿ. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and castle here referred to now to be seen.

^p *Westwards*, *map.*—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for *poip*, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, 7 concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tiḡearna baosí for uib maine do ḡabáil and, 7 a tábairt do maoileaclainn mac taircc mic donnchaíð amaille lé braitḡuib oirriḡ ua maine, 7 láintḡearnuir ua maine do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillce do ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbar, Mac cairppe mic briain do mairbad ann durnóir do péilér, 7 braitḡde pleácta peiðlinið, 7 a ccairlén do tairbhirt dua concóbar. Síð uí concóbar 7 Mhíe diarmada do dénam lá mac uilliam, 7 braitḡde uaeta diblinib lá comall dia poile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbar, 7 cairppe mac uí concóbar.

O domnaill Aoð ruad do dól rluasḡ ar mac ndiarmada corbmac mac Ruaidrí 7 ní ro airir co raimic co corprhiab. Iar ná éior rin do mac diarmada ro éionoil riðe roépaide maiḡe luirce, 7 tuata connact do éornam corprleibe ppa hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airiuccad rin dua domnaill ro ḡab timceall ḡo muntip eólaip, 7 taimice tair rionann aḡ cairlén liaétopoma ḡo raimice maḡ luirce. Rucc ar cpeachuib 7 ar édaluib iomðuib 7 ro ḡab for orccain an típe. Iar na cluiprin rin do Mac ndiarmada taimic hi cclm uí domnaill, 7 do rinne rít ruétain ppir, 7 ro ioc a éioréain ḡo humal ppa hua ndomnaill. Do pad dó an cátaç, 7 na braitḡde do bí hi maiḡ luirce ó mairm an bealaiḡ buide co rin.

Cpeaca mópa lá briain mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapadpaice.

⁹ *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

^r *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

^s *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward.”

^t *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

^u *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

^w *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Donih-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliou mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curlious against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg^b. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach^c, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe^d to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly^e, i. e. Gillapattrick^f.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mae Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céo.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doipe, bratair minúr de obrepuanatua do bí go pasépac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépt 7 acc rínmóir ppi pé epioéat bliádan pua pín vécc .i. do galap meóóin, 7 a áðnacal i náé tpuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donncharó mic tigearnám) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigearnám mic taidce do gabail a ionaid.

Táðce ócc mac taidce mic tigearnám uí Ruairc vécc.

ðrian caóc mac neill mic Sñan buide mic eoccan uí néill do ñapbað lá domnall mac Sñan buide uí neill, 7 lá muinrip aóða i ndorap cairléin éino aipó.

Tomap mac aóða mic ðrian mic Ðilip na tuaiße mezuðip do ñapbað la taðß mac tomair mic tomair óicc mezuðip 7 la muinrip ñucaðein.

Slóicéað lá hua ndomnaill aóð puað i ttip neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill óín ußñam, 7 co po ðrip an ríñcaipléñ, 7 co po loipcc epannóß loca laogairc, 7 a impúð implán dia tig ßan ppiébeapc ppiu don éur pín.

Slóicéað lár an iurtip ßeapóit mac tomáir, iapla éille ðapa i ttip neoccan 7 Slóicéað ele lá hua ndomnaill aóð puað co na pócraide co com-pamc ppiu an iurtip aß cairléñ cloinne Sñan buide uí néill, .i. cairléñ éim aipó 7 batap hi pporbairpi paip go po gabað leó é. Tuccað an baile iapom do éoirpðealbáç mac cuinn uí néill. Do ðeacáttap na maite pín dia ttißib iapain. Iap poað ðua ðomnaill don tuipup pín po ßluap go ñímlícc ñíñpa-ðal hi ttip nailealla go po cpeacáð leip plioét ðpam mec donncharó baí i ñípaonta ppiu, 7 tainicc dia tip iapom.

An toirpðealbáç péñpáite (dia ttapó an iurtip cairléñ éino aipó) po gabað pðe lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairléñ hui neill péñ hi ccionn lēpáite iapctam. Ro bíñáð a éapraßeçc ðe co po páp coccað móp hi ttip neoc-can ðepðe.

² *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceam-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann áird was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο περγαίλ Ρυόραζε mac ΙΡιαίλ do μαρβαδ lá πέμυρ mac Ρυαίθρι mic κατáιλ mic uilliam uí περγαίλ ι nínιρ móιρ locá γαίηνα.

Ο βραιν λαιζεν κατáοιρ mac dúνλαιγ do μαρβαδ lá cuib dia βραιτέρυδ πέιν.

Ψραδác mac duinn óicc mic duinn móιρ meγυιθιρ, γ βριαν mac δσαιν mic doínnaiλλ ballaiγ meγυιθιρ do μαρβαδ lá cloinn cuinn uí neill ι mbeól áτα na mapclac.

Σιolla cριρτ mac eóin pinn mec cápa do μαρβαδ ap γρειρ οιδέε ινα τιγ pín lá hacδ mac δσαιν buide μέγ ματγáιηνα, γ cpeacá an baile do óenamh laiρ.

Οα mac donnchaíδ óicc mic donnchaíδ móιρ mic αοδα meγυιθιρ (Semur γ Remann) do μαρβαδ lá heóccan mac donnchaíδ móιρ mic αοδα céδna.

Slíocτ duinn mic concónnaécτ μέγυιθιρ do δol ap ionnpaiccíδ ap baile meic σιolla puaíδ, γ an σιolla dub mac concobaip mic tomaip meγυιθιρ do μαρβαδ leó, γ doínnaiλλ caoc mac σιollaipuaíδ co na mac, γ Ρυαίθρι mac doínnaiλλ σιipρ mec σιollaipuaíδ co poçaiθib ele.

Εóccan mac πεαραδhaiγ bailb mic πεαραδhaiγ mic duinn mic concónnaécτ meγυιθιρ do μαρβαδ lá γoppaíδ mac σιollaipuaíδ ι uioγaiλ na oipuinge πέμ-páιτε.

Caipλέn do cionnpccnaδ lá Ρίλιρ mac βριαν mic Ρίλιρ ap cappaicc locá an ταιρb.

Σιollaπαδpαιcc mac πλαίτbearταιγ mic tomaip óicc meγυιθιρ do μαρβαδ lá nall mac αιρτ uí neill γ lá a cloinn, γ cpeacá moipa do bpiγ leó ó cloinδ πλαίτbearταιcch.

Soρcá ιnγín pílιρ mic tomaip (.i. an σιolla dub) μέγυιθιρ, γ γoppaíδ ócc mac γoppaδa puaíδ meγυιθιρ décc.

Αn barpác móρ do μαρβαδ lé na βρατáιρ πέιν lá θαυιδ barpα, .i. αιp-cíveoçain cluana, γ copcaíγε. Θαυιδ do μαρβαδ le tomar a barpα, γ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

² *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawna, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawna, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *Bel-utha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna^z, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach^a.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy^b, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh^c, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha^d, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

^c *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

muinrip ceallaáin. Iarla dŕmumán do éocbáil éuipr óáuió a ceionn piéte lá 7 a loiceað iarom.

Αν ριονναό muinripe ταόccáin (cairpre) do marbaó lá cono mac aipr mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

Burned it.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luac̃ do éenum be, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it^e.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin^f.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est*.

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."

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